ATHENAE CANTABRIGIENSES.

VOL. II.

1586—1609.

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BY

CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

AND

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

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TO

THE REVEREND JOSEPH ROMILLY, M.A.

This Volume is

(BY PERMISSION)

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

The reception of our former volume was gratifying. We trust that this may be no less acceptable.

Our special thanks are due to Henry Bradshaw, esq., M.A. fellow of King's college, for numerous extracts from the records of that society; to the Rev. William George Clark, M.A. public orator, for the loan of the books containing the letters written on behalf of the university by his predecessors in office; to the Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A. fellow of S. John's college, for access to the ancient register of that house containing the admission of officers, fellows, scholars, and other members; and to the Rev. Joseph Romilly. M.A. registrary of the university.

We are under continued obligations to many of the gentlemen mentioned in the preface to our first volume. We have also the pleasure to acknowledge assistance received from several anonymous correspondents, and from John Thomas Abdy, esq., LL.D. Regius professor of laws; Robert Ascroft, esq. town clerk of Preston; the Rev. Edward Atkinson, D.D. master of Clare college; Henry Blenkinsop, esq. of Warwick; the Rev. Mynors Bright, M.A. fellow and tutor of Magdalen college; the Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. fellow of King's college; Edward S. Byam, esq.; the Rev. James Cartmell, D.D. master of Christ's college; Richard Caulfield, esq., B.A. of Cork; the Rev. William Keatinge Clay, B.D. vicar of Waterbeach; John Payne Collier, esq., F.S.A.; the Rev. Basil Henry Cooper, B.A.; the Rev. John William Donaldson, D.D.; the Rev. Roger Dawson Dawson-Duffield, M.A.; the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, M.A. rector of Clyst S. George; the Rev. William Emery, B.D. fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi college; the

Rev. Henry Freeman, M.A. rector of Folksworth; the Rev. John Fuller, B.D. fellow and tutor of Emmanuel college; Thomas Charles Geldart, esq., LL.D. master of Trinity hall; the Rev. David Thomas Gladstone, M.A. of Guiseley; the Very Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D. dean of Ely; the Rev. Alexander B. Grossat of Kinross; Daniel Gurney, esq., F.S.A.; the Rev. Alfred Hackman, M.A. of Christ church Oxford; Mr. John W. Hanna of Downpatrick; the Rev. John Hailstone, M.A. vicar of Bottisham; the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L. head master of Merchant Taylors' school; the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D.; Joseph Jackson Howard, esq., F.S.A.; Joseph Hunter, esq., F.S.A.; the late Rev. David Laing, M.A. rector of S. Olave Hart street; Robert Lemon, esq., F.S.A.; W. J. Lightfoot, esq. of Sandhurst Kent; the late lord Macaulay; the Rev. Francis Martin, M.A. one of the senior fellows of Trinity college; the Rev. John Martin, M.A. vicar of S. Andrew the Great; the Rev. Alexander Napier, M.A. vicar of Holkham; George Ormerod, esq., D.C.L. the venerable historian of Cheshire; the late Rev. George Pearson, B.D. rector of Castle Camps; Richard Laurence Pemberton, esq.; the Rev. Hugh Pigot, M.A. of Hadleigh Suffolk; the Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D. master of Sidney Sussex college; the Rev. Josiah Pratt, M.A. vicar of S. Stephen Coleman street; Charles Kentish Probert, esq. of Newport Essex; the Rev. John Raine, M.A. of York; the Rev. Francis Robert Raines, M.A. of Milnrow; the Rev. John James Raven, M.A.; the Rev. Benjamin Richings, M.A. vicar of Mancetter; the Rev. Charles John Robinson, M.A. of Sevenoaks; the Rev. Samuel Stones Rusby, M.A. rector of Coton; the Rev. John James Smith, M.A. vicar of Loddon; John Sykes, esq., M.D. of Doncaster; and B. Woodcroft, esq. of the Great Seal Patent Office.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, a few of the memoirs in this volume ought to have appeared in the first, and there are other instances in which it has not been found practicable to adhere to a strictly chronological arrangement.

CAMBRIDGE,
January, 1861.

ATHENAE CANTABRIGIENSES.

JOHN ORPHINSTRONGE was of Corpus Christi college in 1544, but was named as one of the fellows or scholars of Trinity college in the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546. He was B.A. 1546-7, and commenced M.A. 1549. In 1562 he occurs as LL.D. and official of the archdeaconry of London.

Rymer, xv. 108. Hale's London Precedents, 145. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 481.

THOMAS CECIL was educated in this university, but we have not been able to ascertain his college or house. He was B.A. 1541, and M.A. 1544. We have the following account of him in an answer by Sandys bishop of Worcester, to certain charges brought against him by sir John Bourne in 1563. "Touching Mr. Thomas Cecil, being a man in his youth well brought up in learning, and also in good religion in Cambridge; and after that, serving Mr. Goodrick; because he obtained not his purpose in a suit, he upon displeasure departed from Mr. Goodrick, and revolted in religion, as I heard it credibly reported. Coming to Worcester, he hath shewed himself a most obstinate papist, and adversary to the gospel; and hath there professed and practised both the temporal and spiritual law, being sufficiently instructed in neither: wherefore, and for his frivolous delays and unhonest shifts daily by him used in defence of evil causes, being charged therewith by me, by my chancellor I discharged him of my consistory court. And for these causes only, and for no respect of sir John Bourne's familiarity with him, I so did. The like before removed the same Thomas Cecil out of Bristow, as I was then credibly informed. He is brought in here for his name's sake, not for his virtue sake." He occurs, during the time Mr. Pedder held the deanery of Worcester, as steward for the dean and chapter of the manor of Hymulton.

In 1570 we find Mr. Cecil in trouble for seditious words. He was charged with having said that the duke of Norfolk was not of the religion he was accounted to be, and that his cousin Cecil (secretary of state) was the queen's darling and the cause of the duke of Norfolk's imprisonment. There is in the State Paper Office a latin letter from him to sir William Cecil, dated Norwich Castle, 4 cal. Jan. 1570, acknowledging his liberality and soliciting him to get him out of prison. With this he addressed to him certain latin verses on the new year. How long afterwards he remained in custody does not appear. It is probable that he was the father of Thomas Cecil, fellow of S. John's college, of whom mention will hereafter be made.

Thomas Cecil is author of verses printed in Peter Ashton's translation of Jovius's short treatise upon the Turks' Chronicles, 1546.

Strype's Annals, i. 392, 394, 618. Lemon's Cal. State Pap. 397. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 283, 407; iii. 170. Lodge's Illust. i. 514. Herbert's Ames, 543.

WILLIAM HANNAM, elected from Eton to King's college 1559, B.A. 1563, M.A. 1567, has verses subjoined to Carr's Demosthenes 1571. He is said to have been a prebendary of Norwich. This appears to be a mistake. One Hannam was autumn reader of the Middle Temple 24 Eliz.

Alumni Eton. 174. Strype's Whitgift, 17. Heywood and Wright's Laws of King's and Eton Colleges, 212. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 218.

JOHN PEDDER was B.A. 1538, M.A. 1542, B.D. 1552. We know not his college or house. In the reign of queen Mary he went abroad, residing with

other exiles for religion at Frankfort. Returning to England on the accession of queen Elizabeth, he obtained a canonry in the church of Norwich and the rectory of Redgrave in Suffolk. By letters patent dated 1 Jan. 1559-60 her majesty conferred upon him the deanery of Worcester, soon after which he resigned his canonry at Norwich. He sat in the convocation of 1562-3, subscribed the thirty-nine articles, was one of the minority who supported the proposals for altering certain rites and ceremonies, and signed the petition of the lower house for discipline. On 15 May 1563 he was collated to the prebend of Cublington, sometimes called Madley, in the church of Hereford. He died 5 April 1571, and was buried on the 8th in the south cross aisle of Worcester cathedral, commonly called the dean's chapel, where was formerly a monument to his memory with this inscription:

Johannes fuit Lucerna ardens & Lucens.

C. M. V.

Johanni Pedoro Theologo doctissimo, Confessori fortissimo, Pastori fidelissimo, Decano hujus ecclesiæ quinto, Primo vero Orthodoxæ fidei preconi post Instauratam a Regina Elizabetha Religionem Sacram.

Exul vitavi Mariano tempore flammas,
expertus flammis durius exilium.
Sed reduci Christo redii comes auspice Eliza
non æque patriæ lætus evangelio.
Clamantisq. fui vox, nec labor irritus isti
qui metit ore meo quod fuit ante satum.
Annonaq. sua Clerus qui pascitur hujus
Cœnobii agnoscit qui fuerim œconomus.
Non venor famam sed succedentibus opto,
Pastores ut sint corporis atque animæ.

Arthurus Lake decanus ordine decimus hoc epicedium L. M. Q. P.

Dean Pedder has been commended for his great care in improving the revenues of the church of Worcester.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 503; ii. 501; iii. 70. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 669. Rymer, xv. 563. Strype's Annals, i. 154, 328, 329, 338, 343. Strype's Cranmer, 314. Troubles at Frankfort, 134. Abingdon's Worcester, 129. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 564, 658. Thomas's Worcester, 69. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 170. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 114.

MICHAEL BRYSLEY, elected from Eton to King's college 1550, was B.A. 1554-5, and M.A. 1558. He was created LL.D. 1567, and in 1574 was constituted commissary of the bishop of Norwich within the archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk, and official of the former archdeaconry. On 2 April in the same year he was appointed counsel for the town of Great Yarmouth in admiralty and civil causes, and to assist the bailiffs, with the annual salary of 40*s*. One of the same name, LL.B. 1588, was elected fellow of Trinity hall 16 Jan. 1590-1, and vacated his fellowship before 2 Dec. 1592.

Alumni Eton. 166. Strype's Whitgift, 17. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 656, 659. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's Coll. 212. MS. Baker, iv. 141. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, ii. 358, 360. Cat. of Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 61.

LUKE CLAYSON, a native of Ghent, was educated in Magdalen college, proceeded B.A. 1571, and became fellow of that house. He and John Bell being deprived of their fellowships, for some cause which does not distinctly appear, sought the intercession of lord Burghley, who referred the case to certain parties by whose decision they were restored in or about 1576.

He is author of:

Letters in latin to lord Burghley and Rodolph Gualter, jun.

Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 496, 534. Zurich Letters, ii. 213. MS. Baker, iv. 199, 200. MS. Lansd. 27. art. 24.

ROBERT HARVEY, of S. John's college, B.A. 1570, was a minister in the city of Norwich. Having spoken against the government of the church by bishops and other ecclesiastical officers, he was summoned to appear before his diocesan at Norwich 13 May 1576, when he was suspended. We are not informed whether the suspension were taken off, nor when he died.

He is author of:

1. A Treatise of the Church and Kingdom of Christ. MS.

2. Master R. H., his letter to the B[ishop] of Norwich 1576. In Parte of a Register, 365-370.

Brook's Puritans, i. 191.

RICHARD EDEN was educated in Queens' college under the celebrated Thomas, afterwards sir Thomas, Smith. Of his subsequent career we have been unable to discover more than that 1 Aug. 1562 he was living at the Fold beside Barnet in the house of a friend. He may have been the person of this name who sat for Sudbury in the parliament which began 8 May 1572. In Sept. 1573 the Vidame of Chartres wrote to queen Elizabeth to request that one Richard Eden might be admitted as one of the poor

knights of Windsor; but whether the application succeeded, or whether that Richard Eden were the subject of this memoir, we cannot determine. He died before 4 July 1577, and is author of:

1. A treatyse of the Newe India, with other new founde landes and Ilandes, aswell Eastwarde as Westwarde, as they are knowen and found in these oure dayes, after the description of Sebastian Munster in his boke of universall Cosmographie: wherein the diligent reader may see the good successe and rewarde of noble & honeste enterpryses, by the which not only worldly ryches are obtained, but also God is glorified, & the Christian fayth enlarged. Translated out of Latin into English. London, 8vo. 1553. Dedicated to the duke of Northumberland.

2. The Decades of the newe worlde, or West India, Conteyning the navigations and conquestes of the Spanyardes, with the particular description of the moste ryche and large landes & Ilandes lately founde in the West Ocean perteynyng to the inheritaunce of the kinges of Spayne. In the which the diligent reader may not only consyder what commoditie may hereby chaunce to the whole christian world in tyme to come, but also learne many secreates touchynge the lande, the sea & the starres, very necessarie to be knowen to al such as shal attempte any navigations, or otherwise have delite to beholde the strange & wonderful woorkes of God and nature. Wrytten in the Latine tounge by Peter Martyr of Angleria, and translated into Englysshe. London, 4to. 1555. Dedicated to Philip & Mary. The same englished by Eden and Lok. London, 4to. 1612.

3. The Arte of Navigation, Conteynyng a compendious description of the Sphere, with the makyng of certen Instrumentes and Rules for Navigations: and exemplified by manye Demonstrations. Wrytten in Spanyshe tongue by Martin Curtes, And directed to the Emperour Charles the fyfte. Translated out of Spanyshe into Englyshe. London, 4to. 1561. Dedicated to the ryght worshypfull syr Wyllyam Garrerd Knyght, and Master Thomas Lodge, Aldermen of the Citie of London, and Governours of the honorable felowshyp or societie of Merchant Adventurers, for the discovery of Landes, Territories, Ilands &c. unknowen. Another edition, now newly corrected &c. Whereunto may be added, at the wyl of the byer, another very fruitfull and necessary booke of Navigation, translated out of Latine by the saide Eden. London, 4to. 1561, 1579, 1580, 1589. Another edition, lastly corrected & augmented, with a Regiment or Table of declination, and divers other necessary tables & rules of common Navigation. Calculated (this year 1596, being leape yeare) by J. T. London, 4to. 1596.

4. Letter to sir William Cecil, concerning his translation of Pliny into english and of his production of the Arbor Dianae. Dated 1 Aug. 1562 from the Folde bysyde Barnet. MS. Lansd. 101. art. 5. Printed in Halliwell's Letters on Scientific Subjects, p. 1.

5. Decade of Voyages. The navigation and voyages of Lewes Vertomanus, gentleman of the city of Rome, to the regions of Arabia, Egypt, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within and without the Gangis, in the year of our lorde 1503. Translated out of Latin into English. London, 8vo. 1576. Included in the following work.

6. The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies, and other countreys lying eyther way, towardes the fruitfull and ryche Moluccaes; as Moscovia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Æygypte, Ethiopia, Guinea, China in Cathayo, and Giapan: with a discourse of the Northwest passage. Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe by Richarde Eden. Newly set in order, augmented and finished by Richarde Willes. London, 4to. 1577.

7. A very necessarie and profitable Booke concerning Navigation, compiled in Latin by Joannes Taisnierus, a publike professor in Rome, Ferraria, & other Universities in Italie of the Mathematicalles, named a treatise of continuall Motions. Translated into Englishe. London, 4to. N. D. Dedicated to the ryght woorshipfull Syr Wylliam Wynter, Knyght, Maister of the Ordinaunce of the Queenes Majesties Shippes, and Surveyor of the sayd Shippes.

The biographer of Sebastian Cabot remarks:—"Eden has, in our view, far stronger claims to consideration as an author, and to the grateful recollection of his countrymen, than the writer whose testimony it is proposed to adduce in his

favour [Hakluyt]. He preceded the other half a century, and was, indeed, the first Englishman who undertook to present, in a collective form, the astonishing results of that spirit of maritime enterprise which had been everywhere awakened by the discovery of America. Nor was he a mere compiler. We are indebted to him for several original voyages of great curiosity and value. He is not exempt, as has been seen, from error, but in point of learning, accuracy, and integrity, is certainly superior to Hakluyt; yet it is undoubted, that while the name of the former, like that of Vespucci, has become indelibly associated with the new world, his predecessor is very little known. Hakluyt has contrived to transfer, adroitly, to his volumes, the labours of others, and to give them an aspect artfully attractive to those for whom they were intended. The very title—'Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the *English Nation*,' is alluring, however inappropriate to the contents such an exclusive designation may be found; and as the size and typographical execution of the work conspire to render the enterprise a very creditable one, for the early era of its appearance, the national complacency has rallied round it as a trophy, with a sort of enthusiasm. 'It redounds,' says Oldys, 'as much to the glory of the English nation as any book that ever was published in it;' and Dr. Dibdin, in the passage of his Library Companion, beginning 'All hail to thee, Richard Hakluyt!' employs, in his way, a still higher strain of panegyric. For a decayed gentleman then, like Eden, it may not be wise to slight a patronising glance of recognition from one who stands so prosperously in the world's favour."

Memoir of Sebastian Cabot (by R. Biddle?) 13, 62—70, 103, 222. Lemon's Cal. State Pap. 467. Strype's Smith, ed. 1820, p. 20, 163. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 250. Herbert's Ames, 587, 720, 725, 727, 729, 873, 1240, 1309, 1310. Notes and Qu. 2nd Ser. v. 193, 263. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 95. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 139, 147, 153.

HUMPHREY TOY, son of Robert Toy, citizen and stationer of London, and Elizabeth his wife, was matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in November 1551. Leaving the university without a degree he was made free of the stationers' company on his father's copy 11 March 1557-8, and came on the livery of that company on its revival in 1560, in which year he commenced business as a publisher at the sign of the Helmet in S. Paul's churchyard. He was renter of the stationers' company 1561-2, and underwarden 1571 and 1572. His publications extend from 1560 to 1576. Dr. Whitgift (afterwards archbishop), who had been his contemporary at Cambridge, was his especial patron. He died 16 Oct. 1577, and was buried in the church of All Saints in Bristol. At the upper end of the north aisle of that church was a very large monument supported with three fluted pillars, and bearing this inscription:

Humfridus Toius, Londinensis, jacet in hoc tumulo, qui obiit 16 Oct. 1577.

Hunc mors peccati merces subtraxit amara
Qui Deo dives erat, religione pius:
Qui sibi permultum coluit cœlestes alumnos
Fortunæque bonis pavit et ipse pios:
Christicola ut vivus fuit is, humilitatus abibat,
Tum Christi posuit vulneribusque fidem.

Impensas egit in hoc tumulum Margeria conjux predicti Humfridi Toii.

This monument was removed in 1782, when the church was repaired. We charitably presume that those who had the superintendence of these repairs knew not that the tomb commemorated a person connected with the history of our literature.

MS. Searle. Herbert's Ames, 933, 1798. Strype's Mem. iii. App. p. 144. Strype's Annals, ii. 279, App. p. 56. Strype's Parker, 363, App. p. 113. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 498, 551, 600. Barrett's Bristol, 442. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 165.

JOHN RUGG, of Trinity College, proceeded B.A. 1552. On 30 April 1566 he supplicated the university of Oxford for the degree of bachelor of civil law, alleging that he had studied in that faculty for six years in Upper Germany. It does not appear whether he were admitted, and the probability is that he was not. In 1571 he set up a claim to the archdeaconry of Norwich, under a grant thereof from one to whom it was alleged bishop Parkhurst had granted the next presentation. The bishop however collated Thomas Roberts, and a suit ensued between him and Rugg. Ultimately George Gardiner obtained the dignity by grant from the crown. Mr. Rugg was admitted M.A. here 1572, and was appointed archdeacon of Wells 4 August in that year. He was also about the

same time instituted to the rectory of Windford in Somersetshire, on the presentation of Maurice Rodney, esq. On 9 January 1575-6 he was by patent constituted one of the canons of Westminster. He died in February 1581-2, and was buried in Wells cathedral. His will, which is dated 24 April 1580, was proved in the month in which his death occurred.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 161; iii. 354. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 725, 749. Strype's Annals, ii. 237. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 63, 70. Nicolas's Hatton, 230. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 16.

WILLIAM HOPKINSON, of S. John's college, B.A. 1567, was a minister in Lincolnshire, and author of:

1. An evident display of popish practices or patched Pelagianism: wherein is mightily cleared the sovereign truth of God's eternal predestination, the stayed groundwork of our assured safety: translated [from Theodore Beza]. London, 4to. 1578. Dedicated to Aylmer bishop of London.

2. A Preparation into the Way of Life, with a Direction into the right Use of the Lord's Supper. London, 12mo. 1583.

3. Animadversions on some places of Tremellius's Version of the Bible. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 17. A. 42.

One Hopkinson appears to have given £3. per annum to poor widows of Kirton in Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln.

Herbert's Ames, 906, 1131, 1159. Strype's Annals, ii. 556. Strype's Aylmer, 38. Charity Reports, xxxii. (4) 455. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 261.

EDWARD FLOWERDEW, fourth son of John Flowerdew, esq., of Hethersett in Norfolk, was educated for a time in this university, but took no degree, and 11 Oct. 1552 became a member of the Inner Temple, being in due course called to the bar. In 1564 he became the purchaser of Stanfield-hall in Wymondham, Norfolk. He was in great practice, and was confidential adviser of the dean and chapter of Norwich. In 1569 he was autumn reader of his inn. In 1573 he was appointed counsel for the town of Great Yarmouth. In 1575 he added to his other possessions the site of the dissolved abbey of Wymondham. Here his conduct was oppressive and avaricious, he stripped the lead from the church, carried away much freestone, and partly demolished the choir. In 1576-7 he was double Lent reader of the Inner Temple, and in 1579 the treasurer thereof. On 16 Oct. 1580 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law. In the same year he was appointed steward or recorder of Great Yarmouth, and on 23 Oct. 1584 was constituted one of the barons of the exchequer. His name occurs in the special commission for the county of Middlesex 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which Dr. Parry was tried and convicted for high treason. He went the western circuit in March 1584-5. The gaol distemper broke out at Exeter, and he was one of the victims, dying shortly before 11 April 1586, and being buried with heraldic pomp in Hethersett church.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Foster of Wymondham. It is said that she had previously been concubine to John Appleyard. Although it is generally stated that he had no issue, a writer of no mean repute says that he had a daughter who married Thomas son of sir Robert Skelton, knight.

By his will he gave a silver gilt cup to the town of Yarmouth and another to the town of Lynn Regis. His inventory shews a large quantity of plate, including a gold chain value £30, a dozen of silver plates, and a diamond ring given him by sir John Young when on his last circuit.

Arms: Per cheveron A. & S. 3 sea-bears counterchanged.

Foss's Judges of England, 412, 414, 486. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 165, 166, 170, 330; Chron. Ser. 96, 97. Baga de Secretis. Manship and Palmer's Yarmouth, i. 106, 186, 295, 363; ii. 337—339, 358. Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 500, 502, 518; v. 24, 25. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 493, 499. Leycester Correspondence, 224. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 495. Strype's Annals, iv. 310. Strype's Parker, 453. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 265; ii. 114, 128, 238. Whitney's Emblems, 121—123. Weaver's Fun. Mon. 864.

THOMAS WILSON, a native of Westmoreland, was educated in S. John's college, and having graduated in arts was admitted a fellow of that house on Dr. Keyton's foundation 21 March 1547-8. On 23 Feb. 1551-2 he had a licence to preach from the privy council. On 29 Oct. 1552 he was admitted a senior fellow of S. John's. In the reign of queen Mary he left this kingdom, residing with other english exiles at Frankfort. Philip and Mary, by a letter dated at Greenwich 17 March 1577-8, commanded one Thomas Wilson to return to England and to appear in person before

the council. It is not certain that he was the individual thus addressed. If he were, we may assume that there is but little probability that the royal letter was obeyed. He was readmitted a senior fellow of S. John's 22 July 1559, and was ordained (or as is more probable re-ordained) deacon by Grindal bishop of London 14 Jan. 1559-60. In 1560, or the preceding year, he obtained a canonry of Worcester. In the convocation of 1562-3 he served as proctor for the chapter of Worcester, and supported the several proposals for a more extensive reformation in the church than it was deemed expedient to carry out. Sandys bishop of Worcester made him one of his chaplains. On 4 May 1571 he became dean of Worcester. In 1575 he was admitted D.D. in this university, under a grace wherein he is described as M.A. of twelve years' standing. There can be little doubt that his standing in the university is not very accurately stated in this grace. With his deanery he held the vicarage of Blockley Worcestershire, and the rectory of Bishops Hampton, Warwickshire.

He died 20 July 1586, and was buried in the dean's chapel in Worcester cathedral, where is a monument thus inscribed:

Here lieth buried Thomas Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, late Dean of this Cathedral, who married Dorothy the daughter of Robert Banister, Esq., by whom he had 5 *sons, and fower daughters. He departed this life the* 10th [20] *of July* 1586, *in the* 28*th year of Q. Elizabeth her gracious reign, when he had been Dean of this Church full* 15 *years.*

Two of his sons died infants. Samuel, baptised 11 March 1570, was scholar of Trinity college 1581, and B.A. 1584. His other sons were Thomas and Robert; his daughters were Mary, baptised 2 April 1571, (married Edward Wingfield, esq., and died 1640); Dorothy, who died 1632; Elizabeth, who died 1574; and Judith.

His will, dated 19 July 1586, was proved in the Prerogative court 26 Oct. following. In it he mentions his brother Nicholas and his nephew John. He left £20 to the poor of the parish of Blockley, and appointed his widow sole executrix.

His portrait was in the possession of his descendant, Dr. Thomas Percy bishop of Dromore, who erroneously supposed that he had been a fellow of Trinity college.

There is in the State Paper Office a letter from him and Edmund Harewell to John Whitgift bishop of Worcester, touching the visitation of that diocese 1577.

Arms: S. a wolf salient, in chief 3 mullets O.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 343, 344, 354. Abingdon's Worcester, 84, 129, 152. Strype's Memorials, ii. 529. Strype's Annals, i. 328, 329, 336, 343, 396. Strype's Grindal, 56. Strype's Whitgift, 215. Strype's Aylmer, 33. Aschami Epistolæ, [6, 31,] 116, 226, 227. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 70, 85. Nash's Worcestershire, ii. Add. to p. 318. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 100, 564. Nichols' Lit. Illustr. viii. 174, 175, 178—181. Chambers's Worc. Biog. 69. Troubles at Frankfort, 86, 133. Thomas's Survey of Worcester Cathedral, 70.

WILLIAM LEWIS, B.A. 1539-40, M.A. 1543, whose college we cannot ascertain, has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550. It is not improbable that he is the William Lewis, clerk, who on 23 January 1584-5 was instituted on the presentation of Robert lord Rich to the vicarage of Stansgate Essex, which benefice was vacant by his death before 19th August 1586.

Newcourt's Repert. ii. 560.

CLEMENT ADAMS, elected from Eton to King's college 1536, proceeded B.A. 1540-1, and commenced M.A. 1544. On 3 May 1552 he was appointed schoolmaster to the king's henchmen at Greenwich, with a salary of £10 per annum. At new year's tide 1561-2 he gave queen Elizabeth "a patron of a peir of sleves," and her majesty rewarded him with forty shillings. Dying 9 Jan. 1586-7 he was interred in Greenwich church, where was a monument with this inscription:

Spiritus in Cœlis, falx hic Clementis Adami,
Cui ex tredecim, septem pignora viva manent,
Regius ille diu vixit, moriturque Scholarcha,
Tumque ubi bis septem lustra peregit, obit.
Anno Dom. 1586, *Jan.* 9.
Et lateri conjuncta jacet suavissima conjux,
Quindenis Annis qua fuit ille minor.
Anno Dom. 1588, *Maii* 11.

He is author of:

The newe Navigation and discoverie of the kingdom of Moscovia, by the Northeast, in the yeere 1553: Enterprised by Sir Hugh Willoughbie knight, and perfourmed by Richard Chancelor, Pilot major of the voyage: Written in Latin by Clement Adams. Printed in Rerum Muscov. Autor. Frankfort, fol. 1600, p. 142. A translation is in Hak-

luyt's Collection of Voyages, ed. 1809, vol. i. 270-284. The original manuscript, dedicated to king Philip, is preserved in Pepys' collection at Magdalen college.

Mr. Adams also engraved a map of Sebastian Cabot's discoveries, dated 1549. This is now lost.

Alumni Eton. 155. Anderson's Colonial Church, i. 2, 35. Lit. Gazette, 1847, p. 202. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 10, 19. Cat. MSS. Angl. & Hibern. Strype's Stow, App. i. p. 91. Lysons' Environs, iv. 467.

JOHN HATCHER was a native of the county of Surrey, and, as it seems probable, of Croydon. He was of S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1531-2, and was admitted a fellow 31 March 1533. He commenced M.A. 1535, and was created M.D. 1542. Subsequently he was regius professor of physic, but the period at which he held the office has not been accurately ascertained. On 10 Dec. 1545 he purchased of George Keinsham, gent. the site of the dissolved house of the Augustinian friars in Cambridge. In 1557 he was a member of syndicates appointed to reform the composition for the election of proctors, and to revise the ancient statutes of the university. He acquired considerable wealth, and owned the manor of Careby, near Stamford Lincolnshire, and an estate at Little Bytham in the same county. He however had his usual residence in the house of the late Augustinian friars at Cambridge. He was elected vicechancellor for the year commencing 5 Nov. 1579. His death occurred at the Austin friars in March 1586-7, and on the 24th of that month he was buried at S. Edward's, Cambridge.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses in the collection on the death of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551.

2. Letters written during his vicechancellorship.

Of his only son, Thomas, who died before him we have already spoken. He had also two daughters, one of whom married Thomas Lorkin, M.D., regius professor of physic, and the other was the wife of ...... Sherwood.

His will bears date 17 November 1584, and was proved before Dr. Copcot, vicechancellor, 29 April 1587. He thereby gave small sums for the reparation of the churches of S. Edward and of Careby, and to the poor of Cambridge, Careby, Little Bytham, and the bedehouse next the bridge in Croydon. His notice of his wife Jane is curious. He states that she had most undutifully stept aside from him without his consent or knowledge; he however willed that her dowry should be duly paid according as he had promised by covenant, and he gave her a black gown if she would wear it at his burial, and £10 in money, &c. on condition that she were content with his testament, but not otherwise. He gave 40*s*. a-year, issuing out of the site of the late Austin friars, towards the reparations and keeping of the clock and the dials which he had set up at Great S. Mary's, and another rent-charge out of the same estate for an annual sermon by the vicechancellor or his deputy at Great S. Mary's, with a distribution to the bedels, proctors, and seven poor honest men. He also gave books to Catharine hall. In default of issue male of his grandsons and nephews, he devised the site and circuit of the late Austin friars to the chancellor masters and scholars of this university, to be employed as a house for students, and to be called Hatcher's hall.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 534. MS. Cole, xiv. 100. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 605, 658. Charity Rep. xxxi. 65. Parker Correspond. 18, 38. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 201, 211, 218, 231, 232. MS. Baker, iii. 322. Grindal's Remains, 368. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 227, 269, 272—288, 292—296, 343, 357, 363, 407. Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. 117. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 636, 638, 644, 660, 661, 683, 684. Strype's Cranmer, 401. Strype's Annals, i. 483; ii. 612, App. p. 156; iii. 341, 342. Strype's Grindal, 252. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 108, 129, 313, 373—382, 417. MS. Addit. 3562. art. 17, 18; 5842. p. 319; 5845. p. 448. Information from Fred. Randall, Esq.

HENRY ALLEN was elected from Eton to King's college 1578, and took the degrees of B.A. 1582-3, and M.A. 1586. There is a latin letter from him to lord Burghley, written 6 May 1585, asking for an annuity of twenty marks, To him has been attributed a letter in the Cottonian library to Mary queen of Scots, dated Rome, 5 Feb. 1585-6, concerning certain schemes formed in Spain to relieve her. It must be obvious however that the real writer of this letter was Dr. William Allen, afterwards created cardinal of S. Martin in Montibus. Hatcher calls him a courtier.

Alumni Eton. 188. Lit. Gazette, 1847, p. 340. MS. Lansd. 45. art. 54. Cat. Cott. MSS. 132.

NICHOLAS ABITHEL, a native of Calais, was a member of Trinity college in this university, and proceeded B.A. 1552. He was elected a fellow of his college and commenced M.A. 1555-6, being incorporated in that degree at Oxford 30 July 1560. Soon afterwards he left England. About 1572 he joined Dr. Allen at Douay, and resuming his theological studies became D.D., professor in the english college, and canon of the collegiate church of S. Amatus in Douay. His death occurred about 1586.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 58. Wood's Ath. Oxon.

PETER BIZARRI was born about 1530 at Sassoferato in Umbria, or, according to some, at Perugia in Tuscany, whence he is sometimes called PERUSINUS. When young he went to Venice, but having adopted the reformed faith left that city for England. He was patronized by the earl of Bedford, and in 1549 was admitted fellow of S. John's college by the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university, being incorporated here in the degree which he had taken elsewhere. It does not appear how he disposed of himself during the reign of queen Mary. If he left England he returned in the reign of Elizabeth, for in 1567 bishop Jewel, at the instance of archbishop Parker, gave him the prebend of Alton Pancras in the church of Sarum. Failing however in his expectations of preferment in this country, he, in 1570, obtained a licence from secretary Cecil to go abroad, partly for the purpose of printing his own works, and partly to collect news of foreign affairs for the english government. He passed some time at Genoa but at what precise period we are unable to say, for he appears to have led a very migratory life, and the statements which have been made respecting his place of abode cannot be easily reconciled. Passing to the Low countries he obtained, through the influence of Hubert Languet, some employment from the elector of Saxony. In 1573 he was at Rome and Basle, and a short time afterwards went to Antwerp where he formed an intimacy with the scholars who frequented the house of Christopher Plantin. He was at Lyons in 1581, and at Antwerp in Dec. 1583. On 23 Nov. 1586 he addressed a latin letter from the Hague to lord Burghley, wherein he gives a detailed and interesting account of his literary labours, and alludes to certain verses which he had lately printed. We have been unable to ascertain the place or time at which he died.

The following is the most complete list of his works which we can furnish.

1. Varia opuscula. Venice, (Aldus). 8vo. 1565. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. The work is divided into two parts. The first comprises declamations in the manner of the ancient rhetoricians—De optimo principe—De bello et pace—Pro philosophia et eloquentia—Aemilii accusatio et defensio—Pro L. Virginio contra Ap. Claudium. The second part consists of poems, several of which are printed in Gherus's Delitiae 200 Italorum Poetarum, p. 436, and in Carmina illustr. poetarum Italicorum, ii. 250. Mr. Wiffen, in his memoirs of the house of Russell, has given english metrical versions of two short poems addressed to members of that family.

2. Historia della guerra fatta in Ungheria dall' inuittissimo Imperatore de Christiani, contra quello de Turchi: Con la Narratione di tutte quelle cose che sono auvenute in Europa, dall' anno 1564, insino all' anno 1568. Lyons, 8vo. 1568, and with a slightly different title, 1569. A latin translation by the author himself was printed under the title of, Pannonicum Bellum, sub Maximiliano II. Rom. et Solymano Turcarum Imperatoribus gestum: cumque Arcis Sigethi expugnatione, iam pridem magna cura et studio descriptum. Vnà cum Epitome illarum rerum quae in Europa insigniores gestae sunt: et praesertim de Belgarum motibus, ab anno LXIIII usque ad LXXIII. Basle, 8vo. 1573. The first treatise in this volume is included by Jaques Bongars in his Rerum Hungaricarum Scriptores varii. Frankfort, 1600, and by Matthew Bell in his reprint, Vienna, 1746.

3. Cyprium Bellum inter Venetos et Selymum, Turcarum imperatorem, gestum. Basle, 1573. A french translation appeared with this title: Histoire de la Guerre qui c'est passée entre les Venitiens et la saincte Ligue contre les Turcs, pour l'Isle de Cyprées, années 1570, 1571, 1572, traduite du Latin par F. de Belleforest. Paris, 8vo. 1573.

4. Greek and Latin epigrams in

Gabriel Harvey's Gratulationes Valdinenses. 1578.

5. Senatus Populiq. Genuensis Rerum domi, forisque, gestarum Historiae atque Annales: cum luculenta variarum rerum cognitione dignissimarum, quae diversis temporibus, & potissimùm hac nostra tempestate contigerunt. Antwerp, folio. 1579. Graevius has printed two pieces from this work in the first volume of his Thesaurus Antiquitat. Italicar.

6. Rerum Persicarum historia, initia gentis, resque gestas ad haec usque tempora complectens: accedunt varia opuscula diversorum scriptorum ad historiam Persicam recentiorem spectantia. Antwerp, fol. 1583. Frankfort, fol. 1601. The Frankfort edition contains some opuscula not to be found in the other.

7. Universal history. A MS. in eight volumes which the author left with Justus Lipsius at Leyden. It does not appear to have been printed.

8. De Principe tractatus; ad reginam Elizabetham. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 12 A. 48.

9. Latin verses (*a*) on death of Bucer, 1550; (*b*) to sir John Norris, prefixed to Thomas Churchyard's True Discourse, 1602.

10. Latin letters.

His poems do not entitle him to a place in the first rank, but his published histories are not deficient in interest, and have served to keep his name from oblivion. Some german writers accuse him of plagiarism.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 354. Mazzuchelli's scrittori d'Italia. Biog. Univ. Suppl. Persons' Answere to bp. Barlow, 208. Murdin's St. Pap. 287. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 119. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 595. Wiffen's House of Russell. Meusel's Bibliotheca, i. (2) 31; ii. (1) 104, 308; vii. (2) 183. Saxii Onomasticon, iii. 413, 414. Grässe's Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte, iii. (1) 1108. Jacobilli's Bibl. Umbriae. MS. Addit. 2764. MS. Lansd. 50. art. 14. Cat. of Cottonian MSS. 524. Burmann's Sylloge Epistolarum, i. 258, 259. Clement's Bibl. Curieuse, iv. 262—265. Fabricius's Conspectus Thesauri Literarii Italiae, 82. Correspondence of Sidney and Languet, ed. Pears, 246. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 395. Zurich Letters, iii. 338. Bradford's Works, ed Townsend, ii. p. xxi, 352, 353. Strype's Annals, iii. 448. Strype's Parker, 255. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 65.

STEPHEN CARDINAL, son of William Cardinal esq., of Much Bromley in the county of Essex, by his second wife Letitia, daughter and coheir of William Knightley, and widow of John Clipsby, was educated at S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1560-1, and was admitted a fellow of that house on the lady Margaret's foundation 21 March 1561-2. He commenced M.A. 1564, was admitted a senior fellow 31 July 1569, and appointed a college preacher at the feast of S. Mark 1570. In 1572 he occurs as one of the opponents of the new statutes of the university. In the same year he proceeded B.D. In July 1573 he headed the movement which resulted in the ineffective re-election of Dr. Longworth to the mastership of S. John's. Mr. Cardinal was ultimately vicar of North Stoke in Oxfordshire, and is said to have been created D.D., but we find no record thereof here. He bequeathed £40. to S. John's college.

Arms: S. a fess between 3 door-hinges, A. Crest: A dromedary.

Morant's Essex, i. 441. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 467. Strype's Annals, ii. 304. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 345, 348, 360, 419. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 358. Carter's Hist. of Univ. of Cambr. 248.

HENRY CHEKE, eldest son of sir John Cheke and Mary his wife, was born about 1548, being nine years old when his father died. After being educated by the care of his father's attached friend, Peter Osborn, he was, in or about 1565, sent to King's college, whereof his father had been provost. Here he had for his tutor Bartholomew Clerke, afterwards dean of the arches, under whom he made good progress in literature. On or about 30 March 1568 he was created M.A. in testimony of the reverence of the university to his father's memory, and their respect to their chancellor sir William Cecil, whose first wife was his aunt. In the parliament which began 2 April 1571, he represented the town of Bedford. In 1572 he was living at Elstow in Bedfordshire, and he again sat for Bedford in the parliament which met 8th May in that year. In 1574 he was residing at Wintney in Hampshire, and in 1575 at Bear in Bear forest in the same county. In 1576 he travelled through Flanders to Italy, visiting Genoa, Ferrara, Padua, Florence, and Sienna, at which latter place we find him residing in April 1577. He returned to England in or before 1579, when he was living at Ockham in Surrey. In 1581 he was appointed one of the secretaries to the council in the north. He represented

Boroughbridge in the parliament of 23 Nov. 1585, and dying 1586 was buried in York minster, where is a monument with an inscription, of which the local historians give us only this fragment:

Here lyeth the body of Henry Cheek, Esq., one of her majesty's counsel established in the north partes, and her graces secretary......

He married, in or about 1569, Frances daughter of sir Humphrey Radcliffe, of Elstow, knight, by whom he had Thomas, of Pyrgo; Hatton, killed in a duel near Calais, and buried at Dover; and Henry, also buried at Dover.

He is author of:

1. A certayne Tragedie wrytten fyrst in Italian, by F[ranciscus], N[iger], B[ossentinus], entitled Freewyl, and translated into Englishe. ...... 4to. n. d. Dedicated to lady Cheynie of Toddington.

2. Letters in greek, latin, italian, and english.

Strype's Life of Sir John Cheke. Brit. Bibliographer, i. 362. Wright's Eliz. ii. 49. Herbert's Ames, 1688. Dibdin's Libr. Comp. 785. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 79, 88, 101. Lemon's Cal. State Pap. 269, 320, 332, 376, 397. Drake's Eboracum, 316, 513. MS. Lansd. 7. art. 26; 10. art. 57, 58; 12. art. 17; 15. art. 80; 18. art. 1; 19. art. 37; 23. art. 68; 24. art. 28; 25. art. 57; 29. art. 2.

JOHN GARDINER occurs as a member of Corpus Christi college in 1579, but we cannot find that he graduated. He was minister at Malden in Essex, but was silenced for nonconformity. About 1586 he was a member of the presbyterian church at Wandsworth, and subscribed the Book of Discipline. In that year he was sent to Newgate by Aylmer bishop of London. There is a letter from him to that prelate, dated 7 Sept., in which he stated that he was imprisoned for a matter which about seven years before was slanderously raised against him, and of which he had been cleared by course of law. He protested his innocence, and stated that he had been extremely sick in prison, and that though amended he was then so ill that the physicians said his infection from the prison would be very dangerous. He stated that he had a poor wife and five children who were in a lamentable case, and that another child, two years and a-half old, had been recently drowned in a tub of wort; he craved only to be bailed, and if found guilty of any breach of law, desired to have extremity without any favour. It does not appear how long he remained in prison.

Brook's Puritans, i. 316. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 469. Neal's Puritans, i. 306.

THOMAS GIBSON, of Trinity college, B.A. 1576-7, was rector of Ridlington in Rutland. About 1586 he was deprived of his benefice by Dr. Howland bishop of Peterborough, for refusing to subscribe archbishop Whitgift's articles. He went to London and commenced proceedings against the bishop, but with what result does not appear.

He is author of:

A Fruitful Sermon preached at Occham in the county of Rutland, 2 Nov. 1583, (from Prov. xxix. 8). Lond. [1583], 1584, 1586. Dedicated to the earl of Bedford and sir Walter Mildmay.

Brook's Puritans, iii. 511. Herbert's Ames. 1141. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 106.

WILLIAM GOLDINGHAM, of Trinity hall, B.A. 1567, was elected a fellow of that house on bishop Nykke's foundation 2 May 1571, in which year he commenced M.A. He in 1572 subscribed against the new statutes of the university and was created LL.D. 1579, having been admitted an advocate 15 June in that year. He had an estate at Dedham in Essex. When he died does not appear. Anne his widow was his executrix.

Dr. Goldingham is author of:

1. Herodes Tragœdia. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Mm. i. 24. Dedicated to Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst.

2. Latin Acrostic on Thomas Seckford, master of the requests. In Letter from Gabriel Harvey to Edmund Spenser. Reprinted in Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 302.

Arms: A. a bend wavy G. Crest: a lion's gamb erased O.

Coote's Civilians, 53. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 344, 360. Retr. Rev. xii. 28. Biog. Dram. MS. Baker, iv. 140. Heywood and Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62.

NICHOLAS MORTON, son of Charles Morton esq., of Bawtry in the county of York, by his wife Maud, daughter of William Dallyson esq., of Lincolnshire, was educated in this university, proceeded B.A. 1542-3, and commenced M.A. 1545. He was constituted one of the fellows of Trinity college by

the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546, and was B.D. 1554. In 1556 he occurs as one of the six preachers in the cathedral church of Canterbury. Adhering to the roman catholic religion, he, soon after the accession of Elizabeth, betook himself to Rome, was there created D.D. and constituted apostolical penitentiary. He was examined as a witness in the papal court, in the proceedings there taken to excommunicate queen Elizabeth, and was dispatched to England to impart to the catholic priests as from the pope those faculties and that jurisdiction which they could no longer receive in the regular manner from their bishops, and to apprise them and the catholic gentry that a bull of deposition of queen Elizabeth was in preparation. He landed in Lincolnshire, and the result of his intrigues was the northern rebellion of 1569, under the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, "an enterprise begun without foresight, conducted without energy, and ending in dastardly and inglorious flight: entailing on the families of those concerned, lasting misery; and inflicting on the leaders, attainder, proscription, and death." When or how Dr. Morton escaped from England appears not. John Leslie bishop of Ross, in an examination taken whilst he was in confinement in the Tower, made the following statement: "The sayd Examinate sayeth, that the Twelve Thowsand Crownes, which weare sent by the Pope to the Relyef of the Englisse Rebells, weare principally procured by the Letters of the Rebells sent unto Rome, and by the meanes of a Doctor caulled Morton, or some suche lyke Name, who, the Sommer before the Rebellyon, had bene in the North Parts, and had reconsyled the Earle of Northumberland, and dyvers others, to the Churche of Rome, as this Examinate hard say. The same Doctor was the princypall Meane of the Sentence geven agaynst the Quene's Majesty in the Consistory at Rome, as this Examinate was advertyced." Of his subsequent history little appears to be known. About 1571 he went from Rome to the english at Louvaine, carrying letters and money to them from the pope. In 1580 he and Thomas Goldwell, formerly bishop of S. Asaph, were sent to Rheims from Rome, to which place they returned the same year. There also we find Dr. Morton in 1581, 10 Nov. 1582, and 9 Dec. 1586. On the latter occasion he was in company with Robert Morton, who was his nephew, being the son of his brother Robert Morton, by his second wife, Ann, daughter of John Norton, esq., and widow of Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, esq. The unfortunate nephew was executed in Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, on 26 August 1588.

Acworth has the following passage with reference to Dr. Morton's character whilst in Cambridge, and his mission from the pope. "An non Nicholaus Mortonus Anglus, sacræ Theologiae Doctor, unus ex præsbyteris qui pœnitentiis indicendis Romæ præfuit? Eum ego adolescens de facie novi Cantebrigiæ, virum ingenuæ atque liberalis gulæ, crassisq. humoribus inflatum atque tumidum, qui sæpius in cauponulis perpotavit, quam in scholis disputavit: et in campis ad contentiones, quam in Academia ad bonarum literarum gymnasmata paratior ac frequentior fuit. Ubi autem Theologiam tam accuratè discere potuit, præter eam quæ Romæ vigeat, nescio. Præsbyter sanè Roma dignus, non ut beati Iheronimi sæculum, sed ut hæc sæcula ferunt, ac multò magis dignus, qui cum in Patria, neq. bonorum neq. doctorum hominum consuetudine dignus esset, Romæ saltem confitendis atque absolvendis libidinosis, sacrilegis, periuris, ac maximè nefariis (pudet Papam atque Cardinales dicere) sed clericis cunctis præesset. Sanctus nuper, superiori ætate habebatur noster Polus Cardinalis, vir regio prognatus sanguine, quiq. vitam doctrina ornavit, disciplinaq. satis exquisita atque severitate coluit, in cuius mores valde dolemus superstitionem Pontificiam incidisse. Nunc cum Mortonus Legati atque confessoris nomen Romæ obtineat, cui venter imperat: quantum existimare debemus ab ea Ecclesiæ inani specie, quam saltem tum Polo Cardinale habuit, tam paucis annis degenerasse Romam."

Dr. Morton is stated to have been a prebendary of York. This appears somewhat doubtful.

Arms: Quarterly Erm. and G. in 2nd and 3rd quarters, a goat's head erased A.

Strype's Memor. iii. 290. Strype's Annals, ii. 389, 390. Rymer, xv. 107. Harl. Miscell. ed. Malham, ii. 173, 203, 208. Lemon's Cal. St. Papers,

651, 694. Foulis's Romish Treasons, 2nd ed. 334. Bombini Vita Campiani, 64, 89. Sanderi de visibili monarchia, p. 730. Acworth's de visibili Romanarchia, 54. Aquepontani Concert. Eccles. Cath. in Anglia. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. v. 80, 86. Bossewell's Armorie, 5 b. Challoner's Mem. of Missionary Priests, i. 116. Hunter's South Yorksh. i. 76. Soames' Eliz. Hist. 107, 108. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 114. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. i. 471. Sharp's Memor. of Northern Rebellion, 264. Lingard's Hist. of Engl. ed. 1851, viii. 49, 56.

THOMAS NELSON, of Clare hall, proceeded B.A. 1568.

He is author of:

A Short Discourse: expressing the substaunce of all the late pretended treasons against the Queen's Majestie and estates of this realme, by sondry traytors, who were executed for the same on the 20 and 21 daies of September last past, 1586. Whereunto is adjoyned A Godly Prayer for the safetie of her highnesse person, her honourable counsaile; and all other her obedient subjects.

We are unable to determine whether he were the Thomas Nelson who was made free of the stationers' company in 1580.

Farr's Elizabethan Poets, lv. 551. Herbert's Ames, 1349.

JOHN NEWDIGATE, son of John Newdigate, esq., of Harefield, Middlesex, was born in 1541. He was educated at Eton, whence in 1559 he was elected to King's college, proceeding B.A. 1563-4. Afterwards he travelled abroad, and commenced M.A. at Prague. On 20 Nov. 28 Eliz. he exchanged the manor of Harefield for that of Arbury in Warwickshire.

He has verses in the university collection on the Restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

He married, first, Martha, daughter and coheir of Anthony Cave, esq., of Chicheley Warwickshire, by whom he had issue eight sons: John, Francis, Henry, Robert, Charles, Carew, William, and another; and three daughters: Elizabeth, Griselda, and Mary; secondly, Mary, daughter of — Smith, by whom he had a son Henry.

Arms: G. 3 lions gambs erased A.

Alumni Eton. 175. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 622. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 226, 232. Dugdale's Warwickshire, 774.

NICHOLAS STANDEN is said to have been of this university, but it does not appear of what college, nor have we been able to discover any record of his having graduated. On 18 Jan. 1565-6 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Margaret Pattens, London, on the presentation of the mayor and commonalty of that city. Of this benefice he was deprived shortly before 30 Dec. 1568, no doubt on account of his nonconformity. At the close of 1569 he accompanied the earl of Warwick as his chaplain in his expedition to suppress the rising in the north under the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. In 1572 he occurs as a member of the presbyterian church at Wandsworth in Surrey. In the next year we find it is stated that he was accustomed to preach at Overston, Northamptonshire, without a licence from the bishop of Peterborough. In the following year he was accused of being concerned in Underhill's sham plot, and with Mr. Bonham, another puritan minister, was cast into prison. On examination they were both acquitted and discharged by order of the council. Soon afterwards they were convened before the high commission for nonconformity, but after a long imprisonment were released by the queen's command. About 1586 he subscribed the Book of Discipline. The date of his death has not been ascertained. He is author of:

Particular reasons against the crossing of children in baptisme. In Parte of a Register, 409.

Brook's Puritans, i. 317. Ellis's Letters, (2) iii. 34. Wright's Elizabeth, i. 476. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 348. Newcourt's Repert. i. 409. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, book iii. p. 43. Sutcliffe's Answer to Throgmorton, 49 a.

WILLIAM WEBB was a graduate of this university, but we have no means of determining his college. One of this name, who was of S. John's college, was B.A. 1572-3, as was another who was of Catharine hall in 1581-2. His place of residence is unknown, although it may perhaps be inferred that it was in or near the county of Suffolk. We have no information as to his position in life, or the time or place of his death. He was evidently a man of superior intellect and no mean attainments, and was author of:

1. Translation of the Georgics of Virgil into english verse. In his Dis-

course of English Poetrie he says, "Among all the translations which hath beene my fortune to see, I could never yet finde that worke of the Georgicks wholly performed. I remember once Abraham Flemming, in hys conversion of the Eglogues, promised to translate and publishe it: whether he dyd or not I knowe not, but as yet I heard not of it. I my self wott well I bestowed some time in it two or three years since, turning it to that same English verse, which other such workes were in, though it were rudely: howe beit I did it onely for mine own vse, and vppon certayne respectes towardes a Gentleman mine especiall freende, to whome I was desirous to shewe some token of duetifull good wyll and not minding it should goe farre abroade, considering howe slenderly I ranne it ouer: yet since then, hath one got it in keeping, who, as it is told me, eyther hath or wyll vnaduisedly publishe it: which iniury though he meanes to doo me in myrth, yet I hope he wyll make me some suffycient recompence, or els I shall goe neere to watch hym the like or a worse turne."

2. A Discourse of English Poetrie. Together with the Author's judgment touching the reformation of our English verse. By William Webbe, graduate. Lond. 4to. 1586. Reprinted in Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays. Dedicated to Edward Suliard, Esq. In this work are included the first and second eclogues of Virgil in english hexameters by the author; also his version in english sapphics of part of the fourth eclogue of Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.

It is not improbable that some of the works published under the signature of W. W., and which are usually attributed to William Warner, were in reality written by William Webb. In his dedication of the Discourse of English Poetrie, he asks Mr. Suliard once more to bear with his rudeness in presenting unto his view another slender conceit of his simple capacity. He moreover speaks of that homely translation he presented unto him. It is uncertain whether these are allusions to his translation of the Georgics of Virgil, or to some other work.

Oldys's Brit. Libr. 86. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poets, iii. 54, 228, 242, 243, 305, 323, 327, 335, 381. Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 237; vi. 422. Collier's Reg. Stat. Co. ii. 215.

PETER WITHYPOLL, son of a person residing at Ipswich, was educated in Trinity hall, where he was admitted a fellow 1 June 1572, proceeding LL.B. 1579. He was commissary of the bishop of Norwich for the archdeaconry of Suffolk 1580, and vacated his fellowship at Trinity hall on or shortly before 25 Feb. 1582-3, and his commissaryship in 1586.

MS. Baker, iv. 140. Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 303. Whitney's Emblems, 96. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 658. Strype's Annals, iii. 331.

EDWARD MANNERS, eldest son of Henry Manners earl of Rutland, K.G., by Margaret, daughter of Ralph Neville earl of Westmorland, was born in or about 1549, and was commonly called lord Roos until 17 Sept. 1563, when by the death of his father he succeeded to the earldom of Rutland. He was educated at Oxford, but in August 1564 accompanied queen Elizabeth on her visit to this university, when he was created M.A., special reservation being made of the obedience and duty which he owed to the university of Oxford. Upon this occasion he lodged at S. John's college. In 1569 he served under the earl of Sussex in the expedition for the suppression of the northern rebellion. The queen sent letters to Sussex and to sir Ralph Sadler, commending him to their especial care and direction; and sir William Cecil, as master of the wards, in a letter to Sadler prayed him to be tender and careful over him, adding, "I thynk it good that he had the charge of his tenants to serve under him, having some ther that can guyde them well. He shall thereby norish his corradg, and his tenants shall the more esteme him, I am sure he will be faythfull and loyall. I pray you, sir, admonish hym if you see hym negligent of resort to common prayer." In the account of Valentine Brown, esq., treasurer of Berwick, the earl is called "coronaill, or lywetenaunte of the footemen," and £28 is charged for his wages at 20*s*. per diem, from 25th November to the 27th December. In 1570 he travelled into France for his improvement, and sir William Cecil drew up rules and especial instructions for his conduct and guidance whilst abroad, he having been one of the queen's wards and so under Cecil's care. He occurs as

lord-lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1574. At new-year's tide 1577-8, and in the following year, he presented to the queen £10 in gold, and she gave him in return a bowl with a cover weighing 20½ ounces. In or about 1580 there was a splendid tilt at night before the queen in the palace of Westminster, by Walter earl of Essex and twelve others apparelled in white cloth of silver, against the earl of Rutland and a band of twelve others apparelled all in blue. In 1582 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Lincolnshire. He was elected K.G. 1585, and in July 1586, with William lord Eure and Thomas Randolph, esq., as the queen's commissioners, concluded a treaty of amity with the king of Scots at Berwick-upon-Tweed. Being a profound lawyer and a man accomplished with all polite learning, the queen designed that he should become lord-chancellor on the death of sir Thomas Bromley, but he died (a few days after Bromley) at his house at Ivy Bridge in the Strand, London, 14 April 1587. His body was conveyed to Bottesford in Leicestershire, where it was buried on the 15th of May following.

Against the south side of the chancel of Bottesford church is an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigies of the earl and his countess. On two tablets at the back is the following inscription:

The Right Honorable and Noble Lord Edwarde Erle of Rutlande, Lord Rosse of Hamelac, Trusbote, and Belvoyre, lieth here buried. In the yeare 1569 *he was sent into the North parts in the tyme of those civill troubles; there made lieutenante to Thomas Erle of Sussex (then Lord Generall of Her Majesties armie), and also Colonell of the Footemen, and one of the Counsell in that service, he being then but* 20 *years of age, and Warde to Her Majestie. He travailed into Fraunce* 1570. *He was made lieutenant of the County of Lincolne* 1582. *He was made Knight of the Garter* 1584. *On the* 5*th day of July* 1586, *as Cheif Commissioner for Her Majestie he concluded with the Scottishe King's Commissioners at Barwicke upon Tweede a League of Amitye betweene the two Realmes. On the* 14*th of April following, being Good Friday* 1587, *he departed this life near Puddle Wharfe in London, from whence his corps was hither brought, and buried the* 15*th day of May next followinge. He left yssue by his Honorable Wief Isabel Holcroft, daughter to Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight, one daughter, named Elizabeth, then of the age of eleven yeares, and almost four monythes, which daughter was married in January* 1588 *to William Cicell, Esquier, eldest sonne to Sir Thomas Cicell, Knight, eldest sonne to the Lord Burghley, then and now Lord High Treasoror of Englande; by whom she left yssue one sonne, named William, and died at London in April* 1591.

To the ample information contained in his epitaph, we may add that his countess (whose father was of Vale Royal in Cheshire) survived till 21 Jan. 1605-6, and was buried at Stepney; and that his daughter's only son, William lord Roos, died in Italy, unmarried, in 1618.

His successor in the earldom was his brother John, who survived only till 24 Feb. 1587-8, when he was succeeded by his son Roger, who will be hereafter noticed.

His will, dated 20 Nov. 1583, was (with a codicil dated the day of his death) proved 1 Dec. 1587. There was litigation respecting it.

Some of his letters are preserved.

Arms: O. 2 bars Az. a chief quarterly of the second & G. the first and fourth quarters charged with two fleurs-de-lis of the first, & the second & third with a lion of England.

Collins's Peerage. Eller's Belvoir, 47—52, 370, 371. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 406, 437, 486, 511, 526, 569, 650, 660, 689. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 203, 205. Strype's Annals, ii. 104; iii. 390. Strype's Life of Sir T. Smith, 19. Camden's Elizabeth. Rymer, xv. 803. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 139. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 618. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 239, 241, 523, 525—527, 529—531, 950. Nichols's Leicestershire, ii. 46, 101, 307; iii. 799. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 226; ii. 101, 375, 399, 400; iii. 321. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 71. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 180, 189; ii. 66, 82, 250, 265, 385. MS. Baker, xxiv. 141. MS. Lansd. 27. art. 3, 4, 7—9; 46. art. 64; 50. art. 18. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 21 Eliz. r. 18. Sadler State Papers, ii. 33, 34, 40, 56, 78, 143, 163. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 287. Sir Cuthbert Sharp's Memorials of Northern Rebellion, 69, 107, 159.

HENRY BERKELEY was one of the scholars of Trinity college named in the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546. He does not appear to have taken any degree here, but proceeded LL.D. as a member of New college Oxford, 19 April 1567, and was admitted an advocate 23 Oct. in that year. He represented Grinsted in the parliament which met 2 April 1571, and was appointed a member of a committee to redress sundry abuses in religion. He became a master in chancery in or about November 1575. In 18 Eliz., whilst he was sitting in the house of lords, a debate arose about the privileges of certain officers, whereupon, without asking leave, he got up and made a speech desiring that the masters in chancery might be comprised in the privilege. The lords much resented this presumption, and upon the next day the queen's serjeant, attorney, and soli-

citor took place above the masters in chancery, which had never before been done. One of his decisions in 1584 is singular, and may therefore here be noticed. William Noble, alderman and M.P. for Oxford, was charged with contempt in not appearing in a suit brought by one Willys against him. On his examination before Dr. Berkeley he stated that, being lame and unable to ride, he could not get the waggoner to travel on Sunday, which was the day before that on which he ought to have appeared. He confessed however that his lameness had been upon him for the last seven years, and that he might have hired a waggon before the Sunday, but was unwilling to do so for avoiding of charges. This lame excuse was deemed insufficient, and he was reported in contempt. Dr. Berkeley appears to have died shortly before 16 May 1587. He married Anne widow of John Bolney.

Rymer, xv. 108. Coote's Civilians, 48. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 434, 459, 499, 511, 532, 541, 560, 565. Hargrave's Law Tracts, 298. Willis's Notitia Parl. iii. (2) 85. Parl. Hist. iv. 105. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 729. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 32.

NICHOLAS SHEPPERD, of Westmorland, was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the foundation of sir Marmaduke Constable, by the authority of the royal visitors, 4 July 1549. He proceeded B.A., but at what precise time we have been unable to ascertain. On 25 March 1553 he was admitted a fellow of S. John's on Dr. Fell's foundation. Being a protestant he was ejected from his fellowship shortly after the accession of queen Mary. How he disposed of himself during the residue of her reign is unknown. On the reestablishment of protestantism under queen Elizabeth he was reinstated in his fellowship at S. John's, and commenced M.A., being elected a senior fellow of his college 15 Jan. 1560-1. About the same time he was presented to a canonry in the church of Peterborough, in the room of Edwin Sandys promoted to the bishopric of Worcester. On 5 Sept. 1561 he was collated by bishop Sandys to the rectory of Hartlebury in the county of Worcester, and on 14 Nov. in the same year was constituted one of the university preachers. Soon afterwards he became fellow of Trinity college, serving the office of proctor 1566. Subsequently he proceeded B.D. and was vicemaster of Trinity college. He was unanimously elected master of S. John's college, being admitted to that office 17 Dec. 1569. In the same year he became archdeacon of Northampton. He also held the rectory of Hongham in the county of Lincoln. On 2 March 1572-3 he was installed prebendary of Welton Westhall in the church of Lincoln. He occurs by the name of doctor Nicholas Shepard in a special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Northampton 20 Oct. 1573. In that year several of the fellows of S. John's presented articles complaining of his having preferred persons of puritanical opinions and practices, and of his frequent and prolonged absence from the college. About July 1574 he left the mastership. Mr. Baker, who terms him a slug, states that there was a tradition in the college (which he was unwilling to credit), that he was expelled for having irregularly put the college seal to some grants or leases for his own emolument. On 5 April 1577 he was instituted to the prebend of Stow-in-Lindsey in the church of Lincoln, being installed 30 May following. He died about July 1587, his will being proved on the 10th of that month. It has been conjectured that he was buried at Hartlebury.

Arms: A. on a cheveron S. 3 pickaxes of the field.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 184, 341, 344, 356. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 130, 131, 159. Rymer, xv. 726. Bridges's Northamptonshire, ii. 564, 565. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 212, 237, 542, 545; iii. 619, 692. MS. Lansd. 12. art. 41; 17. art. 67, 79. Nash's Worcestershire, i. 574. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 242, 265, 514, 518. MS. Cole, lvii. 371. Strype's Annals, ii. 304. Strype's Parker, 380. Strype's Whitgift, 16, 43, 44, 46, Append. p. 8, 15. Zurich Letters, ii. 189, 191, 213.

RICHARD BARNES, son of John Barnes and Agnes [Saunderson] his wife, was born at Bould, near Warrington in Lancashire, about 1532. In 1552 he was elected a fellow of Brasenose college Oxford, by the authority of the king's council, and proceeded B.A. 1553, and M.A. 1557. Taking holy orders, he obtained the rectories of Stonegrave and Stokesley Yorkshire. On 12 July 1561 he was admitted chancellor of the church of York, and afterwards became canon residentiary and prebendary of Laughton in the same church, and

public reader of divinity therein. On 9 Mar. 1566-7 he was consecrated suffragan bishop of Nottingham in the church of S. Peter at York, by the archbishop assisted by the bishops of Durham and Chester. He was elected to the see of Carlisle 25 June 1570, and had restitution of the temporalities on 26 July following. The queen granted him a licence to hold in commendam with his bishopric, the chancellorship of York, the rectories of Stonegrave and Stokesley, and also the rectory of Romaldkirk Yorkshire as soon as it fell vacant. On 5 April 1577 he was translated to the see of Durham, receiving restitution of the temporalities 29 May following. He was ever after, says Wood, a favourer of puritanism. In the following year his name occurs in a commission for the visitation of the church of Durham. He was actually created D.D. at Oxford in Feb. 1579, having taken the degree of bachelor in that faculty at Cambridge. On his first coming to Durham he had a great contest with bishop Pilkington's widow for dilapidations. On 24 May 1580 the queen commissioned him, lord Hunsdon, and others to proceed to the borders of Scotland for redress of grievances. He died 24 Aug. 1587, and was buried in the choir of his cathedral; Dr. Toby Matthew dean of Durham preaching his funeral sermon on the 7th of Sept. from Psalm ciii. 15, 16. The following epitaph was placed on his tomb:

> *Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino, dom. Richardo Barnes, Dunelmi episcopo, præsuli prædocto, liberali, et munifico, P. S. præcharissimo patri P. P. P. Obiit xxiv Augusti, A.D.* 1587, *ætatis suæ* 55. *Mors mihi lucrum.*
>
> *Astra tenent animam, corpusque hoc marmore clausum;*
> *Fama polos penetrat; nomen nati atque nepotes*
> *Conservant; vivit semper post funera virtus.*

By his will, made the day before his death, he desires his goods to be divided into three parts, one of which he leaves to his wife, together with all his stuff at Stockton and Durham; 40 oz. of his best plate, and four horses; the other two parts to his younger sons John, Barnabas, and Timothy, his daughters Margaret and Anne; to his eldest son Emmanuel the bequeaths his lease of Wolsingham Parkes; to his son-in-law Mr. Robert Talboys what he had paid for him in London; to his daughter Mary Josselyne his best bed; to Brasenose college £20. in books; to his cathedral library £5.; to York, &c. £5.; and to his steward Henry Appleton £20.

Bishop Barnes is said to have ill governed his diocese, and certain it is that he countenanced the most rapacious acts in his ecclesiastical court, where his brother John presided as chancellor and was the tyrant of the country. The bishop was also at enmity with archbishop Grindal.

He is author of:

1. The Injunctions and other ecclesiastical proceedings of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham, from 1575 to 1587. Durham, 8vo. 1850. Edited by J. Raine for the Surtees society.

2. Letters. Some of these are in print.

He married first Fredesmund, daughter of Ralph Gifford esq., of Claydon, Bucks, by whom he had issue, 1. Emmanuel, D.D. prebendary of York. 2. Walter. 3. John. 4. Barnabas. 5. Timothy. 6. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Talboys. 7. Mary, wife of .... Josselyne. 8. Margaret. 9. Anne, wife of John Knowslie. He married secondly, in 1582, Jane, a French woman, by whom he had no issue; after his death she became the wife of Leonard Pilkington, D.D., master of S. John's college in this university.

Arms: Quarterly O. & V. on a fess Az. 3 estoiles O; quartering, Az. on a bend betw. 2 estoiles O. a bear passant S. semée des estoiles of the third, ready to devour a naked child of the fourth; on a chief of the second 3 roses G. radiated with rays of the sun ppr.

Hutchinson's Durham, i. 566. Surtees' Durham, i. p. lxxxi. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 606. Rymer, xv. 668, 683, 685, 686, 785. Cat. Lansd. MSS. i. 48, 50, 51, 71; ii. 247. Strype's Annals, ii. 432, 483, 484, 521; App. 105; iii. 463. Strype's Grindal, Ep. Ded. & p. 164. Strype's Parker, i. 240. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 165, 241, 294. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 247. Bedford's Blazon of Episcopacy, 117. Usher's Letters, 26. Fuller's Ch. Hist. l. 9. p. 191. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 405, 520.

JOHN BECON, a native of Suffolk, educated at S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1560-1, was admitted a fellow 21 March 1561-2, commenced M.A. 1564, and became a senior fellow 18 April 1567. We find him acting as deputy public orator in June 1571. About July in the same year he was elected public orator, and he served the office of proctor for the year 1571-2. During the period he held

the latter office he headed the opposition of the senate to the code of statutes for the government of the university which had passed the great seal 25 Sept. 1570. The heads of colleges complained to lord Burghley that Becon made "a seditiouse oration to the stirring upp of the myndes of the Regents and non-Regents, to the contempt of the statutes and also of the Heades." Moreover they averred that by his provocation there had been much disorder in the university. Subsequently the heads exhibited articles against him, his colleague in the proctorship, and others their adherents. In the end the two archbishops and the bishops of London and Ely decided that the new statutes should stand, and censured the opponents for going from college to college to solicit subscriptions against the same. He resigned the oratorship in or about April 1573. On 12 Jan. 1574 he was installed a canon of Norwich, and in 1575 became chancellor of that diocese. He took the degree of LL.D. 1576. On 16 Feb. 1579-80 he was collated to the precentorship of the church of Chichester, and on 19 Aug. 1581 was admitted prebendary of Colwich in the church of Lichfield. In 1582 a great contest took place between him and William Overton bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, about the chancellorship of that diocese. The bishop, who had in the first instance granted it to Becon only, subsequently granted the office to him and one Babington, and to the longer liver of them. Lastly, upon pretence of non-user the bishop excluded Becon altogether. This occasioned a great disturbance and riot in the cathedral church. The case afterwards came into the star-chamber, and thence to the privy council, who referred it to the archbishop of Canterbury, who remitted it to four visitors, and they finally induced the contending parties to compromise the matter. Dr. Becon was buried at S. Giles' Cripplegate 4 Sept. 1587. He is author of:

1. Gratulatio in adventum clarissimi viri Roberti Dudlei Collegium Joannis ingredientis, 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 50.

2. Greek verses subjoined to Carr's Demosthenes, 1571.

3. Latin letters in the name of the university. In Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 408 seq.

4. The grevances of the bodye of the Universitye for the alteration of the auncient privileges and customes by the new statutes, with the reasons annexed, 1572. In Lamb's Cambridge Documents, Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, and Heywood and Wright's University Transactions.

5. A replie to the aunsweres of the doctors, 1572. In Lamb's Cambridge Documents, Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, and Heywood and Wright's University Transactions.

6. Answer to three reasons propounded by the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, why he should not be chancellor of that diocese. In Strype's Annals, iii. App. 24.

7. Letters. One to the chancellor of Cambridge, for a roll to be sent up from the universities of the learned men there. In Strype's Grindal, App. 102; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 436; and Heywood and Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 457.

8. Latin verses in the university collection, on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 266, 592; ii. 496, 498; iii. 619. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 279—306, 436. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 345, 360. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 173. Strype's Annals, iii. 91, 95, 174, 406, 407. Strype's Whitgift, 99, 104. Strype's Grindal, 272, App. 101. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 24. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 446, 447. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 72. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Transact. Marprelate's Epitome, 44.

LUKE GILPIN, of Trinity college, B.A. 1561-2, was elected fellow of that college, and in 1567 commenced M.A., In 1573 he was presented to the rectory of Bebington Cheshire, whereupon arose a suit the termination of which does not appear. He was proctor of the university 1574, proceeded B.D. 1576, was collated to the archdeaconry of Derby 29 July 1577, and to the prebend of Norwell tertia pars in the church of Southwell 19 May 1581, being admitted on the 28th of that month. His name occurs in a commission for visitation of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry 1583. He died about October 1587, on the 27th of which month his widow administered to his will, dated 21 Sept. in the preceding year.

He is author of:

Latin verses prefixed to J. Barthlets Pedegrewe of Heretiques 1566.

Strype; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 577; iii. 444, 619. Herbert's Ames, 925.

ROBERT NORGATE, said to have been born at Aylsham in Norfolk, was educated in S. John's college, and occurs as one of the scholars of that house in August 1564. He went out B.A. 1564-5, and was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college 1567, commencing M.A. 1568. He became president of that college, and was elected master thereof 22 Aug. 1573. Archbishop Parker, to whom he was chaplain, presented him to the rectory of Lachingdon, with the chapel of Lawley in Essex, whereto he was instituted 27 Jan. 1573-4. In 1575 he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Marsham Norfolk. The same year he proceeded B.D. In 1576 he was one of the university preachers. On 29 Jan. 1577-8 he was installed prebendary of Decem Librarum in the church of Lincoln. In 1578 the queen presented him to the rectory of Forncet in Norfolk. He was installed a canon of Ely 8 May 1579, and was vicechancellor of the university 1584. On 10 Nov. in that year he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Little Gransden Cambridgeshire, and about the same time resigned the rectory of Lachingdon. He died 2 Nov. 1587, and was buried at S. Benedict's on the 4th of that month. Such was his poverty that his goods were sold by decree of the vicechancellor for payment of his debts and funeral charges. During his mastership the chapel of the college was built. The cost involved him in unpleasant disputes with the fellows.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Baker, M.A. of Cambridge, (half-brother of archbishop Parker), by whom he had a son, Edward, who became Windsor herald, and was an illuminator of extraordinary ability. His widow remarried Nicholas Felton, ultimately bishop of Ely.

He is author of:

1. Answer to a complaint exhibited against him by Philip Nichols (fellow of C. C. C. C.), and rejoinder to Nichols's reply Oct. 1580, MS. in State Paper Office.

2. Letters. The number of these now extant does not appear to be large.

Arms: Per cheveron engrailed A. & Az. in chief 3 lilies slipped of the last.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 129. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 554, 555, 671, 683, 684. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 175, 210, 220, 222, 227, 271, 357, 363, 370, 371, 375, 379, 386, 389, 392, 407, 411, 430. MS. Cole, vi. 34. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 355. Bentham's Ely, 244. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 355; ii. 143; iii. 605, 681. Strype's Annals, ii. 614; iii. 342, 343, 438; App. p. 66, 187 199. Strype's Parker, 254, 496, 509. Strype's Whitgift, 131, 274. Par. Reg. of S. Benedict. MS. Lansd. 43. art. 42, 43; 57. art. 89. Rymer, xv. 742.

THOMAS SECKFORD, born about 1515, was second son of Thomas Seckford, esq. of Seckford hall in Suffolk, sometime M.P. for Orford, by his wife Margaret, one of the daughters of sir John Wingfield, knight of Letheringham in the same county. It is believed that he was educated here, but in consequence of the defects in the records we cannot ascertain his college or whether he graduated. He studied the law at Gray's inn, and was called to the bar, being Lent reader of that house 2 & 3 Philip and Mary. Although he must have conformed to the religion then established, we surmise that he was at heart a protestant, as he obtained preferment immediately upon the accession of Elizabeth, being sworn one of the masters of request in ordinary 9 Dec. 1558. He likewise held the offices of surveyor of the court of wards and liveries, and steward of the court of Marshalsea. His name appears in a commission 3 June 1561 for the establishment of orders and regulations for the prison of the Fleet. He occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Surrey issued 15 Feb. 1565-6 under, which Arthur Pole, Edmund Pole, and others were tried and convicted of high treason. We also find his name in another commission issued 12 June 1566, for the trial of offences committed within the verge of the queen's house. It may admit of question whether he were the Thomas Seckford who was employed as surveyor of victuals in Ireland from 1566 to 1569. He was one of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical in 1570. On the 1st August in that year his name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for the city of London, under which John Felton was convicted of high treason. He was returned for Ipswich, and probably also for Bridgnorth, to the parliament which met 8 May 1572; but whether it were he or his father who sat in four parliaments for Ipswich and the county of Suffolk, we find it difficult to determine. On 14 Apr. 1573 he was,

with others, empowered to deliver the gaol of the Marshalsea. His father died at the age of eighty, 30 Sept. 1575, and his elder brother Francis having died previously, he inherited the paternal estate. In 1580 we find it noticed that he was building a large house in Clerkenwell. His name occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer for the city of London 3 July 1585, and in another for the county of Middlesex issued 20 Feb. 1585-6, under which William Parry, LL.D. was tried and convicted for conspiring the death of the queen. His death occurred in January 1587-8, and he was buried in a vault which he had constructed on the north side of the chancel of the church of Woodbridge in Suffolk.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Harlowe, esq., and widow of sir Martin Bowes of London, knight, and dying without issue his estates descended to his nephew Charles, sometime M.P. for Aldborough in Suffolk, who died in 1591, and who is probably the person of that name who was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in Nov. 1562 (although this is of course inconsistent with the commonly received statement that he was when he died only thirty-seven years of age).

He was a munificent benefactor to the town of Woodbridge, where (under letters patent 23 May 1587, and by his will dated 1 August the same year) he founded and endowed almshouses in which twenty-four poor men and women now find a comfortable asylum in old age. The valuable estates belonging to his charities are under the government of the master of the rolls and the chief-justice of the common pleas.

He is author of:

1. Statutes and ordinances for the government of his almshouses at Woodbridge.

2. Letters.

His patronage of Christopher Saxton has been noticed in the preceding volume of this work.

Arms: Erm. on a fess. G. 3 escallops A. Crest: A talbot passant erm.

Strype's Annals, i. 7, 32; ii. 282, App. 157; iii. 309. Strype's Grindal, 208. Rymer, xv. 660, 718. Page's Suppl. to Suff. Traveller, 42, 130. Parker Correspond. 142, 370. Nicolas's Hatton, 148. Wright's Eliz. ii. 62, 184, 228, 246. Topog. & Geneal. i. 551. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 302. Sidney Papers, i. (2) 38—40. Dugd. Orig. Jurid. 293, 307. Cromwell's Clerkenwell, 106, 240—242. Baga de Secretis. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 94, 95. Charity Reports, xxiv. 484, 618. MS. Lansd. 24. art. 34; 46. art. 55. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 2; ii. 140; iii. 322. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 28, 122, 205. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 248. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 161. Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. i. 372. Parl. Hist. iv. 207.

RICHARD BRIDGWATER, elected from Eton to King's college 1555, was B.A. 1559, and M.A. 1563. He took an active part against Dr. Baker, provost of King's college, at the visitation of that house in 1569. He was one of the proctors of the university 1573, and on 10 April in that year was elected and admitted public orator. In that capacity he made the oration gratulatory to the queen when the university visited her majesty at Audley end, on Sunday 27 July 1578. He was created LL.D. 1579, and on 10 July the same year was constituted chancellor vicar general and official principal of the diocese of Ely. On 9 Aug. following he was collated by bishop Cox to the rectory of Elm, isle of Ely, with Emneth Norfolk. In October 1580 we find him, with the bishop of Ely Dr. Goad and Dr. Fulke, engaged in the examination of some of the Family of Love at Wisbech. He resigned the office of public orator about March 1580-1. He was sometime a member of Trinity hall. He was admitted an advocate 2 May 1582, and 22 Oct. 1583 was with Dr. Bell empowered by the archbishop of Canterbury to exercise episcopal jurisdiction throughout the diocese of Ely, they, with the dean Dr. Perne, being also commissioned to visit the city and diocese. He died 15 Feb. 1587-8, and was, pursuant to his testamentary directions, buried in King's college chapel.

His will is dated 15 Jan. 1587, and with a codicil dated 30th of that month was proved 27 Feb. 1587-8. He thereby bequeathed £10. to King's college, and a further sum not exceeding £10. towards the repair of the windows of the chapel. He devised his manor of Bovilles in the parish of Ardley, Essex, to Judith his wife for life, with remainder to his son Richard and the heirs of his body, or in case he died without issue, to King's college, the happy place of his education, in augmentation of the livery money of the fellows and scholars. He also bequeathed books to Trinity hall,

and money to the poor of Elm, Emneth, and S. Giles, Cambridge.

His widow remarried sir Thomas North, knight.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses, in the collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

2. Greek verses on the death of Dr. Nicholas Carr, 1571.

3. Latin letters in the name of the university. In Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 431, seq.

Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. MS. Baker, iii. 325; iv. 128. Alumni Eton. 171. Coote's Civilians, 55. Strype's Whitgift, 131. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's and Eton Colleges, 218, 226, 252. Grey on 4 Neal's Puritans, App. p. 62, 63. Morant's Essex, i. 433. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 435. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 19, 83. Collins's Peerage, 4 ed. vi. 83.

RICHARD MASTER, younger son of Robert Master, of Streetend in Willesborough, Kent, was educated in Oxford, and became a fellow of All Souls' college. He informs us that he was converted from popery by Bullinger. We assume him to mean by the perusal of the works of that divine. He seems to have been personally acquainted with Rodolph Gualter, when he visited England in 1537, and subsequently corresponded with him. About 1539 he accepted a benefice; but soon afterwards resigned it to the patron, because he was not well qualified for the function of a good clergyman, and from his want of sufficient acquaintance with the word of God and of the duties connected therewith, and also because popery, however it was abolished in name, still flourished here in reality. He then applied himself to the study of physic, and commenced the practice of that profession about 1541, being in 1545 admitted to the degree of M.B. at Oxford. About 1549 he was seized with a fever, which confined him to his bed for more than eighteen months. He was carried in a litter into Kent for a change of air and scene. Whilst there he had a quartan ague of three months' continuance. After he recovered his usual health his father had the like disease, and died at the age of 60. On 17 March 1553-4 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians, and on 9 May 1554 was created M.D. at Oxford. He was one of the censors of the college of physicians 1556, 1557, 1558, and 1560, and one of the elects of that college 1558. By patent dated 26 June 1559 he was constituted physician in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, with the yearly fee of £100. besides bouche of court and all other advantages. He was president of the college of physicians 1561. At new-year's day 1561-2 he gave the queen "twoo potts, the one of nutmegs, the other of gynger condit," her majesty presenting him in return with "oone guilt hauncepott," weighing above 16 ounces. On 14 March 1562-3 he was installed prebendary of Fridaythorpe, in the church of York. He was a consiliarius of the college of physicians 1564 to 1583. On 6 Jan. 1564-5 the queen, by letters patent for the consideration of £590. 16*s*. 4*d*., gave and granted to him and his heirs the reversion of the scite of the late monastery of Cirencester in the county of Gloucester, and of the granges and lands thereto belonging. He was present with the queen at Oxford in Sept. 1566, and was moderator of the physic act kept there before her majesty. On 30 August 1571 a grace passed for his incorporation as M.D. in this university, and he was admitted at the court at Saffron Walden by Dr. Whitgift, vicechancellor, in the presence of doctors Rush and Young. His new-year's gift to the queen 1577-8 consisted of "a pot of grene gynger and other of orenge flowers," in return for which he received 14¾ ounces of gilt plate. He made and received similar presents in the following year. He died about the close of 1587 in the enjoyment of a high reputation for professional skill.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of — Tunnely, of Lincolnshire, he had George, who inherited the estate at Cirencester; Robert, LL.D., sometime fellow of All Souls' Oxford, and afterwards principal of S. Alban hall in that university; and Thomas, D.D., master of the temple.

Some of his letters in latin and english are extant.

Arms: G. a lion rampant guardant O. tail fourche supporting between his paws a rose of the field stalked and leaved V. Crest: within a ring O. gemmed proper 2 snakes entwined erect and endorsed Az.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 122, 143. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 672. Strype's Annals, ii. 363, 367; iii. 28; iv. 362. Strype's Whitgift, 22.

Zurich Letters, ii. 11, 55, 61, 114; iii. 358, 419. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 188. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 15. Hasted's Kent, vii. 571. Rymer, xv. 532. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 117, 126, 213, 230, 232; ii. 78, 89, 262, 271. Hist. of Cirencester, 112. MS. Baker, xxiv. 157. MS. Lansd. 19. art. 83; 46. art. 38; 121. art. 19. Originalia, 7 Eliz. p. 2. r. 4; 13 Eliz. p. 2, r. 126; 19 Eliz. p. 4, r. 27; 23 Eliz. p. 1, r. 76.

SAMUEL PARKINS, of S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1570-1. Soon afterwards he removed to Corpus Christi college, and commenced M.A. as a member of that house in 1574. On 25 Sept. 1578 he was admitted to the vicarage of S. Lawrence Jewry, London, on the presentation of John Wolley, esq., patron for that turn. He appears to have died shortly before 25 Nov. 1581. He is author of:

Latin verses before Everard Digby's Theoria Analytica, 1579.

Newcourt's Repert, i. 386. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 482.

RICHARD GREY, elected from Eton to King's college 1523, became B.D., and on 9th March 1539-40 was presented by his college to the rectory of Wythiam in Sussex. On the death of Dr. Brassey he was designed to succeed him as provost of King's college, but queen Mary dying he was set aside, and the office was conferred upon Philip Baker. Mr. Grey occurs in 1576-7 amongst numerous persons who were suspected in matters of religion by Curteys bishop of Chichester, and subjected to examination. Dying 27 February 1582-3 he was buried at Withyam. An iron slab on the pavement of the church there is thus inscribed:

Anno Domini 1582. *The* 27 *Day of Februarye Dyed Richard Graye, Parson of Wythiham.*

He was the last rector of Withyam presented by King's college, the manor with the advowson having been during his incumbency sold by the college to Thomas Sackville lord Buckhurst.

Alumni Eton. 148. West's Withyam, 24, 37. Strype's Annals, ii. 409. Information from Rev. Tho. Brocklebank.

EDWARD AGLIONBY, elected from Eton to King's college 1536, proceeded B.A. 1540-1, and commenced M.A. 1544. Subsequently he became a justice of the peace for Warwickshire, in which county he possessed considerable property. His residence was at Temple Balshall. In 7 Edward VI. he and Henry Hugford obtained a grant from the crown of lands and tenements at Farthingstone in Northamptonshire, which had belonged to the dissolved abbey of S. James, near Northampton. On 16 Oct. 1566 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford. In December 1569 the treasure for the supply of the army sent to suppress the northern rebellion was committed to his charge. He arrived safely with it at Berwick, although delayed by various causes, especially the severity of the weather. He was returned for Warwick to the parliament which began 2 April 1571, and spoke thrice in debates on the bill for not coming to church. He suggested that the measure should only be temporary. As regarded a proposed exception for gentlemen in their private oratories, he disliked it because there ought to be equal laws for the poor as well as the rich. As to the compulsory receipt of the communion, he urged that it was inconvenient to enforce conscience. He remarked: "The conscience of man is eternal, invisible, and not in the power of the greatest monarchy in the world, in any limits to be straitened, in any bounds to be contained, nor with any policy of man if once decayed to be again raised." He contended also that to will and command men to come to the communion because they are wicked men was too strange an enforcement and without precedent. On 12 August 1572 he was elected recorder of Warwick in the room of sir William Wigston. On the same day the queen visited that town on her way from Bishops Ichington to Kenilworth. Mr. Aglionby, as recorder, made an oration to the queen. Her majesty called him to her, gave him her hand to kiss, and withal smiling said, "Come hither, little recorder, it was told me that youe wold be afraid to look upon me, or to speak boldly; but youe were not so fraid of me as I was of you, and I nowe thank you for putting me in mind of my duety, and that should be in me." In November 1587 he resigned the recordership of Warwick, "because of his great age and impotency to travel and failing of sight."

He is author of:

1. A notable and marvailous epistle

of the famous doctor Mathewe Gribalde, professor of the law in the universitie of Padua: concerning the terrible judgement of God upon hym, that for fears of men denyeth Christ, and the knowen veritie: with a Preface of Doctor Calvine. Translated out of Latin into English by E. A. Worcester, 8vo. 1550. Lond. (H. Denham for W. Norton) n. d.

2. Latin verses in the university collection on the deaths of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551.

3. Oration to queen Elizabeth at Warwick, 12 Aug. 1572. MS. Harl. 847, fo. 69, and in Nichols's Prog. Eliz.

4. Pedigree of queen Elizabeth. This he dedicated to her majesty, for which it is said she granted him £5. per annum out of her lands for ever.

5. Letters, latin and english.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir William Wigston, his predecessor in the office of recorder of Warwick.

Arms: A. 2 bars in chief 3 martlets S.

Alumni Eton. 155. Lit. Gazette, 1847, p. 219. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 175. Scott's Kenilworth. Dugdale's Warwickshire, 43 b, 46 b, 131 a, 210 b, 410 a, 422 a, 590 b, 714 b, 721 a. Parker Corresp. 388. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Lansd. 2. art. 28. MS. Cotton. Calig. B. iii. 213, 217. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 356, 359. Herbert's Ames, 1461. Sadler's State Papers, 159, 161. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 309, 310. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 85. Parl. Hist. iv. 111, 113, 150. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. viii. 301. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 63. MS. Cole, xiv. 3. Information from W. Hannay, esq. of Warwick.

JAMES BATES, of S. John's college, B.A. 1586-7, has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

JAMES CARMICHAEL, a native of Scotland, was residing at Cambridge in 1587, when he published:

Grammatice Latine, de etymologia, liber secundus, ex vetustissimis artis et lingue auctoribus deprompetus, eamethodo, quam senatus literatorum, regia auctoritate, Sterlingi habitus, Scotice juventuti facilimam censuit. Addita sunt, sed minoribus characteribus in provectiorum gratiam, ex intimis artis penetralibus, pleraque a nemine prius congesta, quibus auctor pueris properantibus interdici velit. Camb. 4to. 1587. Dedicated to James VI. king of Scotland, ex edibus Thome Thomasii, idibus Septembris 1587.

Herbert's Ames, 1418.

WILLIAM COTES, matriculated as a sizar of Clare hall 1 Oct. 1579, B.A. 1582-3, M.A. 1586, is author of:

Short questions between the father and the sonne. Lond. 8vo. 1585.

Herbert's Ames, 1099.

RALPH DURDEN, of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1581-2, became a minister in Essex. From thence he came and resided with his friends in Cambridge. In November 1586 Dr. Copcot the vice-chancellor committed him prisoner to the Tolbooth in Cambridge, because he called himself Elias, and preached disorderly in divers places. He subsequently wrote and dispersed papers interpreting the revelation of S. John after his own fancy, and foretelling that on the 24th Feb. 1588-9 England should have a new prince who should reign but five months, and be a papist. The poor creature, who was obviously insane, was still confined in the Tolbooth on 25 June 1587, when Dr. Copcot wrote to lord Burghley respecting him.

He is author of:

Prophecies concerning the times approaching, and the return of the Jews by his conduct, in a letter to Robert Williamson, tailor, in Cambridge. With his interpretation of the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse. In MS. Lansd. partly printed in Strype's Annals, iii. Append. book ii. No. xxxv.

Strype's Annals, iii. 471; Append. p. 182. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 446. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 408. MS. Baker, xxiv. 175. MS. Lansd. 54, art. 8; 101, art. 49.

HENRY FARR, of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1569, elected fellow of that house 3 Nov. 1570, commenced M.A. 1573, and was one of the proctors of the university 1586.

We do not know when he died. He was a benefactor to his college.

He has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 238. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 620.

WILLIAM GACE, matriculated as a sizar of Clare hall in November 1568, B.A. 1572-3, is author of:

1. A Learned and fruitefull Commentarie upon the Epistle of Iames the Apostle, wherein are diligently & pro-

fitably entreaded all such matters of Religion as are touched in the same Epistle: Written in Latin by the learned Clerke, Nich. Heminge, professour of Divinitie &c. and newly translated into English by W. G. Lond. 4to. 1577. Dedicated to Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's.

2. Special and chosen Sermons of D. Martin Luther collected out of his writings and preachings &c. Englished by W. G. London, 4to. 1578. Dedicated to sir Thomas Heneage, knight, treasurer of her majesty's privy chamber.

3. A Right Comfortable Treatise containing fourteen pointes of consolation for them that labor & are laden: Written by D. Martin Luther to Prince Friderik Duke of Saxonie, he being sore sicke, thereby to comfort him in the time of his great distresse: Englished by W. Gace. Lond. 8vo. 1578, 1580. Dedicated to Henry Dale, citizen and merchant of London.

4. A Guide unto Godliness, translated out of John Rivius. Lond. 8vo. 1579.

5. A Treatise on folly, translated from John Rivius. Dedicated to Gilbert bishop of Bath and Wells.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 1069, 1070, 1106. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Churton's Nowell, 245.

JOHN GOODRICH, of S. John's college, B.A. 1547-8, M.A. 1551, has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550-1. In the reign of Elizabeth we find a John Goodrich claiming a messuage and lands at Hatton in the parish of Church Broughton Derbyshire, late the estate of his father, John Goodrich, who held the same under an entail from his ancestors, also one of the name who claimed lands in Ruscombe, Berks, sometime the estate of Thomas Goodrich his grandfather, and in 1587 there was a John Goodrich who was seated at Wrangle in Lincolnshire.

Cal. Chancery Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 375, 376. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 205.

SAMUEL HODGSON, of London, was of S. John's college, and proceeded B.A. 1574-5. In 1577 he was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation, and in 1578 commenced M.A. He acted the part of lord Stanley in Dr. Legge's play of Richardus Tertius, on its performance at S. John's at the bachelors' commencement 1579-80.

He is author of:

Latin verses prefixed to Everard Digby's Theoria Analytica, 1579.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 366. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 75.

JOHN HUCKLE, of Christ's college, B.A. 1573, became pastor of the church of Aythorp Roding in Essex. Bishop Aylmer, during his visitation in 1583, suspended Huckle, who, says Strype, was a busy man, transgressing the orders appointed in the church, and an enemy to the peace of it; an impugner of the book, and a gatherer of night-conventicles, and more lately a busy disputer against Athanasius's creed. Mr. Huckle, however, petitioned the lords of the council, who on 4 May 1584 sent a letter requesting the bishop to restore him. The bishop refused to do so, as appears from his reply to the council's letter, wherein he says, "If I should restore him, I could not answer for it before God, her majesty, my own conscience, nor the church of God." Huckle remained under suspension several years, and it is doubtful whether he were ever restored. Certain it is that he was among the suspended ministers of Essex, who in 1587 presented a supplication to parliament for some redress of their grievances.

Brook's Puritans, i. 324; ii. 275, 278. MS. Lansd. 42. art. 42. Strype's Annals, iii. 244. Strype's Aylmer, 71.

MARTIN KAYE was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college Nov. 1568, proceeded B.A. 1572-3, became a fellow of Christ's college, and in 1576 commenced M.A. We find him in 1579, with other fellows of Christ's, subscribing a latin letter to the chancellor of the university on behalf of the famous Hugh Broughton, who had been deprived of his fellowship there by the master. Mr. Kaye, who proceeded B.D., and was constituted one of the university preachers 1583, was admitted lady Margaret's preacher 13 May 1586. This office he vacated shortly before 8 November in the following year.

MS. Searle. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 99. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. p. 136. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 457.

GEOFFREY WHITNEY, born at Nantwich Cheshire, and the son of a father of the same name, was educated

in the school at Audlem in his native county, and afterwards spent some time at Oxford, but more at Magdalen college in this university, where he had for his tutor Stephen Limbert, afterwards master of Norwich school. He does not appear to have taken a degree here. In 1580 he occurs as underbailiff of Great Yarmouth, and about 1584 became under-steward of that town; but in 1586, on the appointment of the famous John Stubbe to that office, Whitney was required to leave unless Mr. Stubbe chose to retain him as his clerk. In the same year we find him at Leyden. A dispute between him and the corporation of Yarmouth was settled in 1587 by their paying him £15. on condition that he made no further claim for any other duty, and certified his acquittance to the earl of Leicester high-steward of that town.

He is author of:

1. Account in latin of a visit to Scratby Island, off Great Yarmouth, 2 August 1580. Translated in Manship's History of Great Yarmouth, 106.

2. A Choice of Emblemes, and other Devises, for the most part gathered out of sundrie writers, Englished and Moralized, and divers newly devised, by Geffrey Whitney. A worke adorned with varietie of matter, both pleasant and profitable: wherein those that please, maye finde to fit their fancies: Bicause herein, by the office of the eie, and the eare, the minde may reape dooble delighte throughe holsome preceptes, shadowed with pleasant devises: both fit for the vertuous, to their incoraging: and for the wicked, for their admonishing and amendment. Leyden (Plantyn), 4to. 1586. Dedicated to Robert earl of Leicester from London 28 Nov. 1585, with an epistle to the reader dated Leyden, 4th May 1586. The author speaks as if this were a second edition; if so, no other is now known. A writer in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana terms this work a very remarkable imitation of Alciati.

3. Fables or Epigrams.

4. English verses in commendation of Dousa's Odæ Britannicæ, 1586.

5. Translation of verses to the earl of Leicester, 1586.

The poet had a kinsman of the same name, and he mentions his brother Br. Whitney, his sister D. Colley, his uncle Geoffrey Cartwright, and his nephew Robert Borron.

Herbert's Ames, 1675. Bibl. Anglo-Poet. 401. Churton's Nowell, 287, 289. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, i. 105, 106; ii. 200, 239. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p. xx, 203. Strype's Parker, 496. Wood's Athen. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 527. Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 230. Cens. Lit. ii. 8; x. 397. Ency. Metrop. xviii. 494. Smith's Autographs.

TMOMAS WYAT, of Christ's college, was B.A. 1579-80, and commenced M.A. as a member of Magdalen college 1583. He has verses in the collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

REMIGIUS BOOTH, of Christ's college, B.A. 1574, became fellow of Caius college, and in 1578 commenced M.A. Having been put out of commons at Caius college on a charge of incontinency, he appealed to Dr. Byng the vice-chancellor, who by a definitive sentence, pronounced 22 Oct. 1579, acquitted him of the charge, and ordered him to be restored to all his rights and privileges as a fellow. Subsequently he appears to have been official of the archdeaconry of Nottingham.

Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 227—262. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 297.

GEORGE TUKE, of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1580, is author of:

Regia Venatio, Poema. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 12. A. 21.

Casley's Cat. of MSS. 196.

THOMAS HUGHES, a native of Cheshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in November 1571, and proceeded B.A. 1575-6. On 8 Sept. 1576 he was elected a fellow of his college under a royal mandate. He was probably the author of:

The Misfortunes of Arthur, Uther Pendragon's Son. Lond. (R. Robinson). 12mo. 1587.

MS. Searle. Lowndes's Bibliogr. Manual, 2nd edit. ii. 1136. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. ed. i. 82.

EDWIN SANDYS was born in 1519 at Hawkshead in Furness Fells Lancashire, according to the best authorities, though some state him to have been a native of Conisby in Yorkshire, and others of London. He was fourth son of William Sandys, esq. by Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of William

Rawlinson, of the county of York, esq. Wood, however, asserts that his mother was Margaret, daughter of John Dixon of London. He is supposed, with great appearance of probability, to have imbibed the rudiments of learning at the school of Furness abbey. Certain it is that he was at one time under the care of a priest named John Bland, who was afterwards executed for heresy. When about fourteen years of age he was sent to this university, and entered as a member of S. John's college. He proceeded B.A. 1539, and commenced M.A. 1541, but was never elected fellow. In 1542 he served the office of proctor of the university, and in 1547 proceeded B.D. At the time of his father's decease in 1548 he was vicar of Haversham. In 1549 he was created D.D., and was elected master of Catharine hall; and on 12 Dec. in the same year was presented to a canonry in the church of Peterborough. In 1552 he held a canonry in the church of Carlisle. In 1553, a year memorable on account of the death of Edward VI. and the accession of queen Mary, he filled the responsible situation of vicechancellor of the university. His zeal for the reformation led him to join the partisans of the lady Jane Grey. On Saturday the 15th of July the duke of Northumberland arrived in Cambridge at the head of his army, and commanded Dr. Sandys to preach on the following day. "The warning was short for such an auditory, and to speak of such a matter: yet he refused not the thing, but went into his chamber, and so to bed. He rose at three of the clock in the morning, took his bible in his hand, and after that he had prayed a good space, he shut his eyes, and, holding his bible before him, earnestly prayed to God that it might fall open where a most fit text should be for him to entreat of. The bible, as God would have it, fell open upon the first chapter of Joshua, where he found so convenient a piece of scripture for that time, that the like he could not have chosen in all the bible. His text was this: Responderuntque ad Josue atque dixerunt, Omnia quæ præcepisti nobis faciemus, et quocunque miseris ibimus: sicut obedivimus in cunctis Mosi, ita obediemus et tibi; tantum sit Dominus Deus tuus tecum sicut fuit cum Mose: qui contradixerit ori tuo, et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus quos præceperis ei moriatur: tu tantum confortare et viriliter age. Who shall consider what was concluded by such as named themselves by the state, and withal the auditory, the time, and other circumstances, he shall easily see that this text most fitly served for the purpose. And as God gave the text, so gave he such order and utterance, as pulled many tears out of the eye of the biggest of them." The duke and the rest of the nobility requested Dr. Sandys to reduce his sermon to writing, for which he required a day and a-half. At the expiration of that time he had made it ready, and Mr. Lever was booted and spurred to receive it at his hands and carry it to London to be printed. As he was delivering it he received the news that the duke, who had been into Suffolk, had retreated to Cambridge, and that the princess Mary had been proclaimed queen. The duke that night sent for Dr. Sandys to go with him to the market-place to proclaim queen Mary. "The duke cast up his cap with others, and so laughed, that the tears ran down his cheeks for grief. He told Dr. Sandys that queen Mary was a merciful woman, and that he doubted not thereof; declaring that he had sent unto her to know her pleasure, and looked for a general pardon. Dr. Sandys answered, My life is not dear unto me, neither have I done or said anything that urgeth my conscience. For that which I spake of the state, I have instructions warranted by the subscription of sixteen counsellors; neither can speech be treason, neither yet have I spoken further than the word of God and the laws of the realm doth warrant me, come of me what God will. But be you assured, you shall never escape death: for if she would save you, those that now shall rule will kill you." That very evening the duke was apprehended; but Sandys, being advised to walk out in the fields, escaped for the present. On coming back he heard the bell ringing for a congregation to be held that afternoon, and went to the regent house and took his chair. Mr. Mitch, with about twenty others who had espoused the cause of queen Mary, came in. "One layeth hand upon the chair, to pull it from him; another told him that that was not his place, and another called him traitor.

Whereat he perceiving how they used violence, and being of great courage, groped to his dagger, and had despatched some of them as God's enemies, if Dr. Bill and Dr. Blith had not fallen upon him, and prayed him for God's sake to hold his hands and be quiet, and patiently to bear that great offered wrong. He was persuaded by them; and after that tumult was ceased, he ended his oration, and, having some money of the university's in his hand, he there delivered the same every farthing. He gave up the books, reckonings, and keys, pertaining to the university, and withal yielded up his office, praying God to give the university a better officer, and to give them better and more thankful hearts; and so repaired home to his own college."

On the morrow, being S. James's day, he was taken to London and lodged in a vile cell in the tower, but at the expiration of three weeks was removed to a better apartment called the Nun's Bower, where he had the company of John Bradford. When Wyat was in arms, he with other preachers was removed to the Marshalsea to make room for the rebel and his adherents. After remaining in the Marshalsea nine weeks he was set at liberty by the mediation of sir Thomas Holcroft the knight-marshal. Upon his liberation, however, search was made for him, but he contrived to elude pursuit, and taking ship arrived at Antwerp in May 1554, and from thence went to Augsburg where he tarried only fourteen days, and then journeyed towards Strasburg, where, after he had lived one year, his wife came to him. "He fell sore sick of a flux, which kept him nine months, and brought him to death's door. He had a child which fell sick of the plague and died. His wife at length fell sick of a consumption, and died in his arms: no man had a more godly woman to his wife."

When the news of queen Mary's death arrived, he was staying at Peter Martyr's house at Zurich. He immediately returned to Strasburg, and thence to England, where he arrived 13 Jan. 1558-9.

Dr. Sandys was soon employed in various matters touching the introduction of the new worship. He was one of the divines in commission for preparing the liturgy, who met at sir Thomas Smith's at Westminster, and his name appears in some lists of the nine protestant divines who were to dispute with a like number of catholics. It appears, however, that he took no part in the disputation, although it is very probable he was present as an auditor. He was likewise one of the Lent preachers.

At first he appears to have been averse to the use of the vestments, and the retaining of images in churches. The queen was in favour of keeping up the rood-lofts, but Sandys was so vehement against them that he narrowly escaped losing the queen's favour and a bishopric.

Having modified his opinions concerning the vestments, the bishopric of Carlisle was offered to him. This he refused, but accepted the see of Worcester, to which he was consecrated at Lambeth 21 Dec. 1559.

From this time until his death he was continually involved in quarrels. His intolerance was such that he would not suffer catholics to remain in his diocese, and would not be persuaded to give them toleration by any prayers or intercessions made to him in their behalf. In particular he had a controversy with sir John Bourne, who had been secretary to queen Mary, respecting the removal of an altar from one of the churches. After much discussion sir John was committed to the Marshalsea, and compelled to make his submission to the bishop, who nevertheless, up to the last year of his continuance in the see of Worcester, had reason to complain of the knight's enmity.

In 1565 he was appointed one of the translators of the bible.

Upon the translation of Grindal bishop of London to the see of York, Sandys was appointed his successor at London, and had restitution of the temporalities 13 July 1570.

In 1571 bishop Sandys was present at the convocation, and was in the ecclesiastical commission against papists and puritans. He proceeded against them with severity, and proposed that a national council should be called to suppress them. The libels upon him by the puritans irritated him so much that he desired the queen's chief officers to bring the authors before the temporal magistrate, the council, or the star-chamber. He claimed to be superintendent of the dutch

church in London, as his predecessor Grindal had been. This claim occasioned considerable bitterness between him and that congregation. He likewise complained to lord Burghley and the earl of Leicester of the seditious preachers at S. Paul's cross, and desired them to interfere in the matter. In 1572 he suppressed the mass at the Portuguese ambassador's in Tower-street, which was a favourite resort of the catholics.

The news of the massacre of S. Bartholomew filled him with intense alarm. There is extant a letter from him to lord Burghley, containing recommendations of the steps which he deemed requisite to be taken for the safety of the queen and realm. The first was in the following terms:—"Furthwith to cutte of the Scottish Quenes heade: ipsa est nostri fundi calamitas."

He was translated to the archbishopric of York 8 March 1576-7, and had restitution of the temporalities on the 16th of the same month. Here he had fresh quarrels. Aylmer, his successor in the see of London, sued him for dilapidations, and Sandys brought a similar action against his predecessor Grindal. He had a dispute concerning the alienation of Bishopsthorp from the see of York. Instead of living at York he fixed his residence at Southwell, devoting his chief energies to amassing a fortune for his children. He visited his province in 1577, but was refused admission in the church of Durham by William Whittingham the dean (who had received his orders at Geneva) and some of the prebendaries. So high did the contest grow, that the archbishop had recourse to excommunication. The proceedings were protracted through several years: two commissions of inquiry and visitation were granted; but before the matter was brought to a conclusion, the dean of Durham died. It added to the archbishop's disquietude that his own dean, Hutton, took part with Whittingham, and protested against the archbishop's right to visit the chapter of York.

As he was visiting his province in May 1582, an attempt was made to ruin his character by sir Robert Stapleton, who owed the archbishop a grudge. Having obtained the cooperation of one Sysson, an innkeeper of Doncaster, and others, it was arranged that Sysson's wife should introduce herself into the archbishop's bed. This was done accordingly. Sysson, pretending to have discovered his wife in the act, made a great clamour, in the midst of which sir Robert Stapleton entered the apartment, ordered the innkeeper and his wife to depart, and under the mask of friendship, counselled the archbishop to bribe the parties to silence, rather than allow his name to be mixed up in so doubtful a matter. The archbishop unluckily followed this interested advice. Sir Robert soon increased his demands, and for seven or eight months was continually extorting large sums of money from the archbishop by working upon his dread of discovery. Emboldened by success, the knight at last went so far as to demand the manor of Southwell, but the archbishop, resolving to free himself from the oppression, took the step which he ought to have taken in the first instance, and laid the whole matter before the council. The conspirators were examined in the star-chamber, and received various punishments, being likewise ordered to acknowledge publicly the archbishop's innocence. Sir Robert Stapleton was confined in the Fleet till 1584, when he made his submission.

In 1585 the archbishop was involved in fresh troubles. He wrote to the lord-treasurer against usury, which was at an excessive rate at York; but his dean opposed him in his endeavours to redress the grievance. Articles were exhibited against the dean, and mutual recriminations ensued, the dean charging the archbishop with providing for his family out of the revenues of his see, which Sandys strenuously denied, declaring that he had but granted leases to his sons which he must have granted to some, and that he was justified in giving to his own children rather than to strangers. In the end the dean was compelled to make a submission. After this the archbishop was engaged in a controversy with Toby Matthew the new dean of Durham.

He died 10 July 1588, and was buried in the collegiate church of Southwell, where a monument was erected to his memory on the north side of the high altar, but which was subsequently removed to the residentiaries' vestry. It is engraved in Rastall's history of South-

well. The inscription is as follows:

Around the verge:

Edwinus Sandes sacræ theologiæ doctor, postquam Wigorniensem episcopatum xi annos totidemque tribus demptis Londoniensem gessisset; Eboracensis sui archiepiscopatus anno xiiio, vitæ autem lxixo, obiit Julii xo, anno Dom. 1588.

At the head:

Cujus hic conditum cadaver jacet, genere non humilis, vixit dignitate locoque magnus; exemplo major; duplici functus episcopatu, archiepiscopali tandem amplitudine etiam illustris; honores hosce mercatus grandi pretio, meritis virtutibusque. Homo hominum a malitia et vindicta innocentissimus, magnanimus, apertus, et tantum nescius adulari; summè liberalis atque misericors, hospitalissimus, optimus, facilis, et in sola vitia superbus: scilicet haud minora quam locutus est, vixit; et fuit in evangelii prædicandi laboribus ad extremum usque halitum mirabiliter assiduus. A sermonibus ejus nunquam non melior discederes. Facundus volebat esse, et videbatur. Ignavos, sedulitatis suæ conscius, oderat. Bonas literas auxit pro facultatibus. Ecclesiæ patrimonium, velut rem Deo consecratam decuit, intactum defendit. Gratia, quâ floruit apud illustrissimam mortalium Elizabetham, effecit, ne hanc, in qua jaces, ecclesiam tu jacentem cerneres, venerande præsul. Utriusque memorandum fortunæ exemplar, qui tant cum gesseris, multo his majora animo ad omnia semper impavido perpessus es; carceres, exilia, amplissimarum facultatum amissiones, quodque omnium difficillimè innocens perferre animus consuevit, immanes calumnias; et hac re una votis tuis minor, quod Christo testimonium etiam sanguine non præbueris. Attamen qui in prosperis tantos fluctus, et post agonum tot adversa, tandem quietis sempiternæ portum, fessus mundi, Deique sitiens reperisti, æternum lætare; vice sanguinis sunt sudores tui. Abi lector, nec ista scias tantum ut sciveris, sed ut imitere.

At the foot (under his arms):

Verbum Domini manet in æternum.

Archbishop Sandys was the first english prelate who transmitted a large fortune to his children, and his parsimony rendered him very obnoxious to a people who had been accustomed to see the revenues of the church devoted to works of charity and the sustentation of learning. He founded indeed a grammar school at Hawkshead, and endowed it with lands to the value of £30. per annum. The statement that he was a benefactor to the school founded at Highgate by sir Roger Cholmondeley, and built the chapel adjoining, appears to us to be a mistake. He was the implacable enemy both of puritan and papist, while his hasty temper led him into continual disputes. "It cannot be denied," says Dr. Whitaker, "that the man who, after his advancement to the episcopal order, in three successive stations either kindled the flames of discord or never extinguished them, who quarrelled alike with protestants and papists, with his successor in one see, and with his dean in another; who in his two first dioceses treated the clergy with a harshness which called for the interposition of the metropolitan, and who drew upon himself from two gentlemen of the country the extremity of violence and outrage, must have been lamentably defective in Christian meekness and forbearance."

He married, first, a daughter of Mr. Sandys of Essex, who died of consumption at Strasburg, as we have before mentioned; secondly, at S. Leonard's church Shoreditch, on 19 Feb. 1559, Cicely, [Allin] daughter of sir Thomas Wilford of Cranbrook Kent. By this lady, who died 5 Feb. 1609-10, he had issue: 1. Sir Samuel Sandys, knight, born 28 Dec. 1560, sheriff of Worcestershire 1619, died 18 Aug. 1623. 2. Sir Edwin Sandys, knight, born 9 Dec. 1561, author of Europæ Speculum and other works, died 1629. 3. Sir Miles Sandys, knight and baronet, born 29 Mar. 1563, died 1644. 4. William, born 13 Sept. 1565, died young. 5. Margaret, born 22 Dec. 1566, wife of Anthony Aucher of Bourn, Kent, esq. 6. Thomas, born 3 Dec. 1568. 7. Anne, born 21 June 1570, wife of sir William Barne of Woolwich. 8. Henry, born 30 Sept. 1572. 9. George, born 2 March 1576-7, author of Christ's Passion, a tragedy, and translator of Ovid's Metamorphoses, died March 1643-4.

His works are:

1. Advice concerning rites and ceremonies in the Synod 1562. In Strype's Annals, i. 335.

2. Vindication of himself against sir John Bourne, 1563. In Strype's Annals, i. 389.

3. Translation of the first and second books of Kings, and the first and second books of Chronicles for the Bishop's Bible, 1568.

4. Epistola præfixa translationi M. Lutheri super Galatas. London, 4to. 1577.

5. Sermons. Lond. 4to. 1585, 1616. With a life of the author by Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A., vicar of Whalley in Lancashire. London, 8vo. 1812; and (with some miscel-

laneous pieces) edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. John Ayre, M.A., minister of S. John's chapel, Hampstead. Camb. 8vo. 1841. There are twenty-two sermons in this collection, viz.: 1. made in Pauls on the day of Christ's Nativity. 2. made before the parliament at Westminster. 3. preached in York at the celebration of the day of the queen's entrance into her reign. 4. preached in the same place and upon the same occasion with the former. 5, 6, 7, 8. preached before the queen. 9. made in Pauls at the solemnization of Charles the ninth the French king's funeral. 10. preached at his first coming to York. 11. made at York. 12. preached at an Assizes. 13. made in York at a visitation. 14. made at the Spittle in London. 15. preached at Strausborough in the time of queen Mary's reign. 16. preached at a marriage in Strausborough. 17. preached at Pauls cross at his first coming to the bishoprick of London. 18, 19, 20. preached at Pauls cross. 21. preached at Pauls cross at what time a main treason [the conspiracy of Babington and Ballard 1585] was discovered. 22. preached at Pauls cross at his removing to York.

6. Statutes for his grammar school at Hawkeshead. In Abingdon's Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 163-189.

7. Orders for the bishops and clergy. In Strype's Annals, i. 300.

His portrait has been engraved for Holland's Heroologia, Nash's Worcestershire, and other works. There is a painting of him and his second wife at Ombersley in Worcestershire, where his descendants still reside.

Arms: A. a fess dancetté between 3 crosslets fitché G.

Lives by Dr. Whitaker and Rev. John Ayre. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 654. Harington's Nugae Antiquae, i. 201. Biog. Brit. 3592. Baines's Lancashire, iv. 711. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 199. Chambers's Worcest. Biog. 66. Lupton's Mod. Prot. Divines, 294. Pennant's Second Scotch Tour, i. 31. Gorham's Gleanings, 166, 345, 416, 445, 487, 488. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 462. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Fox's Acts and Mon. Holland's Heroologia, 206. Freheri Theatrum, 54. Abingdon's Cath. Ch. of Worcester, 163. Smith's Autogr. Morant's Essex, ii. 34. Blazon of Episcopacy. Granger. Drake's Eboracum, 454. Rastall's Southwell, 215, 221, 294, 346, 355. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 195, (2) iii. 22. Marsden's Early Puritans, 57, 101. Neal's Puritans. Kempe's Losely MSS. 489. Wright's Essex, i. 134. Fuller's Hist. of Cambr. MS. Cai. Coll. Cantab. 197, p. 471. MS. Baker, xiv. 295; xxxiv. 314. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 301, 545; iii. 65, 115, 253, 604, 687. Rymer, xv. 768, 771, 785. Le Neve's Prot. Bishops, 20. Troubles at Frankfort, 23, 99, 101, 103, 141, 174. Strype. Gough's General Index. Collins's Peerage, vii. 295. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 74, et seq. Ellis's Shoreditch, 72. Nash's Worcestershire, ii. 220—222. Richardson's Godwin. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Talbot Papers, G. 134, H. 795. Murdin's State Papers, 255, 302. Thoresby's Vic. Leod. 147. Walton's Life of Hooker. Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 314, 337. Birch's Life of Tillotson.

THOMAS THOMAS was educated at Eton, whence in 1571 he was elected to King's college. He proceeded B.A. 1575, and commenced M.A. 1579. On 3 May 1582 he was constituted printer to this university, but nothing from his press appears before 1584. About 1583 Mr. Thomas had begun to print a book by the learned William Whitaker, and had other works in readiness for the press, when the Stationers' Company of London, regarding the proceedings as an infringement of their privileges, seized his press and materials. The vicechancellor and heads of colleges applied to their chancellor, lord Burghley, requesting his interposition on behalf of their ancient privilege. His lordship, in a letter dated 11 June 1583, suggested that a conference should be had on the subject by some to be chosen, as well on the part of the university as of the company of Stationers, who had insinuated that the privilege of the university would be perverted to the production of schismatical books. The vicechancellor and heads in their reply said: "We dare undertake, in the behalf of Mr. Thomas, whom we know to be a very godly and honest man, that the press shall not be abused, either in publishing things prohibited, or otherwise inconvenient for the church and state of this realm. And this we promise the rather, for that his grace (whereof we have sent a copy to your honour by himself) was granted unto him upon condition that he should stand bound from time to time to such articles as your honour and the greater part of the heads of colleges should tye him unto." On 12 March 1583-4 the vicechancellor and heads again wrote to lord Burghley on behalf of Thomas, who was the bearer of their letter; and on the 18th of that month his lordship wrote in reply, stating that he had consulted sir Gilbert Gerrard Master of the rolls, to whom he had submitted their charter, and who con-

curred with him in opinion that it was valid. He therefore assented to what they should think fit for the appointment of Mr. Thomas to print by virtue thereof, "having regard, that he be seen to be furnished with all things fit and requisite for that purpose: and that his letters and paper were answerable with any of the foreign prints, and the prices likewise agreeable." His lordship expressed his readiness to assent to "some instrument by way of articles or decree" which he suggested should be drawn up; and in a postscript said, "I think it good, that the parties that shall be licensed, or authorised to print, may have their authority with condition, or otherwise bound to stand to the order of the chancellor, and the heads, in case of any cause of misliking of the use of the said authority."

Mr. Thomas laboured with such assiduity at the compilation of his latin dictionary, as to bring on a grievous disease which put an end to his life. He was buried in the church of S. Mary the Great, Cambridge, 9 Aug. 1588. By his will, dated 28 July 1588, proved 12 Oct. following, he bequeathed £50. to Mary Barnes his sister's daughter, to be paid at her day of marriage, provided that if she should marry a papist the said legacy should go to the use of his own daughter Joan Thomas. After bequeathing 40*s*. to his father's servant, he gave the rest of his temporal goods equally to his wife Anne and his daughter Joan, whom he made his executors, appointing his father, Mr. Rogers, Thomas Brown, and Dr. Amys overseers, with 20*s*. to each of them for their pains.

Ames enumerates seventeen works which came from his press. Martin Marprelate calls him the puritan Cambridge printer.

He is author of:

Thomæ Thomasii Dictionarium summa fide ac diligentia accuratissime emendatum, magnaque insuper Rerum Scitu Dignarum, et Vocabulorum accessione, longè auctius locupletiusque redditum. Huic etiam (præter Dictionarium Historicum & Poeticum, ad prophanas historias, poëtarumque fabulas intelligendas valdè necessarium) novissimè accessit utilissimus de Ponderum, Mensurarum, & Monetarum veterum reductione ad ea, quæ sunt Anglis iam in usu, Tractatus. Cambr. 8vo. 1587. Quinta editio superioribus cum Græcarum dictionum, tum earundem primitivorum adiectione multo auctior. Cambr. 4to. 1596; 6th edit. Cambr. 8vo. 1600; 10th edit. Cambr. 8vo. 1610; Cum Supplemento Philemonis Hollandi. London, 4to. 1615; 8vo. 1619; 12th edit. Lond. 4to. 1620; 13th edit. London, 4to. 1631; 14th edit. London, 4to. 1644. The dictionary is dedicated to lord Burghley. John Leyalt, Thomas's grandson, wrote a dedication to one of the editions. Francis Holyoke published a latin dictionary, known by the name of Rider's Dictionary, which was stolen almost entirely from Thomas's work. In the subsequent editions, however, he was obliged to make numerous additions and alterations in consequence of an action brought against him by Thomas's executors. Francis Gouldman, of Christ's college, afterwards undertook a new edition of Thomas's dictionary, of which there were two or more impressions.

The following work is also ascribed to Thomas Thomas:

Fabularum Ovidii interpretatio ethica, physica, et historica, tradita in academia Regiomontana a Georgio Sabino; in unum collecta et edita studio et industria T. T. Camb. 12mo. 1584.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 711. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 211. Alumni Eton. 185. Fuller's Worthies, ed. Nuttall, iii. 287. Fuller's Hist. Cambr. Herbert's Ames, 1414, 1415, 1424, 1428. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 393. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Strype's Annals, iii. 195, 442; App. 65; iv. 75. MS. Baker, iii. 326; xxiv. 207; xxix. 376. Timperley's Dict. of Printing, 379. Marprelate's Epistle to the Terrible Priests of the Convocation House, 8. Worthington's Diary, ii. 46.

ROBERT DUDLEY, fifth son of sir John Dudley, afterwards successively lord Lisle, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, and of his wife Jane, daughter of sir Edward Guildford, was born in or about 1532. We have no trustworthy information as to the place of his education; but he had a competent knowledge of latin, and was thoroughly versed in italian. In August 1549 he accompanied his father, then earl of Warwick, on his successful expedition for the suppression of the insurrection in Norfolk. On 4 June 1550 he married Amy daughter of sir John Robsart. The nuptials were honoured with the presence of the king, who has recorded that after the marriage certain gentlemen strove

who should first take away the head of a goose hung alive on two cross posts. In December following the stewardship of the manor of Castle Rising and the constableship of the castle there were granted to him and his father-in-law sir John Robsart, and the longer liver of them. On 15 August 1551 he was sworn one of the six gentlemen of his majesty's chamber, and in October following he was one of the persons of distinction who by the king's command attended upon the queen dowager of Scotland. On 27 Feb. 1552-3 he was constituted for life chief carver (upon the surrender of that office by his father) with the yearly fee of £50. In June 1553 he obtained grants from the crown of estates in Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire, and was appointed master of the buckhounds for life (on the surrender of his brother Ambrose) with the yearly fee of £33. 6*s*. 8*d*.

On the death of Edward VI. he espoused the cause of his sister-in-law the lady Jane Grey, whom he proclaimed queen at King's Lynn, of which town he took possession on her behalf 18 July 1553. Soon afterwards he was apprehended and brought before queen Mary at Framlingham, whence he was sent to the tower of London. Having on 9 January 1553-4 been indicted in Norfolk, by the name of Robert Dudley knight, for high treason, he was on the 22nd of that month arraigned under a special commission at Guildhall London, pleaded guilty, and received judgment of death. However, on 18 October 1554 he obtained a pardon and was set at liberty. He was with king Philip in Flanders, and in March 1556-7 was dispatched by him to England. In 4 & 5 Philip and Mary an act of parliament was passed for his restoration in blood, and towards the close of that reign he was appointed master of the ordnance.

On the accession of Elizabeth, at which period, as perhaps before, he was usually called lord Robert Dudley, he was constituted master of the horse with the annual fee of 100 marks. On 23 April 1559 he was elected K.G., being in June the same year installed in that dignity. About the same time he was sworn of the privy-council. His wife, lady Amy Dudley, met with her death at Cumnor in Berkshire, 8th September 1560, under mysterious circumstances which excited deep suspicion of foul play on his part. In 1562 he obtained from the queen a grant of the castle and manor of Kenilworth, together with Astel grove in Warwickshire, and the lordships, manors, and castles of Denbigh and Chirk. At or about the same period he had a grant of Windsor park in terms as ample as he could desire or the queen could confer. This university, in 1563, elected him high-steward. His letter accepting the office is dated 1st of the ides of July. On this occasion he presented a silver cup of the value of £10. for the use of the vicechancellor for the time being. In August 1564 he came to Cambridge to welcome the queen. He was received by the university with great honour, and was lodged in Trinity college. During her majesty's stay he was created M.A. On 28th September following he was advanced to the peerage by the title of baron of Denbigh, being the next day created earl of Leicester. On 31 Dec. 1564 he was elected chancellor of Oxford, in which capacity he attended the queen when she visited that university in August and September 1566. The king of France having requested queen Elizabeth to nominate two knights of the order of S. Michael, she selected the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Leicester, who were installed 24 January 1566-7. In July 1575 he entertained the queen at Kenilworth castle for ten days, with great magnificence and at a boundless expense. In 1581 he, with a numerous train of attendants, accompanied the duke d' Anjou to Antwerp. In 1584 he prevailed on the nobility and gentry to subscribe an association to pursue unto death whomsoever should attempt anything against queen Elizabeth. This association was subsequently approved by parliament, and a law was passed to carry it into execution. This proved the ruin of the queen of Scots and the heads of the roman catholic party in England.

On 22 Oct. 1585 he was constituted captain-general of all her majesty's forces for the relief of the Low-countries with extensive powers. He embarked on the 8th of December, and on the 10th arrived at Flushing where he was received with extraordinary and long-

continued rejoicings. The queen had herself absolutely refused the sovereignty of the united provinces, but Leicester was induced, without consulting her, to accept the office of governor and captain-general. On the 25th of January 1585-6 he was solemnly installed at the Hague, taking an oath to preserve their religion and maintain their ancient rights and privileges, whilst the states-general and other persons in authority bound themselves by an oath of fidelity to him. On the same day a public placard or proclamation certified to the people the consummation of the proceeding, and that the earl, over and above the authority given him by the queen, had the highest and supreme commandment and absolute authority above and in all matters of warfare, with the administration and use of policy and justice over the united provinces, with all such powers as any former governor of the Low-countries had possessed, and with authority to receive and administer all contributions towards the maintenance of the war. The earl's conduct aroused the queen's indignation, nor could Burghley, Walsingham, and Hatton mitigate her fury. She despatched sir Thomas Heneage to the Low-countries, with instructions, the substance of which was that the earl was to resign his authority with the same publicity with which he had received it. By Heneage she also sent the earl the following objurgatory epistle: "Howe contemptuously we conceave ourselfe to have been used by you, you shall by this bearer understand, whome we have expressly sent unto you to charge you withall. We could never have imagined, had we not seen it fall owt in experience, that a man raysed uppe by ourselfe, and extraordinarily favored by us above anie other subject of this land, would have in so contemptible a sort broken our commandment, in a cawse that so greatly toucheth us in honor; whereof, although you have shewed yourselfe to make but little accompt, in most undutifull a sort, you may not therefor thinck that wee have so litle care of the reparation thereof as we mynd to passe so great a wronge in sylence unredressed: and, therefor, our expresse pleasure and commandment is, that, all delayes and excuses layd apart, you doe presently, uppon the dutie of your allegiance, obey and fulfill whatsoever the bearer hereof shall direct you to doe in our name: whereof fayle you not, as you will answer the contrarye at your uttermost perill." Heneage's instructions being subsequently somewhat modified, the earl contrived to retain his office for some time, but the states became uneasy and discontented. Having formally surrendered his authority he embarked for England, arriving at Richmond on 23 November 1586. Notwithstanding all that had passed he was well received by the queen, who soon afterwards constituted him chief-justice in eyre of all the forests south of Trent. On 18 June 1587 he was made lord-steward of the queen's household. About the end of the same month he landed in Zealand with a considerable force for the relief of Sluys. The loss of that important town revived the misunderstanding between him and the states, who refused to re-establish him in the absolute authority he had formerly enjoyed, and the queen recalled him by an instrument dated 9th Nov. 1587, at the same time appointing lord Willoughby captain-general of her forces. The queen on the earl's return to England admitted him into her former grace and favour, and lord Buckhurst, who had accused him of misconduct in the management of affairs in the Low-countries, was censured and confined to his house for some months. Circumstances, which appear not now to be fully understood, soon afterwards occurred which led to serious differences between the earl and lord Burghley.

On the apprehension of the spanish invasion he was appointed lieutenant-general of the forces which assembled at Tilbury. He soon afterwards solicited the office of lieutenant of England and Ireland, which the queen consented to grant him; but his patent was stayed in consequence of remonstrances from sir Christopher Hatton the lord-chancellor, and lord Burghley the lord-treasurer, who represented to her majesty the hazard she would incur by entrusting such large and exorbitant powers to a single person.

About the end of August 1588 he set out from London for Kenilworth, but on his way stopped at his house at Cornbury in Oxfordshire, where he breathed his last on the 4th of September. Some say that he died of poison.

There was a legal investigation into the cause of his death, although nothing very material appears to have been elicited.

His body was removed to Warwick and interred on the north side of our lady's chapel adjoining the collegiate church there. On an altar-tomb advanced in front of an arch adorned with corinthian columns and armorial ornaments, are the recumbent effigies of the earl and Lettice his countess. On a tablet at the back of the arch is inscribed:

Deo Viventium S.

Spe certa resurgendi in Christo, hic situs est illustrissimus Robertus Dudleyus, Johannis Ducis Northumbriæ Comitis Warwici, Vicecomitis Insulæ, &c., filius quintus; Comes Lecestriæ, Baro Denbighie, ordinis tum S. Georgii, cum S. Michaelis, Eques auratus; Reginæ Elizabethæ (apud quem singulari gratia florebat) Hippocomus Regiæ Aulæ subinde Seneschallus, ab intimis Conciliis; Forestarum, Parcorum, Chacearum, &c. citra Trentam summus Justiciarius. Exercitus Anglici a dicta Regi. Eliz. missi in Belgio ab Anno M.DLXXXV. *ad Annum* M.DLXXXVII. *Locum tenens et Capitaneus generalis; Provinciarum confederatarum, ibidem Gubernator generalis et Præfectus: Regnique Angliæ locum tenens contra Philipum II. Hispanum numerosa Classe et Exercitu Angliam* M.DLXXXVIII. *invadentum.*

Animam Deo servatori reddidit Anno salutis M.DLXXXVIII. *die quarto Septembris. Optimo et charissimo marito, mæstissima uxor Leticia, Francisci Knolles ordinis S. Georgii equitis aurati et Regiæ Thesauraii filia, amoris et conjugalis fidei ergo, posuit.*

Of his first marriage with Amy Robsart we have already spoken. It is said that in 1572 he married lady Douglas Howard, widow of John lord Sheffield. The fact of this marriage is not free from doubt and occasioned great controversy. By this lady he had a son (who was titular earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland) and a daughter. To the son, whom he expressly terms his base son, he left the bulk of his fortune. He married privately, in or before 1577, Lettice daughter of sir Francis Knollys, K.G., and widow of Walter Devereux earl of Essex. By her he had a son Robert, called lord Denbigh. This noble impe, as he is termed on his monument, died 19 July 1584. His countess, who remarried sir Christopher Blount, survived till 25 Dec. 1634.

His will made at Middleburgh 1 Aug. 1587, was proved in the Prerogative court two days after his death. It commences with a very pious preamble. He also expresses in strong terms his fidelity and duty to the queen, to whom he bequeaths a jewel with three great emeralds, with a fair large diamond without a foil and set about with many diamonds without foil, and a rope of fair white pearl to the number of 600, to hang the jewel at. This had been prepared for her majesty when she had proposed to visit him at Wanstead. He appoints his countess sole executrix.

The character bestowed upon him by Camden is to this effect. He was looked upon as a finished courtier in every respect; elegant in his dress, liberal in his way of living, bountiful to soldiers and men of letters; very adroit in choosing his time and carrying his point; complaisant in his temper, but insidious towards rivals; amorous in the former part of his life, and in the latter uxorious to a strange degree. As for the rest, as he preferred an envied height of power to solid virtue, he furnished matter for a multitude of malicious detractors to descant upon, who, even in the zenith of his glory, failed not to prosecute him with their libels, which were mixed with abundance of untruths. To sum up all, what was said of him in public had the air of praise and panegyric; but in private, and where people durst be free, he was represented in quite a different light.

He enjoyed extraordinary power for nearly 30 years. There was no part of the kingdom in which he had not considerable influence, and in the counties around Kenilworth almost everything was dependent upon him either through hope or fear. It is almost impossible to enumerate all the local offices which he held. These must have greatly strengthened his parliamentary influence, and he seems to have been a perfect master of those arts to which a subsequent age gave the appellation of boroughmongering. He had the sagacity to perceive the growing importance of the house of commons, and took care to fill it with dependants and persons devoted to his interest. He was a patron of literature, the drama, and the arts, and being well aware of the advantages of trade and commerce, warmly encouraged those voyages of discovery which redounded so greatly to the honour and advantage of the kingdom. He also engaged extensively in mining adventures.

Grave imputations have been made with respect to his using poison to take

off such as stood in his way. It seems certain that he recommended that mode of dispatching the queen of Scots, and as certain that queen Elizabeth was not unfavourable to the nefarious suggestion. Although he made great professions of piety, many actions of his life appear far from consistent with godliness. The famous book which is best known as Leicester's Commonwealth, is entitled to slight credit, yet it can hardly be supposed that there is no foundation for some of the statements which it contains.

We have been obliged to allude but cursorily to his conduct in the Low-countries. His projected marriage with Mary queen of Scots; his attempts to gain the hand of queen Elizabeth; his patronage of the puritans; and his dissensions with the earl of Sussex; are topics which our space will not permit us to discuss.

Under authority of an act of parliament passed 13 Eliz. he founded in the town of Warwick a hospital for a master and twelve brethren. The first master was Ralph Griffin, D.D., and on his appointment to the deanery of Lincoln the mastership was conferred by the earl upon Thomas Cartwright the noted puritan.

He is author of:

1. Ordinances, statutes, and rules for the government of his hospital at Warwick Nov. 26 1585. Extracts in Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 46, 47.

2. Lawes and Ordinances set downe by Robert Earle of Leycester, the queenes Majesties Lieutenant & Captaine Generall of her armie & forces in the Lowe Countries. Lond. (Chris. Barker) 4to. n.d.

3. Replies to answers and resolutions of Thomas Wylkes upon the questions delivered to the said Wylkes, as from Her Majesty the 15th of June 1587, at the Fleet. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 71.

4. Answer to the States of Holland, September 1587. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 9.

5. Points misliked in the Lord Buckhurst's negotiation, and reply to the answers of the said lord to the said points. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 55.

6. New objections against lord Buckhurst. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 65.

7. Replies to the points that Sir John Norris must answer to the Lords of the Council. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 77.

8. Answer to three points concerning him of Mr. Ostell's memorial. In Cabala, 3rd. edit. ii. 81.

9. A large number of letters. Some of them abound in passages of manly, forcible and energetic writing.

Many of the numerous portraits of this potent and distinguished nobleman have been engraved.

Biog. Brit. Camden's Eliz. Birch's Eliz. Wright's Eliz. Haynes's State Papers. Murdin's State Papers. Hardwicke State Papers. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. MS. Cott. MS. Harl. MS. Lansd. Dugdale's Warwickshire. Leycester Corresp. Leonard Howard's Letters, 110. Whitney's Emblems, 106, 107, 230. Bizarri Opuscula, 94, 126. Kempe's Loseley MSS. p. xiii, 201, 236, 274, 289, 488, 489. Meyrick's Cardigan, 518, 528, 532. Strype. Rymer. Gough's Gen. Index. Machyn's Diary. Chron. of Queen Jane. Lady G. Bertie's Five Generations, 65, 81, 87—89, 101, 102, 108, 112, 127, 140, 258, 437. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 100. Craik's Romance of the Peerage. Household Words, xvi. 83. Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, iv. 374. Zegel van de Graff van Leycester als algemeen Landvoogd der Vereen. Nederl. 8vo. 1849, (privately printed). Granger. Smith's Autogr. Churton's Nowell. Pennant's Chester to London, 536. Pennant's Second Scotch Tour, ii. 326. Lingard's Hist. Eng. Thomas's Hist. Notes. Wood's Athen. Oxon. Halpin on Oberon's Vision. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 4to. ed. p. xv, 70, 77, 78, 150, 158, 258—268. Collins's Sydney Papers. Egerton Papers. Nicolas's Davison. Nicolas's Hatton. Digges' Complete Ambassador. Cabala, 3rd edit. p. ii. Herbert's Ames, 639, 722, 867, 903, 907, 988, 1070, 1089, 1125, 1212, 1326, 1337, 1352. Ellis's Letters. Shirley's Letters, 95, 112, 123. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 178, 179, 181, 277. Leycester's Commonwealth. Wood's Fasti. Wood's Annals. Lodge's Illustr. Burgon's Gresham, i. 48, 84, 144, 300; ii. 446, 487. Forbes's State Papers. The Devereux Earls of Essex. Talbot Papers. Black Book of Warwick, 32—40, 50, 134, 135, 139, 213.

CHRISTOPHER CARLILE was a member of Clare hall, of which society he was elected a fellow. He commenced M.A. 1541, and in 1548 was chosen proctor of the university. In 1552 he took the degree of B.D. and was subsequently created D.D. In 1563 he was residing at Monks' Horton, Kent. On 22 Aug. 1571 he is said to have been collated to the rectory of Hackney, which was vacant by his death 2 Aug. 1588.

He was an excellent hebrew scholar.

His works are:

1. A Discourse wherein is plainly proved by the order of time and place that Peter was never at Rome. Furthermore that neither Peter nor the Pope is the head of Christes church. Also an

interpretation upon the second epistle of S. Paul to the Thessalonians, the second chapter, by R. T. London, 4to. n. d. and 1572. Another edition bears this title: A Discourse of Peter's Lyfe, Peregrination and Death. Wherein is plainly proved by the order of time and place, that Peter was never at Rome. With a confutation of such conjectures as are alleged to the contrary. Furthermore, &c. (as before). London, 4to. 1582. Dedicated to sir Thomas Wentworth, knight, lord Wentworth, "by whom," says the author, "I have bene liberally sustained these xxx yeares." The first discourse was reprinted with two letters to a clergyman, by James Billet. London, 8vo. 1845.

2. A Discourse, Concerning two divine Positions. The first effectually concluding, that the soules of the faithfull fathers deceased before Christ, went immediately to heaven. The second sufficientlye setting foorth unto us Christians, what we are to conceive, touching the descension of our Saviour Christ into Hell: Publiquely disputed at a Commencement at Cambridge, Anno Domini 1552. Purposely written at the first by way of a confutation, against a Booke of R. Smith of Oxford, D.D., entituled a Refutation, imprinted 1562, & published against John Calvin & C. Carlile. And now first published by Chr. Carlile. London, 16mo. 1582. Dedicated to Henry earl of Huntingdon. This work was interdicted the same year by public authority. There is a MS. copy in the library of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, No. 102, p. 111.

3. The Psalms of David in English, with annotations. Finished 24 June 1573. MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Ff. 5. 6.

4. Fragment of a latin letter to Chasteillon, 3 kal. May 1562. In Cl. Vir. Epistolae Singulares, per P. Colomesium. London, 12mo. 1694.

5. Latin verses (*a*) on the death of Bucer, 1550-1; (*b*) on the death of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551; (*c*) prefixed to Barnarby Googe's Zodiacke of Life, 1565; (*d*) prefixed to Bp. Alley's Poor Man's Library, 1565; (*e*) prefixed to Thomas Drant on Ecclesiastes, 1572; (*f*) prefixed to Sadler's translation of Vegetius, 1572; (*g*) prefixed to John Jones's Bathes of Bathes Ayde, 1572; (*h*) prefixed to John Jones's Benefit of Bathes of Buckstone, 1572; (*i*) prefixed to Lloid's Pilgrimage of Princes, circ. 1574; (*k*) prefixed to Chaloner De Republicâ Anglorum, 1579; (*l*) prefixed to Stephen Batman's Doom, 1581; (*m*) against the pope. In MS. Cotton. Tit. D. x. f. 77.

He must not be confounded with Christopher Carlile, a worthy soldier who died in 1593, and whom we shall hereafter notice.

One Christopher Carlile, who lived for some time at Barham Kent, removed from thence to the parish of S. Botolph near Bishopsgate, London, where he died in the beginning of the year 1596, leaving behind him a relic named Mary.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 154. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss. i. 336, 418. Herbert's Ames, 862, 878, 908, 1008, 1071, 1191, 1319. Rogers's Catholic Doctrine of the Ch. of England, ed Perowne, 61. Suppl. to Bodl. Cat. Nasmith's Cat. MSS. C. C. C. C. 72. Newcourt's Repert. i. 619. Strype's Cheke, 89. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. v. 263. Robinson's Hackney, ii. 154. Cat. MSS. Univ. Lib. Cambr. ii. 479. Lysons' Environs, ii. 476. Collections for a History of the ancient family of Carlisle, 58.

HENRY GOLD, of Norwich, was educated at Corpus Christi college, where he proceeded B.A. 1575-6. Subsequently he became fellow of Pembroke hall, and in 1580 commenced M.A. He removed to Christ's college, of which he was also a fellow. On 10 June 1586 he was cited before the vicechancellor and heads of colleges for having, in a sermon at Great S. Mary's, spoken against the cross and the use of the same as received in the church of England. He however protested that such was not his intention, and that he did not disallow the cross or the sign of the same, but thought it to be tolerable; whereupon he was discharged from further prosecution. The same year he proceeded B.D. We suppose him to have been the person of this name who for a brief period held the rectory of Pitsey in Essex, which benefice became vacant by his death, before 12 August 1588.

Newcourt's Repert. ii. 469. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240. Strype's Annals, iii. 438. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 421.

FRANCIS RODES, son of John Rodes, esq., of Staveley Woodthorpe in the county of Derby, by his wife Attilina, daughter of Thomas Hewet of Wales in the county of York, was born about 1534 and educated in S. John's

college, but appears not to have taken a degree. In 1549 he was entered of Gray's inn, and in 1552 was called to the bar. He was Lent reader of his inn 1565-6, and double Lent reader 1575-6. In or about 1577 he purchased of sir Henry Knyvet extensive estates at Great Houghton, Little Houghton, Billingsley, and Darfield in the county of York, and built the hall at Great Houghton. He also purchased an estate at Barlborough co. Derby, where he also built the hall, and the manor of Handley in Staveley. In Hilary term 1577-8 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on 21 Aug. 1582 was constituted one of the queen's serjeants. On 29 June 1585 he was appointed one of the justices of the common pleas, and he took a part in the trial of Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay castle in October 1586. He died at Staveley Woodthorpe in or shortly after November 1588.

By his will, dated 7 June 1587 but not proved till 28 April 1591, he gave £20. per annum (£15. from lands purchased by him of Anthony Ellis, gent., and £5. to be taken forth of his manor of Elmton) for charitable uses, viz. £8. for maintenance of the newly erected grammar-school at Staveley Netherthorpe; £8. for two scholars of S. John's college; and £4. for the relief of the poor hurt and lame soldiers which should be sent to the wars out of the townships of Staveley, Barlborough, and Elmton co. Derby. He devised his estate at Barlborough to his eldest son John, and Great Houghton and Billingsley with lands at Darfield to Godfrey his secondary eldest son, subject to rent-charges for the benefit of his sons Robert and Francis. To his son Peter he devised Hickleton, and he desired that if he died in the country he should be buried at Staveley with his wives and ancestors.

He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Brian Sandford, esq., of Thorpe Salvin, by whom he had John afterwards knighted, Peter of Hickleton, Robert, Francis, Anne, Catharine, and Mary (one of these daughters was wife of John Basset); secondly, Mary, daughter of Francis Charlton of Apley co. Salop, by whom he had Godfrey afterwards knighted; Mary, wife of sir John Thornhaugh of Fenton; Elizabeth, wife of sir John Tempest of Bowling; Catharine, wife of Thomas Pilkington of Staveley; Judith, wife of Jonas Waterhouse, and other daughters.

Arms: A. lion passant guardant G. between 2 acorns in bend Az. cotised Erm. Crest: On a wreath a hand couped at the wrist holding an oak bough with acorns thereon proper.

Lysons' Derbyshire, lxxii, cccl, 43, 44, 266, 267. Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii. 129, 130. Charity Reports, xviii. 248. Foss's Judges of England, v. 407, 411, 414, 415, 423, 536. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 294, 307; Chron. Ser. 95—97. Strype's Annals, iii. 364. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 5 Eliz. r. 59; Hil. 19 Eliz. r. 120. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 423, 431.

THOMAS GAWDY was born at Harleston in Norfolk, being the son of Thomas Gawdy, esq., of that town by his second wife Rose, daughter of Thomas Bennet of Rushal in the same county. After some education in this university, probably in Gonville hall, he went to the Inner temple, and in due course was called to the bar. In Lent 1553 he was appointed reader of the Inner temple, but refused to read and was therefore amerced. He was returned for Arundel to the parliament of 5 Oct. 1553. In that which met 20 Jan. 1557-8 he served for the city of Norwich, being on that, as on other occasions, designated Thomas Gawdy senior, to distinguish him from others, his kinsmen, of the same name. A writ calling him to the degree of serjeant-at-law issued in October 1558, but before the return it abated by the death of queen Mary, and several years elapsed before he attained the dignity. In Lent 1559 he appears to have been double reader at Lincoln's inn, of which house he served the office of treasurer 1562. He was elected recorder of Norwich in 1563, and in 1566 he and his son Henry purchased the manor of Claxton in Norfolk, where it is said he thenceforward usually resided. In Easter term 1567 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on 16 Nov. 1574 was constituted one of the justices of the court of queen's bench. On 31 May 1575 he with others made an award for determining certain differences between the town of Great Yarmouth and the Cinque Ports. On her majesty's progress through Norfolk in August 1578 he received the honour of knighthood. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer

for Middlesex 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D., was tried and convicted of high treason, although it does not appear that he was present at the trial of that person. We also find his name in a like commission for Sussex 12 Feb. 1585-6, for the trial of William Shelley for the same offence. He was one of the commissioners who in October 1586 sat upon the trial of Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay, and gave judgment against her in the star-chamber. He died 4 Nov. 1588, and on the 25th of that month his half-brother Francis Gawdy (ultimately chief-justice of the common pleas) was appointed his successor on the judicial bench.

He was buried in the church of Redenhall, Norfolk, (within which parish the greater part of Harleston his native place is situated). In the north chapel of that church is an altar-tomb to his memory.

It appears from the inquisition taken after his death that he died seised of numerous valuable estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Berkshire.

He married, 1. Etheldreda, daughter and coheiress of William Knightley, of Norwich, gent., by whom he had issue, Henry, (born about 1552 and ultimately K.B.), Thomas, George, Isabel, Anne, Mary, and (as it is said) Elizabeth. 2. Elizabeth Staynings, widow of John Harrys, by whom he had Anthony and perhaps other children. We find mention made of his daughter Juliana who married sir Thomas Berney. Some call his first wife Helwise, and his second Frances, who it is said was daughter of — Richers of Kent. A modern author of reputation states that he and Francis Gawdy were both the sons of Thomas Gawdy serjeant-at-law, who died in August 1566. Thomas the serjeant, Thomas the judge, and Francis, were half brothers; Thomas the serjeant being son of the father's first wife, Thomas the judge of the father's second wife, and Francis (originally also named Thomas, but who assumed that of Francis at his confirmation) the son of the father's third wife. Another author makes him to have been the son of John Gawdy, the son of Thomas Gawdy.

His legal arguments are reported by Dyer, Plowden, and Coke. The latter terms him "a most reverend judge and sage of the law, of ready and profound judgment, and venerable gravity, prudence, and integrity."

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4. V. a tortoise passant A. 2. O. on a fess gobonated G & A. between 3 estoiles S. a demi-lion rampant and two fleurs-de-lis counter-changed. 3. Gyronny of 8. O. & G. Crests: A wolf passant per pale A & G. On a chapeau G. lined A. turned up Erm. two daggers erect A. hilted O.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 405, 411, 414, 422, 488. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 165, 170, 180; Chron. Ser. 91, 93, 94. Fourth Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. 273, 275. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 30, 57. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 8 Eliz. r. 97; Mic. 10. Eliz. r. 36; Pasch. 15 Eliz. r. 55. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 77; ii. 417. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 203; iii. 277, 351, 358; v. 215, 363, 364, 370, 444, 468, 488, 499; vii. 229, 230; x. 115, 244. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 491, 600, 601. Strype's Annals, ii. 300; iii. 364. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, i. 186—189. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 66. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vii. 201. MS. Lansd. 32. art. 5. MS. Harl. 1177, fo. 175 b; 1552, fo. 161; 4755, fo. 88; 5189, fo. 26 b; 6093, 79, 79b.

JOHN WALKER was educated at this university, where he proceeded B.A. 1547. We presume that he is the Mr. Walker who is mentioned as having been in 1561 an eminent preacher at Ipswich. At the convocation of 1562 he attended as proctor for the clergy of Suffolk. On this occasion he sided with the puritan party. He voted in favour of the six articles for altering certain rites and ceremonies; and signed the petition of the lower house for discipline. In 1563 he took the degree of B.D. He afterwards became a very popular preacher at Norwich, but about 1568 returned to his small living in the country, in order to avoid an information for non-residence. In 1569 he was created D.D., and on 20 December in that year was installed a canon of Norwich. In Sept. 1570 he and other prebendaries of that church who held puritanical opinions entered the cathedral of Norwich, broke down the organs, and committed other outrages. In consequence of his religious principles he was cited in 1571 to appear at Lambeth, but what was the result is not known. Certain it is that on 10 July 1571 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Essex, and in the following year appointed one of the commissioners against papists in Norfolk. He was collated to the rectory of Langdon, with the chapel of Basilden, Essex, 12 Nov. 1573, and on 14 Aug. 1575,

was made prebendary of Mora in the church of S. Paul. On 27 Sept. 1580 he and William Charke managed the fourth conference with father Edmund Campian, the jesuit, in the tower. He was also employed by bishop Aylmer to collect materials for a work in refutation of Campian's Decem Rationes. In 1582 he and others were appointed to confer with the catholic priests who were so unfortunate as to be captured. When bishop Aylmer visited his London clergy 21 June 1583, Dr. Walker preached at S. Paul's. He resigned the archdeaconry of Essex about August 1585, and died before 12 Dec. 1588, on which day the prebend of Mora was vacant by his death.

His works are:

1. A long letter to William Blenerhasset, esq., prefixed to Certayne Godlye Homilies on Abdias and Jonas, by Rodolph Gualter of Tigure, Translated by Robert Norton, minister of the Worde in Suffolke. London, 8vo. 1573.

2. Conference with Edmund Campian, 27 Sept. 1581. Printed in A true report of the Disputation, or rather private Conference, had in the Tower of London, with Edmund Campion, Jesuite, the last of August 1581. Set down by the Reverend learned men themselves, that dealt therein. Whereunto is joyned, also a true report of the other three days conferences, had there with the same Jesuite. Which nowe are thought meete to be published in print by authoritie. Lond. 4to. 1583.

Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 336, 412, 498. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 748. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. 32. Newcourt's Repert. i. 73. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 654. Strype's Annals, i. 253. 328, 336, 338, 343; ii. 646, 647; iii. 227, App. 40. Strype's Grindal, 170, App. 107. Strype's Parker, 249, 250, 261, 310, 325, 334, 361, 427, App. 102. Strype's Whitgift, 99, App. 19. Strype's Aylmer, 29, 33, 60, 70. Grindal's Remains, 326, 463. Parker Corresp. 312, 313, 382.

FRANCIS KET, alias KNIGHT, was born in Norfolk, probably at Wymondham, and was of the same family as Robert Ket the tanner, who raised an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI. In 1569 he was admitted of Corpus Christi college, and proceeded B.A. 1569, and M.A. 1573. In the latter year he was elected a fellow of his college. He retained his fellowship till 1580, when he left the university, but on what account is unknown. Scambler bishop of Norwich summoned him to his court in 1588 on a charge of heresy. Ket, it appears, maintained that no sufficient sacrifice had yet been offered for the sins of the world; asserted that Christ should suffer again; denied his ascension; impugned the deity of the Holy Ghost; and maintained that Christ was not God till after his resurrection. In a letter dated 7 Oct. 1588, the bishop informed the lord-treasurer of the step he had taken, and requested his authority for the speedy execution of so dangerous a person, on which the necessary order was issued, and the poor man was burnt alive in the castle ditches at Norwich 14 Jan. 1588-9.

Wallace's Anti-Trinitarian Biography, i. 38, 39. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 325. Marlowe's Works, ed. Dyce, i. p. xxvii. Stowe's Chron. ed. 1615, p. 751. Strype's Annals, iii. 557, 558. Cat. Lansd. MSS. i. 108; ii. 246. Rogers's Catholic Doctrine of the Church of England, ed. Perowne, 49, 58, 65, 70, 298. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 293. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 106, 231. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 191.

LANCELOT THEXTON, born at Bawtrey, Richmondshire, was probably son of Thomas Thexton, ultimately vicar of Great Bircham Norfolk. He was of S. John's college, B.A. 1544-5, and was admitted fellow on Mr. Fell's foundation 28 March 1547. He commenced M.A. 1548, was ordained by bishop Ridley 24 June 1550, and admitted a college preacher 25 April 1551. In June following he was presented to the rectory of Great Bircham, and in October the same year had license to preach. He was rector of Anmere Norfolk 1552, and one of the chaplains to Edward VI. He was apparently deprived of the rectory of Anmere 1554. In 1569 he proceeded B.D. here, and on 17 April 1572 was presented by queen Elizabeth to the rectory of Trunch Norfolk. In the same year he occurs in a commission respecting papists in the diocese of Norwich. In 1573 he had the vicarage of Aylsham Norfolk. He was installed canon of Norwich 8 Feb. 1576-7, and had also the rectories of Hartest and Boxted, Suffolk. In 1581 he resigned the vicarage of Aylsham. He died 25 Feb. 1588-9, and was buried on the 28th in his church of Trunch, where on a small monument in the chancel is this inscription:

Lancellottus Thexton, Capellanus Regis Edw. VI., sacræ theologiæ baccalaureus, et rector de Trunch, obiit 25 Feb. 1588.

Robert Thexton, B.A., who succeeded him in the rectory of Trunch, is supposed to have been his son.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 A. a cross between 4 lions' heads erased G. 2 & 3. Erm. fretty Az.

Baker's Hist. St. John's, 349, 353. Aschami Epistolæ, 116. Rymer, xv. 698. Blomefield's Norfolk. iii. 662; vi. 275; viii. 180, 181, 336; x. 291. Strype. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 36, 37.

NICHOLAS CRANE, of Christ's college, no doubt took his degrees in arts, but we have been unable to discover any record thereof. It is said that he was minister of Roehampton in Surrey. The accuracy of this statement may be questioned, as Roehampton was not then either a parish or a place of any size or consequence; moreover, it is said that he was silenced for nonconformity by Grindal bishop of London, whereas Roehampton is not in that diocese. It appears that he was in prison for more than twelve months previously to 1569, when he was licensed to preach by bishop Grindal upon condition that he avoided conventicles and all other things contrary to established order. In 1572 he united with other nonconformists in setting up the presbyterian church at Wandsworth. On 25 May 1577 he, and eight other puritan ministers, subscribed a letter to Thomas Cartwright, expressive of their high opinion of his learning and godliness, and exhorting him to go forward in his course. In 1583 he with others signed another letter to Mr. Cartwright, recommending him to publish an answer to the Rhemish translation of the New Testament. He was again imprisoned in Newgate for nonconformity, and died there in 1588. Mrs. Crane of Mouldsey in Surrey, who is mixed up with the history of the puritan press, was perhaps his widow.

He is author of:

Exceptions taken against absolute subscription to the booke of common prayer, and booke of Articles. In Parte of a Register, 119—124.

Brook's Puritans, i. 362; ii. 149, 246. Strype's Annals, ii. 29; iv. 93. Strype's Grindal, 153, 154. Strype's Whitgift, 253. Brook's Cartwright, 221. Bancroft's Dangerous Positions, bk. 3, p. 43. Waddington's Life of Penry, 24, 35, 36, 178, 224, 225.

BARNABY GOOGE, son of Robert Googe, esq., recorder of Lincoln, by Margaret his wife, daughter of sir John Mantell, was born, in or about 1540, at Alvingham Lincolnshire. He was sometime a member of Christ's college in this university, but does not appear to have graduated here. He was also of New college Oxford. Upon leaving college he travelled through France to Spain, returning to England about 1562, and becoming a retainer of sir William Cecil, to whom he was related. He was one of the queen's gentlemen-pensioners in 1563. In that year there was much controversy occasioned by his attempt to marry Mary the daughter of Thomas Darrell, esq. without her parents' consent, and it being alleged that she was under a previous contract to marry Sampson Lennard. In consequence of sir William Cecil's interposition with archbishop Parker, that prelate decided the case summarily, and it seems in Googe's favour, as he eventually married the lady, and Lennard married the heiress of lord Dacre. He resided at Staple inn in 1570, and at Kingston in 1577. The time of his death is unknown, but he appears to have been living in 1588, when he published a new and revised edition of his translation of the Zodiake of Life, with a dedication to lord Burghley, wherein he expresses an intention thereafter to attempt some matter worthy of his lordship's patronage. By his wife before named he had issue, Matthew; Thomas; Robert, fellow of All Souls' college Oxford; Barnaby, master of Magdalen college Cambridge; Francis; William; Henry; Anne; and Mary.

His works are:

1. The First thre Bokes of the most Christian poet, Marcellus Palingenius, called the Zodyake of Lyfe. Newly translated out of Latin into English. Lond. 8vo. 1560. Dedicated to his grandmother lady Hales, and also to William Cromer, Thomas Honywood, and Ralph Heimund, esquires.

2. The first syxe bokes of the mooste christian Poet, Marcellus Palingenius, called the zodiake of life. Newly translated out of Latin into English. Lond. 8vo. 1561. Dedicated to sir William Cecil.

3. Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnetes. Lond. 12mo. 1563. Edited by L. Blun-

deston, whose address to the reader is dated 27 May 1562, but dedicated by the author to William Lovelace, esq., reader of Gray's inn.

4. A scornful Letter to Mr. George Darrell and Mr. Edward Darrell. Dated from Dongeon, 16 Oct. [1563.] MS. Lansd. 7. art. 41. Printed in Restituta, iv., 307, and Gent. Mag. N. S. viii. 480.

5. The Zodiake of Life written by the Godly and zealous Poet, Marcellus Pallingenius Stellatus, wherein are conteyned twelve Bookes disclosing the haynous Crymes and wicked vices of our corrupt nature: And plainlye declaring the pleasaunt and perfit pathway unto eternall lyfe, besides a number of digressions both pleasaunt and profitable, newly translated into Englishe verse. Lond. 4to. & 8vo. 1565. Dedicated to sir William Cecil. Revised editions. Lond. 4to. 1576, 1588. The dedications of the revised editions differ from that of the edition of 1567.

6. A newe Booke called the Shippe of safegarde, written by G. B. Anno 1569. Lond. (W. Seres), 12mo. His authorship of this work may be considered rather doubtful.

7. The Popish Kingdome, or reign of Antichrist. Written in Latine Verse by Thomas Naogeorgus, and Englyshed by Barnabe Googe. London, 4to. 1570. Dedicated to sir William Cecil.

8. The Spiritual Husbandrie of Thomas Naogeorgus. Translated into English. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Printed with The Popish Kingdome.

9. Foure Bookes of Husbandrie, collected by Conradus Heresbachius, Councellor to the high & mightie Prince, the duke of Cleve: containing the whole art & trade of Husbandrie, Gardening, Graffing, and planting, with the antiquitie & commendation thereof. Newly Englished, and increased by Barnabe Googe, Esquire. Lond. 4to. 1577, 1578, 1586, 1594. Dedicated to sir William Fitzwilliam, knight, from Kingston, 1 Feb. 1577.

10. The Proverbes of the noble & woorthy Souldier Sir James Lopes de Mendoza, marques of Santillana, with the Paraphrase of D. Peter Diaz of Toledo. Wherein is contained whatsoever is necessarie to the leading of an honest & virtuous Life. Translated out of Spanishe. Lond. 8vo. 1579.

11. Translation into english of Aristotle's table of the ten categories.

12. Translation into english of Virgil's Georgics.

13. Verses prefixed to Barnabe Riche's Allarm to England, 1579.

His poetry is commended by his contemporaries, Arthur Hall, Alexander Neville, George Turberville, Richard Robinson, William Webb, and Jasper Heywood. Warton speaks favourably of the perspicuity and freedom of his versification. His Popish Kingdom contains curious information which has been freely used for the elucidation of ancient usages.

Arms: per pale A. and S. a cheveron between 3 talbots passant counterchanged on a chief G. as many leopards' faces O. These he changed for Az. 3 boars A. Crest: A cubit arm erect vested per pale embattled O. & Az. grasping in the hand a dragon's head erased proper.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 228, 242, 266, 327, 356, 363—371. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype's Parker, 144. Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. 9, 17. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. i. 26. 71, 230; ii. 87. Strype's Annals, ii. 463. Parker Corresp. 198. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p. xxxvi, 391. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 89. Herbert's Ames, 767, 783, 904, 943, 945 1024, 1079. Ellis's Specimens Engl. Poet. ii. 144. Gent. Mag. N. S. viii. 477. Churton's Nowell, 103—105, 400. Restituta, iii. 35; iv. 307—312, 359. Brit. Bibl. ii. 619. Wood's Fasti. ed. Bliss, i. 311. MS. Lansd. 6. art. 81; 7. art. 38—41. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 230, 231. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 129—131. Cens. Lit. i. 320, 339; v. 100, 101. Collier's Poet. Decam. ii. 121-125. Brand's Popular Antiq. ed. Ellis. Hone's Every Day Book. Warton on the Fairy Queen, i. 298. Stemmata Chicheleana, 64. Addit. p. viii. MS. Harl. 1190, f. 4; 1550, f. 141 b. Hunter's Illustr. of Shakespeare, ii. 199.

GERMAN GOULSTON, of Christ's college, B.A. 1584-5, afterwards removed to Magdalen college, where he commenced M.A. 1588. He has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

FRANCIS HAND, matriculated as a sizar of Clare hall 2 December 1572, B.A. 1575-6, M.A. 1579, is author of:

A Latin dialogue before Robert Greene's Planetomachia, 1585.

JOHN HERD, after being educated at Eton, was elected to King's college 1529. He proceeded B.A. 1534, and commenced M.A. 1546. On 19 Oct. 1557 he became prebendary of Lafford,

alias Sleaford, in the church of Lincoln. In 1558 he was created M.D. On 14 April 1559 he became prebendary of South Newbald in the church of York. His death occurred in the beginning of 1588.

Sir William Cecil, writing to Dr. Herd 14 April 1563, stated that he understood that he had preserved certain collections and commonplace notes made by the late archbishop Cranmer; and that the queen thought such a rare and precious treasure should not be hid in secret, and desired him to send up the documents for perusal without delay.

His works are:

1. Historia Anglicana, heroico carmine conscripta: inscripta D. Gul. Cecilio. Continet autem Regna R. R. Edw. IV. et V., Ric. III. et Hen. VII. MS. Cott. Julius C. ii. 136. At the beginning are several copies of verses in praise of the author. In MS. Addit. 1818, art. 5, is a copy of the reign of Henry VII. A copy of the entire work is mentioned in R. Scott's Catalogue of Books, 1687, p. 175.

2. Verses in the university collection on the death of Bucer, 1550-1.

MS. Cole, xiii. 233. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 398. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 206. Alumni Eton. 146. Carter's Hist. Camb. 148. Parker Corresp. 187. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 459. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 222.

THOMAS HOLLAND, elected from Eton to King's college 1583, B.A. 1587-8, has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Alumni Eton. 194.

THOMAS HUMFREY, of Christ's college, B.A. 1584, M.A. 1588, is author of:

A Jewell for Gentlewomen, containing (besides many godly exercises) a spiritual almanach, wherein every Christian may see what he ought dayly to doe or leave undone: also a perpetual prognostican, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1585.

Herbert's Ames, 963.

WILLIAM KEMP, of Trinity hall, B.A. 1580, M.A. 1584, appears to have been a schoolmaster at Plymouth in, if not before, 1588. He is author of:

1. The Censure of a loyal subject vpon certaine noted speeches & behaviour of those 14 notable Traitors, at the place of their execution, the xi. and 12 of September last past. Wherein is handled matter of necessary instruction. Lond. 4to. 1587. Dedicated to lord Burghley by G[eorge] W[hetstone]. This relates to Ballard and Babington's plot.

2. A Dutiful Invective Against the moste haynous Treasons of Ballard and Babington: with other their adherents latelie executed. Together with the horrible attempts and actions of the Q. of Scottes: and the sentence pronounced against her at Fodderingay. Newlie compiled and set foorth in English verse. For a Newyeares gifte to all loyall English Subjects. Lond. 4to. 1587.

3. The Education of children in learning. Declared by the Dignitie, Utilitie, and Method thereof. Lond. 4to. 1588. Dedicated to the right Worshipfull Maister William Hawkins, Esquier, Maior of the Towne of Plimmouth, and to the worshipfull companie his Brethren the Maisters of the Towne.

Herbert's Ames, 1046, 1242, 1350, 1800.

HENRY LACY, of Trinity college, B.A. 1584, M.A. 1588, has been long reputed to have been the author of Ricardus Tertius, a tragedy in latin, MS. Harl. 2412, 6926. One author has called it a childish imitation of Dr. Legge's play with the same title. Another terms it a poor imitation. To our great surprise we find that the MSS. referred to are actually transcripts of Dr. Legge's drama, one of them appearing to have been made by Lacy in 1587, at or about which period it may be surmised that Dr. Legge's tragedy was reproduced at Trinity college, having been represented for the first time at S. John's college at the bachelors' commencement 1579-80. The statement that Mr. Lacy was a fellow of Trinity college appears to be inaccurate. One Henry Lacy, son of William Lacy of Melton Mowbray, by Anne, daughter of John Digbie of Welby, married Anna, daughter of ...... Travers and died without issue.

Biog. Dram. Retrosp. Rev. xii. 16. Hunter's Illustr. of Shakespeare, ii. 77. Notes & Queries, xi. 47. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 74. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 264.

WILLIAM MOWSE, bachelor of the civil law 1538, was created doctor in that faculty 1552, and on the 20th July

in the latter year was recommended by the court to be elected master of Trinity hall, and was chosen accordingly, but was removed in the following year, bishop Gardiner being reinstated in that office. In 1553 Dr. Mowse was incorporated at Oxford, and in 1554 became regius professor of law in that university, which office he retained till 1558. He was re-elected master of Trinity hall 1555, and admitted an advocate 7 Nov. 1557. On 12 Dec. 1558 he was instituted to the rectory of Green's Norton Northamptonshire, and 2 May 1559 became prebendary of Halloughton in the church of Southwell. On 19 June 1559 he was appointed dean of the arches, vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury, judge of the court of audience and the prerogative court, and dean of the peculiars; but about the close of the same year was removed from these offices and from the mastership of Trinity hall. In 1560 e became rector of East Dereham Norfolk, and 1 March 1560-1 was installed prebendary of Botevant in the church of York. On 25 April 1564 he and two other doctors of law were in commission to hear and determine causes between the subjects of the king of Spain and the subjects of this realm. He died in 1588, and by his will, dated 30 May 1586, was a considerable benefactor to Trinity hall. In 1571 he gave to Caius college library Psalterium Davidis Græce, MS. No. 348. In religious matters he was deemed a man of inconstant mind, turning with every wind. His earliest patrons were archbishop Cranmer and sir John Cheke, but for his judicial appointments it is said he was indebted to cardinal Pole. It is not easy to reconcile this latter statement with the acknowledged dates. However, it seems certain that during the reign of queen Mary he was, or affected to be, a zealous roman catholic. It appears that he assisted in the compilation of the books set forth in defence of the title of Mary queen of Scots.

Arms: O. on a fess between 6 annulets S. a cross patée of the field.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 140, 141. Strype. Wood's Annals, ii. 857. Newcourt's Repert. i. 444. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. Le Neve's Fasti. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 420. Baker's Northamptonshire, ii. 63. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 187, 216, 218, 230. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 166. MS. Cole, vi. 103. Murdin's State Papers, 113, 122. Rymer, xv. 639.

EDWARD THRELKELD was educated at Eton, whence in 1544 he was elected to King's college. During his residence at the university he was so much admired for the extent of his knowledge and the excellence of his eloquence, that he was thought to use the help of some good genius. He took the degrees of B.A. 1548, M.A, 1552, and LL.D. 1562. On 11 March 1567-8 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Carlisle. In 1571, he had the rectory of Greystock in Cumberland. He subsequently became chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, whereupon he gave up his archdeaconry. On 6 Sept. 1575 he became prebendary of Cublington, sometimes called Madley in the church of Hereford, at which time he held the vicarage of Tenbury. About 1583 archbishop Whitgift commissioned him to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in the diocese of Hereford, the bishop thereof, John Scory, being then, as it seems, superanuated. His death appears to have taken place in 1588. His will, dated the 22nd of June in that year, was proved 16 Nov. 1589.

MS. Cole, xiv. 45. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 306, 564. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 743. Alumni Eton. 160. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 503; iii. 249. Strype's Whitgift, 132.

JOHN WILSON was born in the parish of Kildwick in Yorkshire, and was in all probability educated in this university, but we are unable to give the precise dates of his degrees, as there were several persons of the same name here at almost the same time. John Wilson of Clare hall proceeded B.A. 1570; John Wilson of Trinity college proceeded B.A. 1584; and John Wilson, a native of Yorkshire, and whom we incline to think was the subject of this memoir, was of Pembroke hall, and was B.A. 1584, and M.A. 1588. Another John Wilson of Queens' college proceeded B.A. 1586.

Mr. Wilson was ordained deacon, and obtained a licence from the archbishop of York to preach at Skipton. Complaints having been preferred against him, he was summoned before the high commission on a charge of nonconformity, and was obliged to find two sureties to be bound in £200. for his future appearance. On 9 Jan. 1586-7 he again appeared before the archbishop and other

commissioners at Bishopsthorp, when he underwent an examination, wherein he shewed himself more than a match for his antagonists. However, he was sent to prison, where he remained a week, and was then brought up for his second examination. He was again remanded, but after another examination was released on signing a bond not to preach in the archbishop's province. Having obtained his liberty he went to London, and frequently preached in the church of Allhallows, Thames-street. By the allowance of the minister of S. Michael's Cornhill, he delivered a sermon there; for which bishop Aylmer silenced him the very next day, and summoned him and the churchwardens of Allhallows to appear before him the following Saturday. Mr. Wilson not seeing the bishop's officer when he left the information at his lodgings, nor knowing what warrant he had for what he did, refused to appear. But one of the churchwardens appeared, when, though the bishop was not present, Dr. Stanhope pronounced upon them both the sentence of excommunication; upon the one for not appearing, and upon the other for suffering Mr. Wilson to preach without a licence.

Several warrants having been issued by the high commissioners for his apprehension, he retired for a few months into the north. On 1 Dec. 1587 he appeared before archbishop Whitgift at Lambeth to solicit his favour. Nothing was done at the time, but he made another application, and after having been called an ass, a dolt, and a beardless boy, was obliged to depart without the examination of his case and without obtaining his certificate, though his ecclesiastical judges had promised to give it him. He waited upon them repeatedly for the same purpose, but it appears doubtful whether he ever obtained it or was restored to the ministry.

Brook's Puritans, i. 339—355.

THOMAS SAMPSON was born at Playford in Suffolk about 1517, and was educated in Pembroke hall. We doubt the statement that he was a fellow of that house, and cannot find that he graduated here. It is said that he also studied at Oxford, but in what house does not appear to be known. Subsequently he studied the common law at the inner temple. He had already imbibed the new doctrines in religion, and made a convert of his fellow-student John Bradford. In 1550 he was ordained deacon by bishop Ridley, who, at his request, dispensed with the habits. He was a chaplain attached to the expedition against the Scots under the command of lord Russell.

On 10 March 1550-1 he was collated by archbishop Cranmer to the rectory of Allhallows Bread-street, London, and in Feb. 1552 was preferred to the deanery of Chichester, having acquired celebrity as a preacher. After the death of Edward VI. he concealed himself in London for a time, and with Richard Chambers collected money for the support of such scholars of the universities "as were haters of the roman catholic religion." An old chronicler under 1555-6 has the following passage. "The viij day of Feybruary dyd pryche at Powlles crosse master Peryn, a blake frere, and at the sam sermon was a prest, on ser Thomas Samsun, dyd penanse for he had ij wyffes, and a shett abowt hym, and a tapur in ys hand bornying a-for the precher, and the mayre of London and the althermen and worshephull men, and mony odur." It has been doubted whether he were the person here mentioned. In that doubt we do not participate, although it is probable his offence has been exaggerated. Ultimately he fled with his wife to Strasburg. Here he associated with Tremellius, and greatly enlarged his knowledge of divinity. He went to Geneva in 1556, and appears also to have resided for some time at Frankfort. During his exile he acquired a strong partiality for the genevan doctrines, and a bitter dislike to the ceremonies of the church and the use of the vestments. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he returned home. He refused the bishopric of Norwich, which was offered to him in 1560. In the first three years of Elizabeth's reign he delivered the rehearsal sermons at St. Paul's cross, and is said to have been appointed on account of his wonderful memory and fine elocution. In the royal visitation to the north he accompanied the queen's visitors as preacher. On 4 Sept. 1560 he was installed canon of Durham, and in March 1560-1 he supplicated the university of Oxford, that whereas he had for the

space of sixteen years studied divinity, he might be admitted "to the reading of the Epistles of S. Paul," that is, tō the degree of B.D., the formula before the reformation having been "to the reading of the book of Sentences." His supplication was granted, but it does not appear that he was admitted. He also supplicated that he might have liberty to proceed in the same faculty, but to this no answer was given.

In Michaelmas term 1561 he was installed dean of Christ church Oxford, having a short time previously been busily engaged in destroying church ornaments. In November the same year he supplicated for permission to preach in a doctoral habit within the precincts of the university. The request, though considered unreasonable, was granted, in consequence of his being a dean, but was only to continue till the following Act. After this he usually preached every Sunday at S. Mary's. Indeed, at this period, owing to the catholics having left the kingdom, he, Laurence Humphrey, and Andrew Kingsmill were the only persons who preached in that university.

He sat in the convocation of 1562-3, and voted in favour of the articles for abolishing certain rites and ceremonies. He also signed the petition of the lower house for discipline.

On 3 March 1563-4 he and five other puritan divines were cited to appear before the ecclesiastical commissioners at Lambeth. Archbishop Parker and his colleagues in vain endeavoured to bring them to conformity. At length, on 29 April judgment was given "that they should conform to wear the square cap and no hats; in their long gowns; to wear the surplice with non-regents' hoods in the choirs, according to ancient custom; and to communicate kneeling, with wafer bread, or immediately part with their preferment." They chose the latter alternative, and were placed in confinement. Sampson did not obtain his release till some time afterwards. His successor in the deanery of Christchurch was Dr. Thomas Godwin, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells.

In 1567 he was appointed master of Wigston's hospital at Leicester, and on 13 Sept. 1570 prebendary of S. Pancras in the church of S. Paul.

He had been for some time theological lecturer at Whittington college London, receiving from the company of clothworkers the annual stipend of £10., when in 1572-3 he was struck with the dead palsy on one side, whereupon he retired to his hospital at Leicester, and passed the remainder of his life in attending to the duties of the mastership. His death occurred 9 April 1589, and his remains were interred in the chapel belonging to his hospital. Over them the following inscription was placed:

Memoriæ et honori Thomæ Sampson, Theologi; Hierarchiæ Romanæ, Papaliumque Rituum hostis acerrimi; sinceritatis Evangelicæ assertoris constantissimi; hujus Hospitalis per 21 annos Custodis fidelis: de Republicâ Christian optime meriti; Patr. chariss. hoc monumentum posuerunt Johannes et Nathanael Filii.

He is author of:

1. A homelye of the Resurrection of Christe, by John Brentius, translated by Thomas Sampson. 8vo. 1550.

2. A letter to the trewe professors of Christes Gospell, inhabitinge in the Parishe of Allhallowis, in Bredstrete in London, made by Thomas Sampson, sometyme their Pastore. Strasburg, 16mo. 1554. Reprinted in Strype's Memorials, iii. App. n 18.

3. Warning to take heed of Fowler's Psalter, (sent lately from Louvain) given by lame Thomas Samson. London, 16mo. 1576; ...... 16mo. 1578. Dedicated to Robert Aske.

4. Preface to John Bradford's Two Notable Sermons, which were edited by him. London, 12mo. 1574, 1581, 1599.

5. Brief collection of the church, and ceremonies thereof. London, 8vo. 1581.

6. A supplication made in the name of certain true subjects; to be in most humble wise presented to our sovereign lady, queen Elizabeth, to the lords of her most honourable privy council, and to the high court of parliament. In Strype's Annals, iii. 222. A copy is in MS. Lansd. 119, art. 5.

7. Prayers and meditations apostolike, gathered and framed out of the epistles of the apostles. Lond. & Camb. 12mo. 1592.

8. A sermon of John Chrisostome of Pacience, of the ende of the Worlde, and of the last Judgment, translated into English. n. d.

9. Letters. Several have been printed. He was also concerned in the transla-

tion of the Geneva Bible, published in 1560; and to him has been attributed a share in the composition of An Admonition to the Parliament, for the Reformation of Church Discipline.

Mr. Sampson was reputed a man of considerable learning, and exercised great influence over those who shared in his peculiar opinions. Innumerable are the instances in which he is called Dr. Sampson, but it is pretty clear that he never took a doctor's degree.

He married the niece of bishop Latimer, by whom he had two sons, John and Nathanael.

Brook's Puritans, i. 375. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 548. Nichols's Leicestersh. iv. 495, 496. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. Notes & Queries, x. 162. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 257; ii. 425, 511; iii. 315, 568. Herbert's Ames, 780, 1068, 1148, 1420, 1568, 1575, 1648, 1755. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 8. MS. Lansd. 5. art. 2; 7. art. 13; 17. art. 89; 19. art. 22, 23; 18. art. 28; 19. art. 22; 42. art. 80; 119. art. 5. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823; i. 89. Gorham's Gleanings, 345. Troubles at Frankfort, 51, 196. Marsden's Early Puritans, 49, 101. Heylyn's Hist. Presb. 213, 216. Newcourt's Repert. i. 146, 196. Wood's Annals, ii. 152. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 438. Parte of a Register, 12, 27. Neal's Puritans, i. 131, 137, 139, 217, 324. Fox's Acts and Mon. Machyn's Diary, 27, 192, 231, 252, 254, 266, 280, 347, 372. Churton's Nowell, 74, 94, 96, 113.

JOHN BROWNSWERD was born in Cheshire about 1540, and received his education partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge, where it is said he graduated. After leaving the university he became master of the grammar school of Macclesfield in his native county, where in all probability he passed the rest of his life. Dying 15 April 1589 he was buried in the chancel of Macclesfield church, where a tablet was afterwards raised to his memory by his friend Thomas Newton. It bears the following inscription:

> *Joanni Brownswerdo, Maclesfeldensi Ludimagistro, viro pio pariter ac docto, hic sepulto et repulverescenti, Thomas Newton, Butlensis, pietatis, gratitudinis, et officii ergo, P.*
> *Alpha poetarum, Coryphaeus grammaticorum,*
> *Flos pædagogûn, hac sepelitur humo.*
> *Obiit* 15 *Apr.* 1589.

He was reputed one of the best latin poets of Elizabeth's reign. He has written:

Progymnasmata quaedam Poetica, sparsim collecta et in lucem edita, studio et industria Thomae Newton Cestreshyrii. London, 4to. 1589, 1590.

Barlow's Cheshire Biographies, 23. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 131. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 193. MS. Richardson, 40. Censura Lit. ix. 43. Newtoni Epigrammata, 128, 131. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, i. 122. Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 287, 366, 367. Herbert's Ames, 1110, 1710.

ANDREW PERNE, son of John Perne, was born at East Bilney in Norfolk, about 1519, and educated at S. John's college, proceeding B.A. 1538-9. On 17 March 1539-40 he was admitted a fellow of that college on the foundation of Mr. Gregson. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of Queens' college, and during three weeks held a fellowship simultaneously at both colleges. In 1540 he commenced M.A., and he was bursar of Queens' 1542-3-4, and dean of that college 1545-6. He was also one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing at Michaelmas 1546.

On S. George's day 1547 he preached in the parish church of S. Andrew Undershaft London, maintaining as sound doctrine that the pictures of Christ and the saints were to be adored. This opinion he however recanted in the same church on the 17th of June following. In 1547 he proceeded B.D. and in 1549 was presented by Goodrich, bishop of Ely, to the rectory of Walpole S. Peter in Norfolk. In June that year he was one of the divines who disputed on transubstantiation before the king's commissioners for the visitation of the university. About the latter end of June 1550 he and others of this university held a disputation here with Dr. Martin Bucer respecting the sufficiency of scripture, the erring of churches, and works done before justification. In the same year bishop Goodrich presented him to the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk. In the following year he became vice-president of Queens' college, and he was one of the six chaplains of Edward VI. who were appointed to promulgate the doctrines of the reformation in the remoter parts of the kingdom. To him as to some of the others was assigned a pension of £40. per annum. In 1551 he resigned the rectory of Pulham.

He was vicechancellor of the university for the year commencing Michaelmas 1551. In 1552 he was created D.D. On the 2nd of October in that year the articles of religion were referred to the consideration of him and other royal chaplains. On the 8th of November following he was installed a canon of Westminster.

He sat in the convocation which met shortly after queen Mary's accession, and argued against transubstantiation. For this he was rebuked by

Dr. Weston the prolocutor, who asserted that the doctrine he maintained was contrary to the articles which he had subscribed a few days previously; whereupon Aylmer asserted that Dr. Weston was wrong so to reprove him, inasmuch as the convocation was a house of liberty, where every one was free to speak his conscience. He moreover averred that the prolocutor had the day before promised that every member should, notwithstanding his subscription, have free liberty to speak his mind. In the course of the same year Dr. Perne was incorporated at Oxford. On 8 Jan. 1553-4 the fellows of Peterhouse presented him and Thomas Sedgwick, B.D., to the bishop of Ely in order that one of them might be by him preferred to the mastership of that college. His choice fell upon Dr. Perne, who was admitted master on 7th February following. Dr. Perne subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555, and again served the office of vicechancellor for the year commencing at Michaelmas 1556. During his tenure of office the university was visited by cardinal Pole's delegates, and Dr. Perne preached the sermon at the condemnation of the dead bodies of Bucer and Fagius. It must, however, be observed that during this visitation he successfully exerted his influence to protect John Whitgift, one of the fellows of his college, from persecution, and it seems to be generally acknowledged that at this period his moderation and good temper were of no slight service in mitigating the intolerant zeal which elsewhere produced such sad results. Shortly after 22 Dec. 1557 he was appointed dean of Ely. He was again elected vicechancellor of the university 4 Nov. 1559; and it is observable that whilst he held that office, namely 22 June 1560, a grace passed for the restoration of Bucer and Fagius to all the honours and dignities which they had enjoyed. His name occurs in a commission for the repair of the great bridge of Cambridge 3 May 1561. In the convocation of 1562-3 he signed the thirty-nine articles, voted against the proposal to alter certain rites and ceremonies, and subscribed the petition of the lower house for discipline. On queen Elizabeth's visit to this university in August 1564 he was one of the four doctors of divinity who bore the canopy over her majesty. On Sunday the 6th of August he preached in latin before her majesty in King's college chapel, his text being, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers." He attacked the anabaptists, denounced the arrogance of the pope, and commended Henry VI. and VII. for their benefactions to the university, privily moving and stoutly exhorting the queen to the like by their example. About the middle of the sermon her majesty sent lord Hunsdon to will him to put on his cap, which he did unto the end. Ere he could get from the pulpit she sent him word by the lord-chamberlain that it was the first sermon she had heard in latin, and that she thought she should never hear a better. He took a part in the divinity act kept before her majesty on the 9th of August, but gave her some offence by pressing warmly the church's power of excommunication. In 1565 he occurs as rector of Balsham in the county of Cambridge. He also held the rectory of Somersham in Huntingdonshire, but we have not ascertained the date of his institution thereto. In consequence of some offence which he had given at court, his name was in 1565 removed from the list of lent preachers. When Paul de Foix, the French ambassador, visited Cambridge 30 August 1571, he was taken to Peterhouse in order to see Dr. Perne's study or library, which was esteemed the worthiest in all England. We find him preaching at Norwich in 1573. His sermon occasioned a reply from John More, a noted puritan divine in that city, and sometime of Christ's college. Dr. Perne once more served the office of vicechancellor for the year which commenced November 1574. On 14 June 1576 he and others were empowered to visit S. John's college, and to frame statutes for the government of that society. He seems in June 1577 to have been a candidate for the mastership of S. John's, then vacant by the resignation of Dr. John Still. The sermon at the funeral of sir Thomas Smith at Theydon Mount in Essex, in August 1577, was preached by Dr. Perne. He served the office of vicechancellor, for the fifth and last time, for the year which commenced November 1580, about which time we find him engaged in a conference at Wisbech castle with John Feckenham, late abbat of Westminster. On 22 Oct.

1583 Dr. Perne, John Bell, D.D., and Richard Bridgwater, LL.D., were empowered by archbishop Whitgift to visit the city and diocese of Ely, that see being then vacant. In 1584 he was one of the persons whom the primate recommended should be appointed bishop of Bath and Wells or of Chichester. In Oct. 1588 he and Dr. Legge the vicechancellor had a conference with sir Thomas Tresham, a roman catholic gentleman who was confined in the palace at Ely, and who at their instigation subscribed a declaration of his allegiance to the queen.

Dr. Perne died whilst on a visit to archbishop Whitgift at Lambeth 26 April 1586, and was buried in the parish church of that place, where a monument was erected to his memory with the subjoined inscription:

D. O. M.

Andreæ Perne, Sacre Theologie Doctori, Cathedralis ecclesie Eliensis decano, collegii Sancti Petri in Academia Cantabridgie Magistro, munifica bene merendi virtute, insigni literarum Mæcenati optimo. Hoc monumentum pietatis & amoris ergo Richardus Perne nepos posuit. Obiit 26 die Aprilis anno 1589.

Scientia inflat, Charitas edificat.

His portrait is at Peterhouse.

He is author of:

1. Disputation at Cambridge, respecting transubstantiation, June 1549. In Fox's Acts & Mon.

2. Disputation with Martin Bucer at Cambridge, June 1550. MS. C.C.C.C. 102, art. 1.

3. Sermon at the condemnation of the remains of Bucer and Fagius. Briefly abstracted in Fox's Acts & Mon.

4. Concio quam habuit coram illustrissima Principe Regina Elizabetha, Cantabrigiæ, 6 Augusti. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st ed. iii. 50.

5. Disputation in the divinity act kept before queen Elizabeth at Cambridge, 9 Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st ed. iii. 108-116.

6. Translation of Ecclesiastes and the Song of Solomon in the Bishop's Bible.

7. Sermon on the Plague, 1 Nov. 1574. MS. Baker, xx. 100.

8. Letters in latin and english. Several of these are printed.

He assisted Dr. Whitgift in his answer to the Admonition to the Parliament, and Dr. John Bridges in his Defence of the government established in the church of England for ecclesiastical matters, took a leading part in framing the statutes of the university and of S. John's college, and was concerned in setting forth a description of the foundation and privileges of the university, 1571 or 1572.

In his lifetime he built the library at Peterhouse and furnished it with many books. He gave to Queens' college four messuages in S. Botolph's Cambridge, and was for years engaged in strenuous and successful endeavours to procure donations to the university library.

By his will, dated 25 Feb. 1588-9, he directed that his body should be buried either in the cathedral of Ely or in the chancel of Little S. Mary's in Cambridge, or otherwise where it should please God to end the uncertain race of his earthly pilgrimage. He devised to Peterhouse his manors of Charles and Scarletts in West Wratting in the county of Cambridge; his pasture called Cadges, lying in West Wratting or Wickham in the same county; and his houses, lands, and tenements within the fields and limits of the town of Cambridge, (except one tenement with an orchard, wherein his brother John then dwelt, which he gave to him for his life, and afterwards to his wife for life or whilst she should remain a widow). This devise was for the endowment of two fellowships and six scholarships of his foundation in that college, and providing a stipend for the librarian thereof. He gave 10*s*. yearly for a sermon at Little S. Mary's on a specified day, and 20*s*. to be bestowed on a drinking in Peterhouse parlour after the sermon; the vicechancellor and the masters of Peterhouse, S. John's, and Queens' college, or the presidents thereof, were to have 2*s*.6*d*. each; each proctor 20*d*.; and the keepers of the public and college libraries 12*d*. each. To the university he gave 40*s*. yearly to augment the stipend of a learned scholar for the safe keeping of the books of the university library. To every of 10 scholars called bible clerks, chosen out of the grammar school at Ely, qualified in making orations, declamations, and themes, he gave £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly. To the college library he bequeathed all his books at Cambridge in folio or quarto not being in the library before, with all his instruments of astronomy and maps. To the university library he gave all the old doctors and historians in written hand in parchment or paper

that he had at Cambridge or Ely. To Peterhouse he gave his basin and ewer. To Queens' college one of his best goblets, with a cover all gilt. To S. John's college another like goblet. To the poor at Somersham, Colne, and Pidley, he gave 23*s*. 4*d*. per annum to buy white herrings in lent; also 10*s*. for an annual sermon at Somersham; 5*s*. for a sermon at Colne, and 5*s*. for one at Pidley. He also gave 23*s*. 4*d*. per annum to the parish of Balsham for white herrings in lent, and 10*s*. for a sermon there. He bequeathed £10. towards bringing the water from Trumpington ford to the king's ditch in Cambridge; £20. towards building the east end of Peterhouse, with a fair gate in the middle like unto S. John's gatehouse, with the help of archbishop Whitgift, Mr. Smith, Mr. Sutton of Ashton, sir Wulstan Dixie, and sir Thomas Ramsey all of whom had promised to contribute towards that building. To the university he gave his greatest black book of antiquities of gold and silver coins, and other antiquities. To Peterhouse he gave his globes and all his instruments of astronomy, and his book and long box of antiquities. To archbishop Whitgift he gave his best ring of gold, called Annulus Driandri, his best long turkey carpet, and a watch. To lord Burghley another ring of gold, called Annulus Driandri, with a watch. To the bishop of London his case of knives. To every of the heads of colleges and each fellow of Peterhouse 10*s*. To the university hospital £10. Towards the building of Great S. Mary's steeple £10. The overseers of his will were archbishop Whitgift, lord Burghley, the bishop of London, and Richard Aungier, esq. Mention is made therein of his brother Gregory, and of his nephews Richard, Thomas, and Robert Perne.

He was on all occasions a zealous upholder of the rights and privileges of the university, having great knowledge of all subjects connected therewith, and on many occasions he proved himself a generous promoter of good literature. He first suggested that useful and necessary work, the bringing of the waters of Shelford to the town of Cambridge, and to him has been ascribed the merit of devising the act reserving the rents of colleges in corn and malt.

His mutability in religious matters exposed him to no little ridicule. The scholars in merriment translated perno, I turn, I rat, I change often. It became proverbial to say of a coat or cloak which had been turned that it had been Perned. On the weathercock of S. Peter's church in Cambridge, were the letters A. P. A. P., which it was said might be taken to mean Andrew Perne A Papist, or Andrew Perne A Protestant, or Andrew Perne A Puritan. The puritan pamphleteers nicknamed him old Andrew Turncoat, Andrew Ambo, and old father Palinode, and called him a Judas. The noted John Penry is said, when at Peterhouse, to have berhymed Dr. Perne's new statutes, and made a bye-word of his bald pate.

From Gabriel Harvey's curious but somewhat diffuse remarks on Dr. Perne, we select the following: "I have known few of so good a nature, so devoid of obstinacy; so far alienated from contumacy; so contrary to frowardness or testiveness; so tractable, so buxom, so flexible; so applicable to every time, place, and person; so curious in observing the least circumstance of importance or advantage; so conformable to public proceedings and private occasions; so respectful to every one of quality; so courteous to men of worship; so dutiful to men of honour; so ceremonious in tendering his devotion to his good lords or good ladies; so obedient to authority; so loyal to majesty; so indifferent to all, and in all, he was gentle without familiarity (for he doubted contempt); severe without rigour (for he feared odiousness); pleasant without levity (for he regarded his estimation); grave without solemnity (for he curried popular favor); not rash, but quick; not hasty, but speedy; not hot, but warm; not eager in shew, but earnest in deed; no barker at any, but biter of some; round and sound. The clergy never wanted excellent fortune-wrights; but what bishop or politician in England so great a temporiser as he, whom every alteration found a new man, even as new as the new moon? And as he long yawned to be an archbishop or bishop in the one or other church (they wronged him that termed the image of both churches a neuter), so did he not arch-deserve to be installed the puling preacher of humility, humility, humility; and the gaping orator of obedience, obedience, obedience? was not

ever *Pax vobis* one end of his gasping sermon, and the very foot of his warbling song? Be it percase a very small matter to temporise in four alterations of kings and queens; but what an ambidexterity, or rather omnidexterity, had the man that at one and the same meeting had a pleasing tongue for a protestant, a flattering eye for a papist, and a familiar nod for a good fellow? It was nothing with him to temporise *in genere*, or *in specie*, according to Machiavel's ground of fortunate success in the world, that could so formally and featly personise in individuo.

"His civil tongue was a riddle, his ecclesiastical tongue a hieroglyphic, his face a visard, his eyes cormorants, his ears martyrs, his wit a maze, his heart a juggling-stick, his mind a mist, his reason a veil, his affection a curb, his conscience a mask, his religion a triangle in geometry, his charity a syllogism in Celarent; his hospitality, eleven months in the year, as good as Good-Friday; for one month, or very near, he was resident upon his deanery, and kept open house in the Isle, like Ember-week. Of another man's, no man more liberal: of his own, no man more frugal. He deeply considered (as he did all things) that good œconomy was good policy: that learning was to be commended, but lucre and preferment to be studied: that he soweth in vain, which moweth not his own advantage: that nothing was to be bestowed without hope of usance: that love or hatred avail not, but where they may prevail: that affections were to be squared by occasion, and reasons to be framed by profit: that names of partialities, sects, and divisions, either in civil or religious causes, were but foolish words or pelting terms; and all were to be estimated by their valuation in *esse:* that the true square and right geometrical compass of things is hability, the only thing that by a sovereign prerogative deserveth to be called *substance:* that, according to Chaucer's English, there can be little *adling* without much *gabbing*, that is, small getting without great lying and cogging: that it was more wisdom to borrow, than to lend *gratis:* that the raven's croaking loseth him many a fat prey: that the forestalling and engrossing of privy commodities was a pretty supply of privy tithes: that many a little, by little and little maketh a mickle: that often return of gain amounteth: that the Fox never fareth better than when he is cursed most: that a silver pick-lock was good at a pinch, and a golden hook a cunning fisher of men: that every man was nearest to himself, and the skin nearer than the shirt: that there were many principles and precepts in art, but one principal maxim, or sovereign cautel in practice, *si non castè, tamen cautè:* that there was no security in the world without Epicharmus' incredulity, Dion's Apistie, or Heywood's Fast-bind and fast-find: that Bayard in the stable, and *legem pone*, were substantial points of law: that many things are hypothetically to be practised, which may not categorically be revealed: that two friends or brethren may keep counsel when one of the two is away: that *unum necessarium;* and so forth. For *vincit qui patitur* would go nigh hand to open the whole pack, and tell wonderful tales out of school."

Thomas Nash in a reply to Harvey thus vindicated Dr. Perne's memory: "Dr. Perne is casked up in lead, and cannot arise to plead for himself: therefore I will commit this to ink and paper in his behalf. Few men lived better, though, like David and Peter, he had his fall: yet the university had not a more careful father this hundred years. And if on no other regard, but that a chief father of our commonwealth loved him, in whose house he died, he might have spared and forborne him. His hospitality was great, as hath been kept before, or ever since, upon the place he had; (being master of Peterhouse and dean of Ely): and for his wit and learning, they that mislike, want the like wit and learning, or else they would have more judgment to discern it."

Fuller, as one of several instances of Dr. Perne's facetious nature, relates that he chanced to call a clergyman fool, (who indeed was very little better). The clergyman threatened to complain thereof to the bishop of Ely. "Do," said the dean, "when you please; and my lord bishop will *confirm* you."

Arms (granted 15 June 1579): O. on a cheveron between 3 pelicans' heads erased Az. as many mullets of the field.

Commemoratio Benefactorum in Coll. S. Petri. J. Clark's Sermon in commemoration of Dr. Perne, 1655, p. 28. Strype. MS. Searle. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 336. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C.

60, 106, 114. Bentham's Ely, 228. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Gorham's Gleanings, 166. Cat. Univ. Lib. MSS. iii. 158. Fuller's Worthies, (Norfolk). Fuller's Hist. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 258. Marprelate's Epistle, 12, 17, 52, 62, 65. Marprelate's Epitome, 26, 27, 41, 42, 58. Just Reproof of Martin Junior. Hay any worke for Cooper, 23, 70, 71, 75. Antimartinus, 53. Harvey's Four Letters, ed. Brydges, 17. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 59, 191—205. Nash's Have with you to Saffron Walden. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 141. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 509. Charity Reports, xxiv. 13; xxxi. 129. Heylin's Ecclesia Restaurata, 39. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 320—322, 336, 405; viii. 259, 260, 273, 277, 280, 281, 287. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. Camb. Portfolio, 204, 205, 338, 488. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 115, 182, 184—236, 356, 366, 379, 383, 393, 395. Bearcroft's Charterhouse, 14. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 347; iii. 350, 604, 605, 617, 668. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 145, 245, 298, 493, 495, 548, 552, 625, 660. Rymer, xv. 762. Thoms' Anecdotes & Traditions, 3. Philpot's Examinations, ed. Eden, 169. Grindal's Remains, 194. Zurich Letters, ii. 51. Parker Corresp. 261, 335. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 169. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 446; ii. p. xxvi. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. p. vi, x, 599, 600. Cranmer's Works, ed. Coxe, ii. p. xi. Pilkington's Works, ed. Scholefield, 657. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 90, 161. Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 391; ix. 118, 461. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 31, 83, 112—131, 160, 179, 190, 192, 209, 211, 237—239, 243, 253, 262, 278, 281, 284, 286, 289, 311—314, 322—325, 341, 343, 346, 367, 371, 384—387, 390, 394, 397, 415, 420—429, 431, 433, 450, 457. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 57, 58, 60, 65, 75, 85, 89, 107, 122, 124, 130, 131, 144, 156, 166, 175, 177, 189, 210, 297, 302, 305, 314, 344, 373, 375, 419, 426, 430, 441, 486—491, 523. Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc. i. 243. Cens. Lit. x. 327. Hearne's Curious Discourses, 2 ed. Pref. p. xxxi. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, i. 26. MS. Cole, xlii. MS. Baker, iii. 323; iv. 147, 150, 166—168, 205; vi. 119; xii. 73, 100; xx. 46, 50, 100; xxvi. 375; xxviii. 274; xxix. 183. MS. Lansd. 8. art. 52; 17. art. 64; 19. art. 20; 20. art. 77; 27. art. 20; 33. art. 30, 51, 57; 39. art. 1; 42. art. 56; 45. art. 58, 61; 51. art. 62; 54. art. 13, 15; 57. art. 85; 982. art. 77. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 72, 90, 166. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 131—133, 159. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 90. Whitney's Emblems, 171. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619.

RICHARD WORME, born at Peterborough about 1530, was the son of Percival Worme of that city, by his wife Joan daughter of John Harvey of Longthorpe in the county of Northampton. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in November 1547, proceeded B.A. 1550-1, was soon afterwards elected fellow of his college, and in 1554 proceeded M.A. He subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555, and vacated his fellowship in 1557. He subsequently practised the law, and in 1583 occurs as counsellor and solicitor to the dean and chapter of Peterborough, with the annual fee of £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. He died 13 May 1589, and was buried in the cathedral of Peterborough. At the northern end of the northern transept of that edifice was a monument of wood fixed to the wall bearing the following inscription:

Richardus Worme Armiger, natus in hac Urbe Petriburgensi; primo bonis Litteris & Artibus liberalioribus instructus in Acad. Cantabr. Magister Artium evasit, Legibus deinde & Civilibus & Municipalibus dans Operam, earum Professione, Patriam, Amicos, seipsum & juvit & ornavit plurimum; qui post decursum 59 Annorum Deo Animam tradidit 13 Maii 1589.

Quod cernis parvo Tumulo consurgere Saxum,
Hospes, nunc Wormi contegit ossa mei.
Jure fuit Studiisque valens, subsellia Legum
Sæpe Patrocinus personuere suis;
Sed non immunem Fati fecere Camenæ,
Quique aliis cavit, non cavet ipse sibi.
Et didicit, binas qui Leges calluit ante,
Tertia jam Fati Jura subire sui.
Quod potuit fecit vivus, promptusque petenti,
Quæ potuit Patriæ commoda ferre, tulit.
Et miseris Mitis succurrit, donec Egenis
Qui dare consueverat, Vermibus Esca fuit;
Et Vermes pascit merito, qui Vermis & ipse
Natura factus, Nomine dictus erat.
Interea vivit, superas subrectus ad Auras,
Et fruitur Christo spiritus ipse suo.
Sic & mortuus hic; & vivus pendet ab illo,
Pendens qui pro illo de Cruce membra dedit.

Allusio ad Nomen Worme,

Vermis edat Vermem? Credas: cum Vermibus ecce est
Vermis, sic Vermis Vermibus esca manet.
Vermis edat Vermem? haud credas, non Vermibus ipse est
Vermis nec Vermis Vermibus Esca manet.
Sic est, sic non est, verum est hunc esse beatum,
Vermibus atque suis, Vermibus absque suis.

Allusio ad Dictionem suam, Veritati adhæreto.

Worm quasi verum, sicque sonat, sic Nomen & omen,
Worm verum vere dictio vera dedit.
Dictio non dispar, vix est ubi Littera dispar,
Worm bene sic verum, qui posuit posuit.
Hæsit Worm vero (parilis Conjunctio veri est)
Worm hæsit verum, dictio parque pari est.
Fuit Worm.

Qui fuit, est, erit ut fuerat, Divina voluntas
Cum voluit fieri, sic voluit fieri.

He married Grace, daughter of John Sandys of Elton in the county of Huntingdon.

To him we think may be attributed the authorship of:

The order of Matrimony, by R. W. Lond. 8vo. 1580.

Arms: (granted 30 April 1583) Az. on a cross A. five mullets of the field. Crest: a bull sejant O. armed and attired S.

There was another Richard Worme of Jesus college, B.A. 1579, M.A. 1583, fellow 1586 to 1590, and rector of Great Henny in Essex 1590 to 1603.

Gunton's Peterborough, 101. MS. Searle. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 489. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 176. Herbert's Ames, 1140. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 327. MS. Harl. 1553, fo. 255. Information from Mr. Cattel.

WILLIAM HARWARD matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 12 Nov. 1546, proceeded B.A. 1549, was elected a fellow of Queens' college 1550, and commenced M.A. 1553. He subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555, and appears to have played a somewhat conspicuous part in the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates. On Sunday 13 Dec. 1556 he preached before the visitors at Great S. Mary's, and on 15 May 1557 brought to Cambridge their instructions to John Christopherson bishop elect of Chichester. He was bursar of Queens' college 1557-8-9, but was on account of his religious opinions deprived of his fellowship at that college on the feast of S. Mary Magdalen 1559. He soon however conformed to the change of faith which had ensued on queen Elizabeth's accession, and was not unrewarded. On 20 Oct. 1559 he was instituted on the queen's presentation to the rectory of S. Clement Danes, Westminster; and on 3 Feb. 1559-60 her majesty presented him to the vicarage of Cowfold in Sussex. On 20 Nov. 1562 he obtained a patent from the crown for a canonry of Windsor. We find him appointed to preach at court on Easter Sunday 1566. He appears to have died shortly before 22 May 1589.

He has verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Martin Bucer 1550-1, and to him may perhaps be ascribed:

Rules or weapons concerning the spiritual battel, together with an exposition on the 16 psalme. With two Epistles, written by Ioh. Picus Mirand. Translated by W. H. Lond. 4to. 1589.

MS. Searle. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 190, 208, 221, 231. Newcourt's Repert. i. 592. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 396, 398. Rymer, xv. 543, 582. Herbert's Ames, 1357. Strype's Parker, App. p. 75.

WILLIAM JAMES matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in May 1562, proceeded B.A. 1564-5, and commenced M.A. 1568. He subscribed against the new statutes of the university 1572, and has latin verses subjoined to Carr's Demosthenes 1571.

Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62.

WALTER MILDMAY, born in or about 1522 at Chelmsford, was the fourth and youngest son of Thomas Mildmay, esq., auditor of the court of augmentations, and of his wife Agnes [Read]. He was educated in Christ's college, but appears not to have taken a degree. On leaving Cambridge he studied the law at Gray's inn, and was, we presume, called to the bar. After filling a subordinate position in the court of augmentations he was constituted one of the two surveyors general of that court on its reconstruction at the close of the reign of Henry VIII. He was knighted 22 Feb. 1546-7, two days after the coronation of Edward VI. The knights created on such occasions were at that period usually termed knights of the carpet, to distinguish them from those who obtained the honour on account of service in the field. In the case of sir Walter Mildmay the appellation has, in one instance at least, led to the supposition that he was a knight of the garter, a dignity which, notwithstanding his worth and public services, was never conferred upon him.

On 14 Sept. 1547 he, lord Saint John, lord Russell, and the earl of Warwick were commissioned to make an inventory of the wardrobes and household stuff which had belonged to Henry VIII. On the 30th of the same month a commission issued to lord Saint John, sir William Petre, sir Walter Mildmay, and Robert Keilway to examine and report upon the revenues of the crown. In March 1548 we find him acting at the head of a commission for the sale of lands which had pertained to dissolved chantries. On 20 June 1548 a commission issued to him and Robert Keilway to take order for the maintenance and continuance of grammar schools which had pertained to the chantries which had been dissolved. On 12 Nov. 1549 he, sir William Herbert, and sir Edward North were appointed by the privy-council to enter into all the king's houses, studies, and wardrobes at Westminster which had been in the custody of the duke of Somerset before his apprehension. In 1550 he was in commission with the earl of Warwick and sir William Herbert to hear and determine all accounts and reckonings of all the king's mints within the realm. On 29 August in the same year he and sir Arthur Darcy were authorised by the council to repair to the king's palace at Westminster to oversee

the delivery of plate, apparel, and goods by the executor of James Rufforth to sir Andrew Dudley, his successor in the office of keeper of that palace. About the same period he obtained from the crown a grant of manors and estates in Gloucestershire and Berkshire. We also find him possessed of the site of the priory of Bicknacre in Essex. On 8 March 1550-1 he and sir John Gate were empowered to take charge of the plate, jewels, apparel, stuff, and goods of the duke of Somerset remaining in his house of Sion at the time of his apprehension.

On 24 April 1551 the king granted him (in exchange for manors and lands in Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Devon, Bucks, and Essex) the manors of Apethorp, Wadenho, Wood Newton, Tansover, and Yarwell, and other lands in the counties of Northampton and Oxford.

In or about December 1551 he occurs in a commission to survey the state of all the courts erected for the custody of the king's lands, or for the collection of the rents and revenues thereof; and a mint having been established by royal authority at York, the settlement of the necessary articles relating thereto was entrusted to him. On 2 Jan. 1551-2 he was in a commission for levying the king's debts. On 21 Nov. 1552 he was in a commission to make due allowances to the accountants of the crown in respect of a fall in the value of money. In December 1552 he was a member of commissions issued to take accounts of all monies, securities, victuals, and provisions received by the king's officers, and to enquire how the king had been satisfied of the lead, bell-metal, plate, jewels, ornaments, stock and store-goods, which had come to the crown by the dissolution of monasteries, colleges, and chantries, or by attainder or forfeiture. A grant from the king to him of manors, lands, and tenements in the counties of Cornwall, Essex, Huntingdon, and Northampton, and in the city of London passed the great seal at or shortly before this period. On 16 Jan. 1552-3 his name occurs in a special commission for collection of the goods, plate, jewels, bells, and ornaments of churches. He sat for Malden in the parliament of 1 March 1552-3, and for the city of Peterborough in that which met 5 Oct. 1553. In 3 & 4 Philip & Mary he obtained a confirmation of king Edward's grant of his Northamptonshire estates. When Calais was besieged by the French, queen Mary constituted him treasurer of the forces intended to be dispatched for its relief. His appointment was made on 9 Jan. 1557-8, but before the end of the month, that place having fallen, he had the queen's directions to come back to England. He was returned as one of the knights for Northamptonshire to the parliament which met 20 Jan. 1557, and represented that county during the remainder of his life. On 18 July 1558 he obtained from Philip and Mary a grant of the manor of Queens' Camel, and other lands in the county of Somerset.

He was treasurer of the household to queen Elizabeth, but we have not succeeded in ascertaining the date of his appointment to that office. Immediately after the accession of that sovereign, he was actively employed in important matters connected with the revenues of the crown. On 22 December 1558 the privy-council directed him to convene all the queen's auditors, and such other persons as he might deem necessary, in order to ascertain the names of all the farmers of the royal revenues, and especially of all the copyholders westward. He was required to make a book thereof out of hand, and to send the same to court with all convenient speed. His name was inserted in a commission which issued two days afterwards to ascertain what lands had been granted from the crown in the reign of queen Mary. In or about January 1558-9 he was in a commission for the examination and audit of the accounts of Andrew Wise, esq., vice-treasurer of Ireland. A commission which issued about the same time for survey of the office of treasurer of the chamber, also contains the name of sir Walter Mildmay. On 28 March 1559 he, lord Robert Dudley, and others were appointed to treat and compound with such persons as, being duly qualified to take the order of knighthood, refused to do so. On 13 September 1559 he was in the commission for the exchange of bishopric lands. He was also in a commission issued 29 Oct. 1560 to direct the proceedings of the mint, and to expedite the issue of the new coinage. Soon afterwards we find him acting under another commission to prevent the trans-

portation of base testons to Ireland. His new-year's gift to the queen in 1561 was £5. in demi-angels, in a purse of red silk and gold knit, in return for which he received from her majesty a gilt cup and cover weighing 14¼ oz. Before 1563, but at what precise time does not appear, he purchased the manor of Lesthorpe co. Leicester. In May 1563 he was in a commission for sale of crown lands. In or shortly before December 1565 the queen accredited him and lord Lumley as her ambassadors to the Scottish court, but circumstances arose which prevented their journey.

Immediately after the death of sir Richard Sackville, which occurred 21 Apr. 1566, sir Walter Mildmay was appointed to succeed him as chancellor of the exchequer. He was one of the committee of the house of commons appointed 30 Oct. 1566 to manage the conference with the lords touching a petition to the queen for her marriage. In October 1569 we find him advising her majesty as to the course to be taken with Mary queen of Scots. His opinions on the matter at that time differed materially from those which he was subsequently led to entertain.

In October 1570 he and sir William Cecil were dispatched to the queen of Scots at Chatsworth. On the 13th they delivered to her certain articles, to which an answer was not sent till several months afterwards. We find him, in or about the same year, in a commission for the survey and regulation of the office of ordnance. On 3 Aug. 1571 he obtained from the queen a grant of lands, woods, coppices, and privileges within the forest of Rockingham. On 24 November following he was in a commission for the repayment of certain privy-seal loans.

Notwithstanding he had been engaged in getting up the evidence against the duke of Norfolk, that nobleman, after he was condemned, gave to sir Walter Mildmay as his friend his trunk crystal glass, another of beryl trimmed with gold, and his gold spoons with pearls.

In 1572 he was one of the queen's commissioners to treat with certain commissioners from France touching Mary queen of Scots. His name also occurs in a commission, issued 21 April 1573, for enquiry as to ships goods and merchandise belonging to subjects of the king of Spain, and in commissions of oyer and terminer for London, Middlesex, and Northamptonshire, dated 21 October in the same year. On 3 April 1574 a commission was directed to lord Burghley and sir Walter Mildmay to manumit persons bond in blood, and regardant to the queen's manors and possessions, with their children and sequels. In the same month he, Francis Walsingham, and others settled a controversy between the officers of the county palatine of Chester, and the mayor and aldermen of the city of Chester. In November 1576 he and others were deputed by the privy-council to enquire and report as to the conduct of William Fleetwood, the recorder of London, who had disturbed the performance of mass in the residence of the Portuguese ambassador at Charterhouse. At new-year's tide 1577-8 he gave the queen £10. in gold, and she gave him in return 27¼ oz. of gilt plate. Similar presents were given and received by him in succeeding years. On the death of sir Nicholas Bacon it was generally thought that sir Walter Mildmay would have been appointed as lord-chancellor or lord-keeper.

In September 1580 we find it stated that he and lord Hunsdon were about to proceed on an embassy to Scotland. It does not appear that the design was carried out. In or about May 1581 he, the vice-chamberlain and the two secretaries of state were sent by the house of commons to the queen to move her respecting the negligence of the bishops, and the abuses in the ecclesiastical courts. It is said that he went on an embassy to Scotland in 1582. We incline to believe that the statement is erroneous. In that year we find him and lord Burghley appointed to examine William lord Vaux of Harrowden and sir Thomas Tresham, who were charged with having entertained Edmund Campian the jesuit, and with having been privy to his treasonable designs. In May 1583 he and the earl of Shrewsbury were sent to Mary queen of Scots, at Sheffield castle, respecting the offers made to her by queen Elizabeth, and to require explanations respecting the same. In July that year we again meet with a statement that he and lord Hunsdon were about to be sent on an embassy to Scotland. On 7 Dec. 1583 his name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Warwickshire and

Middlesex, under which John Somervylle and others were tried for high treason.

On 11 January 1583-4 sir Walter Mildmay obtained the queen's licence for the foundation of Emmanuel college on the site of the dissolved house of Black-friars in Cambridge. It is said that, coming to court soon after the college was established, the queen said to him: "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a puritan foundation," and that he replied: "No, madam, far be it from me to countenance anything contrary to your established laws, but I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

In 1584 he visited Cambridge, and the townsmen made him a present which cost 23*s*. 4*d*. In August of that year he and Robert Beale were dispatched to the queen of Scots. Their negotiations were suddenly broken off by Elizabeth, on the allegation that the Guise family were forming a plan for the Scottish queen's deliverance. About November he and John Somers were appointed to have the custody of the queen of Scots during the temporary absence of the earl of Shrewsbury.

A somewhat curious case occurred about this time. Henry Cæsar, afterwards dean of Ely, was charged in the star-chamber with having defamed sir Walter Mildmay by asserting that he "was desirouse to see Cardinall Poole after his death, and that one, by conjuration, cawsed the said Cardinall to appeare unto Sir Walter. Then the conjuror asked of Sir Walter Mildmay what he did see, and Sir Walter answered him, a man much like the Cardinall." Cæsar was ordered to retract at the assizes or sessions in Cornwall, in which county he was then beneficed.

His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex issued 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D. was convicted of high treason, and in the like commission for Sussex 7 Feb. 1585-6 for the trial of William Shelley, for the same offence.

In October 1586 he was once more dispatched to the queen of Scots with sir Amias Paulet and Edward Barker. They delivered to her certain letters from Elizabeth, but she refused to answer, and protested her innocence. Sir Walter Mildmay was appointed one of her judges in the commission issued in the same month for her trial at Fotheringay castle. He took a leading part in the star-chamber on 28 March 1587, when the unfortunate and ill-used William Davison was brought before that tribunal.

His statutes for the government of Emmanuel college bear date 1 Oct. 1587. They are attested by his sons Anthony and Humphrey, John Hammond, LL.D., William Lewyn, LL.D., Thomas Byng, LL.D., Timothy Bright, M.D., and Edward Downing. We know nothing of the latter. The others were men of eminence.

About the same period important matters respecting the revenues of the cathedral of Norwich were referred to him and lord Burghley for adjustment. We also find him engaged in composing differences between the bishop and the dean and chapter of Peterborough.

We presume that he again visited Cambridge in 1588, when the treasurers of the town charge 45*s*. 11*d*. for a present given to him by the commandment of the mayor and council.

He held the office of auditor of the duchy of Lancaster, but it does not appear when he was appointed thereto.

His death occurred at Hackney 31 May 1589, and he was buried in the chancel of S. Bartholomew the Great in London, where is a very fair tomb having this short and sufficient epitaph:

Virtute non vi.
Mors nobis lucrum.

Hic jacet Gualterus Mildmay, Miles, et Maria uxor ejus. Ipse obiit ultimo die Maii 1589. *Ipsa decimo sexto die Martii* 1576. *Reliquerunt duos filios et tres filias. Fundavit Collegium Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ. Moritur Cancellarius et Sub-thesaurarius Scaccarii, et Regiæ Majestati a Consiliis.*

His wife was daughter of William Walsingham esq., (by Joyce, daughter of Edmund Denny baron of the exchequer), and sister of sir Francis Walsingham: his children were, sir Anthony, of whom we shall hereafter make mention; Humphrey, of Danbury place in Essex; Winifred, wife of sir William Fitzwilliam of Gains park Essex; Martha, wife of sir William Brouncker; and Christian, wife successively of Charles Barrett of Aveley in Essex, and sir John Leveson of Kent, knight.

He is author of:

1. Opinion concerning the keeping of

the queen of Scots at Windsor castle 26 Oct. 1579. In Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part ii, book iii, nº *xii.

2. Speech in the house of commons on a motion for the grant of a subsidy to Her Majesty 9 Feb. 1575-6. In Parl. Hist. iv. 208-215. Cf. MS. Cott. Titus, c. viii. 11 b.

3. Speech in the house of commons on Her Majesty's message for the discharge of Peter Wentworth, esq., 12 March 1575-6. In Parl. Hist. iv. 215-217.

4. Speech concerning the proposed marriage of queen Elizabeth to the duc d' Anjou 6 Oct. 1579. Notes in Murdin's State Papers, 332.

5. Speech in the house of commons on a motion for securing the kingdom against the pope and his adherents, 24 Jan. 1581-2. In Parl. Hist. iv. 240-250.

6. Part of a discourse concerning the state of the Low-countries upon the death of the prince of Orange 1584. MS. Cott. Cal. C. ix. 47.

7. Statuta pro administratione Collegii Emmanuelis 1 Oct. 1585; ... Dec. 1587; ult. Feb. 1587-8. In Univ. & Coll. Doc. iii. 483-526.

8. Speech in the Star-chamber on the censure of William Davison, esq. 28 March 1587. In Howell's State Trials, i. 1233-1235, 1246; and in Nicolas's Life of W. Davison, 314-317, 339.

9. Speech in the house of commons on a bill for regulating abuses in the exchequer, 17 Feb. 1588-9. In Parl. Hist. iv. 326.

10. Latin poems printed after his death. They seem to be now unknown. Sir John Harington, in his Orlando Furioso, b. 22, p. 175, gives one stanza with his own translation.

11. Letters. Many of these are printed.

Emmanuel college is a perpetual monument of his high regard for literature. He was one of the original governors of the free grammar school established at Chelmsford in March 1550-1, and gave an annuity of 52*s*. to Christ's hospital in London, by deed dated 10 April 1556. To Christ's college he, by deed dated 10 March 1568-9, gave £20. a-year, payable out of the manor of Farcet co. Huntingdon, for the foundation of a greek lectureship and six scholarships, and for an annual stipend to a preacher being a fellow of the college, B.D. or M.A., and student in divinity. In 1575 he gave stone for completing the tower of Great S. Mary's church in Cambridge, and he warmly encouraged the foundation of the free school at Middleton in Lancashire.

There are three portraits of sir Walter Mildmay at Emmanuel college. In one of them his wife is also depicted. There is also a portrait of him at Moulsham hall near Chelmsford. His portrait has been engraved by J. Faber and E. Harding. To another print of him no engraver's name is attached.

Arms: Per fess nebulé A. & S. three greyhounds' heads couped counterchanged collared G. studded O.

Biog. Brit. Strype. Granger. Smith's Autographs. Burnet's Reformation. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 114, 124, 150, 173; ii. 74, 86, 257, 269, 287; iii. 9, 19. Brook's Puritans, i. 418, 421—423; ii. 216, 446. Nicolas's Hatton, 121, 124, 150, 169, 233, 240, 248, 450. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. ed. 9, 102. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Haynes's State Papers. Murdin's State Papers. Sadler State Papers, ii. 49, 68, 132, 389. Howell's State Trials, i. 1167, 1168, 1172, 1229, 1233, 1243, 1277. Rymer, xv. 504, 719, 725, 731. Burgon's Gresham, i. 181, 225, 227, 228, 394, 396. Warton's Life of Sir Tho. Pope, 18, 47. Wright's Eliz. i. 490, 506; ii. 43, 99, 214, 307. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 226, 465. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 302. Bridges's Northamptonshire. Willis's Not. Parl. iii, (2) 19, 28, 57, 65, 74, 83, 93, 103, 112, 122. MS. Cott. MS. Harl. MS. Lansd. MS. Addit. Hearne's Curious Discourses, i. 277, 345. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 444. Charity Reports, xxiv. 96; xxxii. (6) 91. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, v. 740; vi. 771; viii. 740. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 55. Nichols's Leicestersh. i. p. xliii; ii. 775, pl. 126, fig. 14; iii. 65, 543. Originalia. Mem. Scacc. Wood's Annals, ii. 103. Parker Correspondence, 357, 457. Grindal's Remains, 272, 392, 417. Fox's Godmanchester, 341, 342. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 245, 287. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 188, 229. Baga de Secretis. Seventh Rep. Dep. K. Rec. App. ii. 312. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 370, 401, 403, 459. Fuller's Worthies, (Essex). Lloyd's State Worthies. Parl. Hist. iv. 61, 177, 208, 215, 240, 262, 326, 327. Nicolas's Life of W. Davison, 40, 132, 138, 139, 142, 302, 314, 319, 325, 329, 339. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's, MS. 70. Clarke's Lives, (1677) 94, 146. Life of Mede, § 12. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 403, 442, 468. Lodge's Illustr. i. 149, 436, 489, 516; ii. 144, 159, 222, 253, 254, 263, 371. Talbot Papers, F. 165; G. 214, 248; P. 513. Birch's Eliz. i. 9. Strype's Stow, lib. iii. 236. Zouch's Sir Philip Sidney, 177. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 329. Churton's Nowell, 200, 205, 214, 335, 343, 421. Egerton Papers, 59, 74, 99. Restituta, i. 463; iii. 216. Herbert's Ames, 900. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 249. Lodge's Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, 43, 45. Wright's Essex, i. 89, 90. Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. iv. 288. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 432. Aungier's Syon, 93. Digges's Compleat Ambassador, 21, 30, 38, 157. Lit. Rem. of Edw. VI. ed. Nichols. Information from Rev. Dr. Cartmell.

GEORGE GARDINER, son of George Gardiner, gent., of Berwick-upon-

Tweed, was born in that town and educated in Christ's college, whereof he was a scholar when matriculated on 23 Nov. 1552. He proceeded B.A. 1554, and in or about 1557 was elected a fellow of Queens' college, commencing M.A. 1558.

On 24 December 1560 the queen presented him to the rectory of Chatton in the county of Northumberland. On 6 August 1561 his fellowship was declared vacant by reason of his absence from Cambridge. At or about that time he became a minor canon of Norwich. In 1562 he was appointed minister of the church of S. Andrew the Apostle in that city, by the feoffees for the parish. In 1565 he proceeded B.D., and on 21 Oct. in that year was installed a canon of Norwich.

On the metropolitical visitation of that cathedral in January 1568-9 articles were exhibited against him, wherein he was charged with having been for sixteen years an unquiet dissembling man, a fomenter of disputes, and an evil speaker. It was alleged also that in the time of queen Mary he had been an earnest and busy persecutor and denouncer to the then visitors and others, of such as were then taken to favour the gospel as well in Queens' college as elsewhere in the university of Cambridge. In 1569 he was created D.D. He was one of the canons of Norwich who in September 1570 broke down the organs and committed other disorders in that cathedral. In 1571 he was collated to the rectory of Morley in Norfolk, and on 26 January 1571-2 was instituted to the rectory of S. Martin Outwitch in London, on the presentation of the company of Merchant Taylors of that city.

On 14 March 1571-2 Thomas Roberts was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich. John Rugg also claimed the dignity under George Thimelthorpe, to whom bishop Parkhurst had granted the next presentation. Pending the disputes between these parties, Dr. Gardiner obtained from the queen a grant of the archdeaconry which he alleged had fallen to her majesty by lapse, and he ultimately succeeded in retaining the office, although he was obliged to allow Roberts a yearly pension for life. In 1572 Dr. Gardiner was in a commission to take the examinations of such persons in the county of Norfolk as were suspected to be papistically inclined, and his name occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer for that county which issued 20 Oct. 1573.

On 28 Nov. 1573 he was, through the influence of the earl of Leicester, appointed dean of Norwich, and constituted one of the chaplains to the queen. His installation as dean took place on the 9th of December following. He resigned the rectory of S. Martin Outwitch on or shortly before 13 April 1574. In 1575 he had the vicarage of Swaffham in Norfolk, and it is said that in 1578 he was chancellor of the diocese of Norwich. If so, he held that office for no long space of time. In 1579 he obtained the rectory of Haylesdon, and in or about 1580 that of Blofield in Norfolk. In 1584 he became rector of Forncet in the same county. He also held the rectories of Ashhill in that county, and of West Stow in Suffolk. In Sept. 1583 he preached at Norwich at the burning of John Lewes (who named himself Abdoit) for denying the divinity of Christ. In the convocation which met in February 1586-7, he was complained of for not having preached at S. Paul's cross in accordance with a monition requiring him so to do.

His death occurred in or about June 1589, and he was interred in the south aisle of the nave of Norwich cathedral, where under the south wall is a tomb with this inscription:

Georgius Gardiner Barvici natus, Cantabrigiæ educatus, Hic vixit per 27 annos primo minor Canonicus, Secundo Prebendarius, tertio Archidiaconus Nordovici; & Demum viz. 28 die Novembris, anno 1573. Factus est sacellanus Serenissimæ Dom. Reginæ, et Decanus hujus Ecclesiæ; in quo loco per 16 annos Rexit hanc Ecclesiam, & tandem anima ejus Feliciter migravit ad superos.

Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum,
Grata superveniet quæ non sperabitur hora.

Hæc requires mea in Seculum Seculi
Hic habitabo quoniam elegi eam
Sive vigilo, sive dormio,
Semper ea vox clamat in aure mea:
Surgite mortui, venite ad Judicium.

He was an able and eminent preacher, and did no slight service to the church of Norwich by his resistance to the attempts of sir Thomas Shirley to swallow up the revenues thereof under a patent for concealed lands. He erected a monument in Norwich cathedral to the memory of bishop Parkhurst, gave eight books to the university library, and presented to the library of King's college the great

Nuremberg Chronicle and Arelius on the New Testament.

Some of his letters are extant.

Arms: S. a cheveron Erm. between 3 bugle horns A. garnished O. Crest: a man's cap S. (but he occasionally used a cock S. combed A. laying his right foot on a book bound G. clasped O.)

Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 350; iii. 286, 293, 620, 634, 640, 668; iv. 301; v. 261; vi. 225; vii. 211; x. 432. Gorham's Gleanings, 466—468, 476. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 58, 60, 66—72. Newcourt's Repert. i. 414. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 414. MS. Baker, xxix. 183. MS. Searle. Strype's Annals. ii. 282, 299—305, 326, 335; Append. p. 66—69; iii. 337—339, 546—550; Append. p. 245—248. Strype's Parker, 311, 334, 336, 351, 370; Append. p. 102. Strype's Aylmer, 201. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 476, 481, 496, 500. MS. Lansd. 18. art. 15; 45. art. 73; 58. art. 1. 2, 3, 5—11; 982. art. 75. Cat. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 346; ii. 337. Rymer, xv. 584, 725, 727. Cat. Libr. in Coll. Regal. 85.

WILLIAM FULKE, son of Christopher Fulke, was born in London before 1538. It is not certain where he received his early education, but we are told that when a boy at school he had a literary contest with Edmund Campian, afterwards the famous jesuit, and losing the silver pen which was proposed to the victor, was deeply mortified, and could not restrain his tears. In November 1555 he was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college, proceeding B.A. 1557-8.

In compliance with his father's desire, though contrary to his own inclination, he removed from the university to Clifford's inn, where he studied the common law for the space of six years. On his return to the university, instead of reading law, he applied himself assiduously to the more congenial studies of mathematics, languages, and divinity. This course of proceeding so irritated his father, who was a man of considerable property, as to induce him to withhold all pecuniary aid from his son. Notwithstanding this, young Fulke steadily pursued his studies, and in 1563 commenced M.A. On 26 March 1564 he was admitted a fellow of his college on the lady Margaret's foundation, and elected a preacher.

His dislike to the use of the vestments and to the ceremonies of the church occasioned disputes with the college authorities. In the latter part of 1565 articles were exhibited against him, shewing that the disorders in the college in regard to apparel and surplices, had arisen from the acting and preaching of him and others who had made "Robin Hoodes penny-worthes of their copes and other vestments." He was cited before sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university, and expelled from the college. Upon this he took lodgings at the Falcon, an inn situate in the Petty Cury in Cambridge, and procured support by the delivery of public lectures. On 21 Feb. 1565-6 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford.

On 21 Mar. 1566-7 he was readmitted a fellow and preacher of S. John's, and on 15 April 1567 was elected a senior fellow. In 1568 he proceeded B.D. In 1569 he was on the point of being chosen master of that society, but archbishop Parker interposed and prevented his election. Soon afterwards he was charged with having been concerned in certain incestuous marriages, which had become very common since the reformation, but upon his examination before the bishop of Ely he was acquitted. Whilst he had been under the public odium, it is said that he resigned his fellowship, yet his innocence was no sooner established than he was reelected by the college.

About 1569 the earl of Leicester selected Mr. Fulke to be one of his domestic chaplains. On 10 Aug. 1571 he was admitted to the rectory of Great Wharley Essex, on the presentation of Benjamin Gunson, esq. In 1572 he accompanied the earl of Lincoln, lord high-admiral, on an embassy to France. Previously to his departure the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in a very honourable manner, he being presented at the queen's chapel at S. James's palace, by Dr. William Latimer, to Dr. Freake, bishop of Rochester, by whom he was admitted to the degree. This was signified to the university by letters from the bishop, and the queen by a special letter dispensed with his personal attendance at the commencement. On 3 Dec. 1573 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Dennington in Suffolk. On 10 May 1578 he was elected master of Pembroke hall, at the request of his patron the earl of Leicester. In the following year Dr. Still recommended Dr. Fulke to lord Burghley as the most eligible candidate for the regius professorship of divinity, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chaderton. He did

not however obtain the appointment. Many writers have stated that he was Margaret professor of divinity, but he never filled that office.

We find him engaged in 1580 in disputing with bishop Watson, abbat Feckenham, and other roman catholics confined in Wisbech castle. He has been charged with conducting himself in an insulting and offensive manner upon this occasion. In the following year he was vicechancellor of the university, and in 1582 he was one of the clergymen nominated by the privy-council to confute any papist. We find him in the latter capacity engaged in disputing with his old schoolfellow and rival Campian, then confined in the tower.

His death occurred in August 1589, and his remains were interred in the parish church of Dennington on the 28th of that month. A square stone tablet fixed in the wall bears the following inscription:

30 *November* 1621.

In Memoriam Reverendi Gulielmi Fulke, Sacræ Theologiæ Doct. Aulæ Pemb. in Cantabrigia Præfect. Hujus Ecclesiæ Dinningtoniensis pastor, ac in Testimonium amoris sui perpetui erga eum, hoc Monumentum posuit Robertus Wright, Sacræ quoque Theologiæ Professor, et nunc ejusdem Ecclesiæ Pastor. Corpus illius terræ traditum fuit 28 *Die Augusti* 1589, *et in hoc sacello jacet ressurrectionem expectans per adventum Christi.*

If deepest Learning, with a zealous Love
To Heaven and Truth, could Priveledges prove
To keep back Death, no Hand had written here
Lies Reverend Fulke, 'till Christ in Clouds appear;
His works will shew him free from all Error,
Rome's Foe, Truth's Champion, and Rhemishes Terror.

Heureux celui qu'après un long Travaill
S'est assure de son repos au Ciell.

His will, dated 12 Aug. 31 Eliz., was proved in the university court 9 October 1589. By his wife Margaret he had issue, Christopher, William, Mary, Hester, Elizabeth, and Ann.

Dr. Fulke was highly esteemed by the puritan party, and even amongst them was distinguished by his virulence against the church of Rome. His writings are as follows:

1. An almanack and prognostication. Licensed by the Stationers' Company 1560.

2. Antiprognosticon contra inutiles astrologorum prædictiones Nostredami, Cuninghami, Lovi, Hilli, Vaghami, et reliquorum omnium. Lond. 8vo. 1560. Dedicated to the bishop of London. Translated into english by G. Painter, Lond. 12mo. 1560. A translation of this work by G. Painter was published under the following title: Antiprognosticon, that is to saye, an Invective agaynst the vaine and unprofitable predictions of the astrologians, as Nostrodame, &c. Translated out of Latine into Englishe. Whereunto is added, by the author, a short treatise in Englishe, as well for the better subversion of that fained arte, as also for the better understanding of the common people, unto whom the fyrst labour seemeth not sufficient. Lond. 8vo. 1561.

3. A Goodly Gallerye with a most pleasant prospect, into the garden of naturall contemplation, to behold the naturall causes of all kynde of Meteors, as wel fyery as ayery, as watry and earthly, of whiche sort be blasing sterres, shooting starres, flames in the ayre, &c., thonder, lightning, earthquakes, &c., rayne, dewe, snowe, cloudes, springes, &c., stones, metalles, earthes, &c., to the glory of God, and the profit of his creatures, Lond. 12mo. 1563, 1571, 1580, 1602, 1634, 1640. Dedicated by William Fulce to lord Robert Dudley. The author says of the work, "I was bolde to enterprise the matter, for that one James Rowbothum, a man of notable impudens (that I saye no worse of him) abusinge your singular humanitie and gentlenes, expressing thexample of one Bathillus, or rather (that I may continue in the allegoria of birdes) of Esopes crowe, hath not ben ashamed to dedicate unto your Lordship of late a treatise of myne, which I gathered out of diverse writers concerning the Philosopher's game: notwithstanding he was streightly commaunded to the contrary by the right honorable and reverent father, my Lord of London, of whom also I was exhorted and encouraged to dedicate the same unto your honour, myselfe. Whiche though now through his importunitie and disobedience, it be intercepted, and the booke defaced with his rude rythmes and pevish verses: yet I thought best to give your Lordship understanding that your honorable protection, which is and should be the defence of learning and learned men, might no more be a boldening to such ignorant and unhonest persones."

4. Ουρανομαχια, hoc est, astrologorum ludus, ad bonarum artium, et astrologiæ in primis studiosorum relaxationem compa-

ratus; nunc primum illustratus, ac in lucem editus, per Gulielmum Fulconem Cantabrigiensem. Abacus & Calculi væneunt apud Gulielmum Jones, in longa officina, ad occidentalem Paulini templi portam. Lond. 4to. 1571, 1572, 1573. Dedicated to William lord Burghley, chancellor of the university. "This game is designed to be played after the manner of chess. The table is in two divisions, each consisting of 360 squares, 12 by 30; the former marked on the margin with the signs of the zodiac, the latter with figures, 1—30. The moveable pieces, seven for each antagonist, have the characters of the seven planets. How much more commendable would it be for academics, &c. to amuse themselves with this, and such like academic games, than with E. O., or any other insipid game of chance?"

5. A confutation of a Popishe & sclanderous libelle, in forme of an apologie: geven oute into the courte, and spread abrode in diverse other places of the Realme. Lond. 8vo. 1571, 1573, 1574, Dedicated to lady Margaret Strange.

6. A Sermon preached at Hampton Court, on Sonday being the 12 day of November in the yeare of our Lord 1570. Wherein is plainly prooved Babilon to be Rome, both by Scriptures and Doctors. Lond. 16mo. 1572, 1579. Dedicated to Ambrose Dudley earl of Warwick.

7. A comfortable Sermon of Faith in temptations and afflictions. Preached at St. Botulphes wythout Aldersgate in London, the xv of February, 1573. Lond. 12mo. 1573, 1574, 1578, 8vo. 1586.

8. In Sacram Divi Johannis Apocalypsim prælectiones. Lond. 4to. 1573. Dedicated to Robert earl of Leicester. This work was translated into english by George Gyfford. Lond. 4to. 1573. A MS. volume of Dr. Fulke's Sermons on the Revelations was sold in 1684 with the library of Richard Smith.

9. Two Treatises written against the Papistes: the one being An answere of the Christian Protestant to the proud challenge of a Popish Catholicke; the other A Confutation of the Popish Churches doctrine touching Purgatory & prayers for the dead. Lond. 8vo. 1577.

10. A sermon preached on Sondaye, being the 17th of March, anno 1577, at S. Alphage's church within Crepplegate in London. Lond. 12mo. 1577. Dedicated to Mr. Robert Butler. This sermon was translated into latin by John Fox, and published by him in his work De Christo gratis justificante. Lond. 8vo. 1583.

11. Μετρομαχια, sive Ludus Geometricus. Lond. 4to. n. d. and 1578. Dedicated to Robert Dudley earl of Leicester.

12. Gulielmi Fulconis Angli ad epistolam Stanislai Hosii Varmiensis episcopi de expresso Dei verbo Responsio. Lond. 12mo. 1578.

13. Ad Thomæ Stapletoni, Professoris Regii et Ordinarii in Academia Duacena, controversiarum et calumnias in sua principiorum doctrinalium demonstratione methodica contra satisfactione, ad Rishtoni postulata quædam, lib. 4, cap. 10 et 11 adhibitas, Guilielmi Fulconis, Angli, aulæ Pembrochianæ Cantabrigiensi academia præfecti, Responsio. Lond. 8vo. 1579.

14. D. Heskins, D. Sanders, and M. Rastel, accounted (among their faction) three pillers, and Archpatriarches of the Popish Synagogue, (utter enemies to the truth of Christes Gospell and all that syncerely profess the same), overthrowne and detected of their severell blasphemous heresies. Lond. 8vo. 1579. This work consists of three pieces: 1. Heskins's parliament repealed. 2. Confutation of N. Sanders his treatise of worshipping images. 3. Refutation of John Rastell's confutation.

15. Stapletonii fortalitium expugnatum; cum refutatione replicationis J. Martialis ad J. Calfhillum contra librum ejus de cruce. Lond, 12mo. 1580. Translated with this title: T. Stapleton and Martiall (two Popish Heretikes) confuted, and of their particular heresies detected. Done and directed to all those that love the truth, and hate superstitious vanities. Lond. 12mo. 1580. Reprinted with A Discovery of the Dangerous Rocke of the Popish Church, by the Parker Society, under the editorial care of the Rev. Richard Gibbings, M.A., rector of Raymunterdoney, in the diocese of Raphoe. Camb. 8vo. 1848.

16. A Sermon at the Tower on John xvii. 17. Lond. 8vo. 1580, 16mo. 1581.

17. A Godly and learned sermon, preached before an honourable auditorie, the 26th day of Februarie 1580. (anon.) Lond. 16mo. 1580. On 2 Sam. xxiv. 1.

18. Conferentia cum pontificiis in castro

Wisbicensi, 4 Oct. 1580. Lond. 8vo. 1580.

19. A Retentive to stay good Christians in the true faith & religion, against the motives of Rich. Bristow. Also, A Discoverie of the daungerous Rocke of the popish Church, commended by Nich. Saunder, D. of Divinitie. Lond. 8vo. 1580. The Discoverie reprinted by the Parker Society, with Stapleton and Martiall confuted, under the editorial superintendence of the Rev. Richard Gibbings. Camb. 8vo. 1848.

20. A rejoynder to Bristow's Replie in defence of Allens scrole of Articles and Book of Purgatorie. Also the cavils of Nicholas Sander, Doctor in Divinitie, about the Supper of our Lord, and the Apologie of the Church of England touching the doctrine thereof. Confuted by William Fulke, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1581.

21. A Sermon preached upon Sunday, being the twelfth of March, anno 1581, within the Tower of London: In the hearing of such obstinate Papistes as then were prisoners there. Lond. 12mo. 1581.

22. A briefe Confutation of a Popish Discourse, Lately set forth, & presumptuously dedicated to the Q. most excellent Majestie, by John Howlet, or some other Birde of the night under that name: Contayning certaine Reasons, why Papistes refuse to come to Church, which are here inserted and set downe at large, with their severall answeres. Lond. 4to. 1581. The treatise, purporting to be by John Howlet, was written by Robert Persons, S. J.

23. Two conferences with Edmund Campion in the Tower, 23 & 27 Sept. 1581. In The three last dayes conferences had in the Tower with Edmund Campion, Jesuite, the 18, 23, and 27 of September 1581. Collected and faithfully set down by M. John Fielde. Lond. 4to. 1583. In MS. Harl. 422, f. 148, 168, is an account which differs considerably from the printed narrative.

24. A Defense of the sincere and true Translations of the holie Scriptures into the English tong, against the manifolde cavils, frivolous quarels, and impudent slaunders of Gregorie Martin, one of the readers of Popish divinitie in the trayterous Seminarie of Rhemes. Lond. 8vo. 1583, fol. 1617, 1633. Edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M.A., curate of Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire. Camb. 8vo. 1843.

25. De successione ecclesiastica, et latente ab Antichristi tyrannide ecclesia, liber contra Thomæ Stapletoni principiorum fidei doctrinalium librum decimum tertium. Lond. 8vo. 1584.

26. A brief and plain Declaration, containing the desires of all those faithful Ministers who seek Discipline and Reformation of the Church of England, which may serve as a just Apology against the false Accusations and Slanders of their Adversaries, 1584. This work was written by Fulke, although the name of Dudley Fenner appears upon the title-page.

27. Recommendatory epistle prefixed to John Stockwood's translation of Serranus's Commentary upon Ecclesiastes, 1585.

28. An apologie of the professors of the Gospel in Fraunce against the railing declamation of Peter Frarine, a Lovanian, turned into English by John Fowler. 8vo.

29. A Confutation of a treatise made by William Allen in defence of the usurped power of Popish Priesthood to remit sinnes, of the necessity of Shrift, and of the Pope's pardons. Camb. 12mo. n. d. This and the preceding work were published separately, and also appended to A treatise against the Defense of the Censure given upon the books of W. Charke, and Meredith Hanmer, by an unknowne Popish Traytour, in maintenance of the seditious challenge of Edmond Campian, &c. Camb. 8vo. 1586.

30. The Text of the New Testament of Jesus Christ, translated out of the vulgar Latine by the Papists of the traiterous Seminarie at Rhemes. With Arguments of Bookes, Chapters, & Annotations, pretending to discover the corruptions of divers translations, and to clear the controversies of these dayes. Whereunto is added the translation out of the original Greeke, commonly used in the church of England, With a confutation of all such Arguments, Glosses, & Annotations as contein manifest impietie, of heresie, treason & slander against the Catholike Church of God, and the true teachers thereof, or the translations used in the Church of England: Both by aucthoritie of the holy Scriptures, and by the testimonie of the ancient fathers.

London, fol. 1589, 1601, 1617. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Lond. fol. 1633. This edition was "perused and enlarged in divers places by the Author's owne hand before his death, with sundrie quotations and authorities out of Holy Scriptures, Counsels, Fathers, and Histories," and dedicated by the author's daughter Hester Ogden to king Charles I. By letters patent dated 4 Apr. 1618, king James granted to Henry Sibdale, esq., and Thomas Kenithorpe, esq., Mrs. Ogden's nominees, the exclusive right of printing this work and also the Defence of the sincere and true translations for 21 years, for the better maintenance of the said Hester Ogden and of her many children.

31. Answer of Drs. William Fulke and John Still to certain propositions of one Shales, on the authority of the Fathers, in support of the Scriptures, and the spiritual gifts of our Saviour; as lately renewed in the writings of the Jesuits Campian, Duraeus, and others. MS. in State Paper Office.

32. Notes upon Antoninus's Itinerary. Burton in his Commentary speaks of "William Fulk whose later Interpretations of the old Cities of Britain, we owe to the singular humanity of that incomparable man, James Usher, sometime Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland."

There are two engravings of him. One of these, by W. Marshall, is prefixed to the edition of his Text of the New Testament published in 1633.

Arms: A. a fess betw. 3 mullets S.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Middleton's Biog. Evan. ii. 261. Brook's Puritans, i. 385. Life by Hartshorne, prefixed to Parker Society reprint of the Defence. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Bibliotheca Smithiana, 372. Brit. Bibl. ii. 96, 199; iv. 384. Green's Cal. State Papers, iii. 55. Bruce's Cal. State Papers, i. 377. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 182, 344, 348, 362, 363. Herbert's Ames, 838, 846, 886, 887, 918, 988, 1000, 1007, 1057, 1059, 1062, 1069, 1070, 1072, 1085, 1090, 1121, 1148, 1159, 1330, 1417. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 167. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 239. Cotton's Rhemes & Doway, 13, 16, 18, 220. Granger. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 724. Nichols's Prog. James, iii. 23. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Transactions, i. 368, 519. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry. Aquepontani Concert. Eccles. Cathol. 29 b, 32 b. Marsden's Early Puritans, 82, 176, 268. Strype. Churton's Nowell, 134, 255, 277. MS. Cai. Coll. Cantab. 391 f. 197. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 261, 262, 271, 397, 628, 698. Rymer, xv. 728; xvii. 80. Topographer and Genealogist, ii. 236. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 641. Leigh's Treatise of Religion & Learning, 201. Bp. Hall's Works, ed. 1647, i. 262. Burton's Leicestershire, 182. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 5. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 102, 230. MS. Baker, ii. 292; iii. 327; iv. 223, 229; vi. 295; xxix. 355; xxxix. 46, 52. Burton's Commentary on Antoninus, 41, 119, 129, 134, 202, 206, 241, 242, 248. MS. Lansd. 11. art. 69, 74; 12. art. 41, 42; 34. art. 16; 36. art. 42; 987. art. 80. MS. Harl. 422. art. 22—25. MS. Addit. 5843, p. 446. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline, 374, 392, 394, 395. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 169.

STEPHEN LIMBERT seems to have been one of the masters of the grammar school at Norwich in or about 1554. He was matriculated as a sizar of Magdalen college 12 November 1561, proceeded B.A. 1564, and commenced M.A. 1568. In 1570 he became head master of Norwich school. We presume that he was also a minor canon of Norwich, and that he is the Mr. Limbert who is mentioned in 1574 as introducing innovations into the cathedral in that city. When queen Elizabeth visited Norwich in August 1578 he stood at the door of the poor men's hospital within Bishopsgate to make an oration. Thinking him fearful the queen graciously said, "Be not afraid." He replied, "I thank your majesty for your good encouragement," and then with good courage delivered his oration in latin, commending her majesty's augmentation of the revenues of the hospital, and highly extolling the felicity of the realm under her good government.

He died 10 Oct. 1589, and was interred in the lower charnel chapel near Norwich cathedral. On his gravestone a grateful and eminent pupil many years afterwards affixed a brass plate with the following inscription:

Stephano Limberto.

Here resteth the Corps of Mr. Steven Limbert, Maister of Artes, in that renowned Universitie of Cambridge, who taught and governed the Free School here at Norwich five and thirty Years, and died in the year of our Lord 1589, full of Dayes and of Comfort in the Multitude and Proficiencie of his Scholars.

Limbertus jacet hic, Quis ille quæris?
Frustra. Major ille quam referro;
Major quam capere et queamus illum,
Æra, aut marmora quanta, quanta totum,
Pergin' quærere? plura Sciscitator?
I, porro lege, perlege alteram illam
Quam Nauntonius addidit propinquis
Votivam parietibus Tabellam,
Triste Mnesomynum Optimi Magistri.
Dilectissimi Præceptoris Sanctissimæ Memoriæ
Posui Robertus de Naunton, Miles.

He is author of:

1. Latin letter to Dr. Parkhurst bishop of Norwich 1 July 1573. MS. Univ. Libr. Ee. ii. 34. fo. 127.

2. Oratio ad illustrissimam Principem

Elizabetham, Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginam &c., ante fores πτωχοδοχειου Nordovicenses. In Bernard Garter's Account of the queen's reception at Norwich, Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 341, and Nichols's Progresses of Elizabeth.

3. Oratio quæ discessura Principe recitata fuisset nisi quod sero iter ingressa est. In Bernard Garter's Account of the queen's reception at Norwich, and Nichols's Prog. Eliz.

4. Latin verses prefixed to Whitney's Emblems.

It is not improbable that he also composed some of the poems which were recited to queen Elizabeth on her visit to Norwich.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 340—343; iv. 61. Strype's Annals, ii. 326. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 67. Whitney's Emblems, 173.

VALENTINE DALE in 1541 supplicated the university of Oxford for the degree of B.A., but appears not to have been admitted. In Nov. 1545 he there proceeded bachelor of the civil law. In 1550 he wrote from All Souls' college, of which we conceive he was a fellow, to sir William Cecil, desiring his interest to procure for him the situation of official of the archdeaconry of York. He subsequently went abroad and took the degree of doctor of civil law at Orleans. Having more than once supplicated the university of Oxford for that degree, it is supposed that he was incorporated there in Nov. 1552. On 14 January 1553-4 he was admitted an advocate. It is said that he was a member of the house of commons in the parliament of 21 Oct. 1555, and it has been surmised that he then represented Taunton, as he certainly did in the parliament which met 20 Jan. 1557-8, and probably also in that of 23 Jan. 1558-9. On 9 July 1562 he was incorporated LL.D. in this university.

In 1562-3 he was ambassador in Flanders, receiving his final dispatch from the Regent at Bruges on the 6th February. In December 1563 he was again dispatched to Flanders to answer the complaints against England for lack of justice and for depredations.

In the parliament which met 8 May 1572 he sat for the city of Chichester, being at or about that time one of the masters of requests. On 4 Jan. 1572-3 sir Walter Mildmay recommended to lord Burghley that Dr. Dale should be appointed dean of Winchester, but the dignity was conferred on Dr. John Watson archdeacon of Surrey, who however, on 15 February following, presented Dr. Dale to that archdeaconry, to the next presentation of which he was entitled under a grant.

On 19 March 1572-3 Dr. Dale was appointed resident ambassador in France whither he soon afterwards proceeded, and where he continued till 1576. In the meanwhile, namely 18 Jan. 1574-5, he became dean of Wells, and thereupon resigned the archdeaconry of Surrey. He was in two commissions 11 March 1576-7 for restitution of goods of subjects of the crowns of Portugal and France, and in another commission 20 June 1577 for determination of complaints of piracy made by subjects of the crown of Scotland. On 17 August the same year we find him in a special commission touching the dilapidations of Dr. Parkhurst late bishop of Norwich. On the 21st of May 1578 the privy council empowered him and Dr. Lewes to examine and report upon certain charges of tyrannical conduct, trafficking with pirates, and subversion of justice, which had been preferred against sir John Perrot by Richard Vaughan deputy admiral in South Wales. In February 1579-80 Dr. Dale was with others commissioned to restore all goods and merchandise belonging to subjects of the king of Spain which had been arrested in England. On 20 Feb. 1584-5 he was in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex under which Dr. Parry was arraigned and convicted of high treason. On 22 March following he was presented to the mastership of Sherburn hospital in the county of Durham, by certain persons to whom the next presentation had been granted by Barnes bishop of Durham, upon trust to present Dr. Dale thereto.

To the parliament which met 23 Nov. 1585 he was returned both for the city of Chichester and the borough of Hindon, and it is probable that he elected to serve for Chichester. His name occurs in the special commission for Middlesex 5 Sept. 1586, under which Anthony Babington and others were indicted for treason. He assisted at the trial of Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay in October the same year, and in the parliament which met

on the 29th of that month again represented Chichester. We find him acting as one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical at the deprivation of Cawdry 30 May 1587. In February 1587-8 he, Henry earl of Derby, William lord Cobham, sir James Crofts, and John Rogers, LL.D., were sent as ambassadors to the prince of Parma to treat for a league between England and Spain. The negotiations were broken off on account of the fitting out of the Spanish Armada for the invasion of England. The english ambassadors were conveyed by the prince to the marches of Calais, and speedily returned home. To the parliament of 4 Feb. 1588-9 he was once more returned for Chichester. He was present as a commissioner at the trial, on 18 April 1580, of Philip Howard earl of Arundel for high treason. It has been said that he went on an embassy to Portugal. If so, we are unable to specify the date or occasion.

He died 17 Nov. 1589 at his house near S. Paul's in London, and was buried at S. Gregory's in that city. It would appear that he had a residence in Hampshire, and was one of the justices of the peace for that county. His will was proved 12 Oct. 1590.

We are not acquainted with the name of his wife. It has been stated in a work of no mean authority that she was the widow of Robert Forth, LL.D., but this could not have been the case, inasmuch as Dr. Forth survived Dr. Dale. It is observable that the latter held of the former a lease of the rectory or prebend of Llandissel.

Dr. Dale's daughter Dorothy was wife of sir John North, knight, eldest son of Roger lord North.

From his great professional skill and experience he was consulted by sir Christopher Hatton, when lord chancellor, in all cases of importance or difficulty.

Amongst several instances of his wit the following may be mentioned. "Doctor Dale, being employed to Flanders by Queen Elizabeth, sent in a Packet to the Secretary of State two letters, one to the Queen, the other to his Wife, but that which was meant for the Queen was superscribed, To his dear Wife, and that for his Wife, To her most Excellent Majesty; so that the Queen having open'd his Letter, she found it beginning with Sweet Heart, and afterwards with my Dear, and Dear Love, with such expressions, acquainting her with the state of his body, and that he began to want mony; you may easily guess what motions of mirth this mistake rais'd, but the Doctor by this oversight (or cunningness rather) got a supply of mony." "When Queen Eliz. did first propose to him that foreign employement to Flanders, among other encouragements she told him that he should have 20*s.* per diem for his expences; Then, Madam, said he, I will spend 19*s.* a day; What will you do with the odd shilling, the Queen replied? I will reserve that for my Kate, and for Tom and Dick, meaning his wife and Children; this induc'd the Queen to enlarge his allowance." "When at the overture of the Treaty the other Ambassadors came to propose in what Language they should treat, the Spanish Ambassador answer'd, that the French was the most proper, because his Mistriss entitled herself Queen of France; Nay then, said Dr. Dale, let us treat in Hebrew, for your Master calls himself King of Jerusalem."

David Lloyd comprises in one chapter his observations on the lives of Dr. Dale, lord North, and sir Thomas Randolph. He remarks that Dr. Dale was sent to France "to manage our Intelligence in those dark times." Again, "None knew better our Concerns in France and Spain than Valentine Dale, who had now seen six Treaties, in the first three whereof he had been Secretary, and in the last a Commissioner." "So sly was Dale, that he had a servant always attending the queen-mother of France, the Queen of Scots, and the King of Navarre." "Sir John Horsey in Holland proposed much, but did nothing; Sir Thomas Randolph in France performed much and said nothing: yet both with Dr. Dale's assistance made France and Spain the scales in the balance of Europe, and England the tongue or holder of the balance, while they held the Spaniard in play in the Netherlands, watching the French borders, and kept constant Agents with Orange and Don John." "So equal and even did old Dale carry himself, that the Duke of Parma saw in his Answers the English spirit, and therefore (saith my author) durst not try that Valour in a nation, which he was so

afraid of in a single person; That he had no more to say to the old Gentleman, than onely this, These things are in the hand of the Almighty."

His works are:

1. Questions moved relative to prizes taken by the subjects of the Queen of Navarre, within an English port, from the subjects of France and Spain; with answers thereto. 1570. MS. in State Paper Office.

2. Opinion of the articles of a treaty with the French relative to marine affairs, 1589. MS. Lansd. 60. art. 57.

3. Letters in greek, latin, and english.

To him as his Mæcenas John Higgins dedicated his translation of Junius's Nomenclator, 1585.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4, A. on a bend S. 3 hinds passant of the field 2 & 3. S. on a cheveron ... between 3 pheons A. 3 mullets of the last. These being displayed in the window of the hall of Gray's inn, it is not unlikely that Dr. Dale was a member of that society.

Murdin's State Papers, 18, 279, 629—631, 774—776, 778, 787. Coote's Civilians, 38. Rymer, xv. 769, 770, 779, 781. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 351. Nicolas's Hatton, 63, 64. Machyn's Diary, 229. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 204, 298, 314, 328, 386, 417, 457, 590, 640, 645, 655, 656. Lloyd's State Worthies. Wright's Eliz. i. 155, 449—451, 479, 494, 500, 510, 512. Howell's Letters, 7 ed. 432. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 153. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 51, 58, 66, 95, 105, 106, 115, 124. Baga de Secretis. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 410. Camden's Eliz. 3 ed. 177, 181, 535. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 301. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 114, 122, 136, 188. Manning & Bray's Surrey, i. p. lxxxv. Surtees' Durham, i. 141, 288. MS. Cott. Cal. E. vi. 193, 340; Galba C. i. 86; D. iii. 360; Vesp. cviii. 24, 32, 110, 165, 202 F. xii. 183; Tit. B. ii. 415 * *, 430, 433. MS. Harl. 260. fo. 396, 427 b, 446 b, 449; 288. fo. 132; 1582. fo. 15, 18, 20. MS. Lansd. 2. art. 41; 16. art. 37; 18. art. 23; 51. art. 17; 57. art. 22; 58. art. 85; 60. art. 57; 170. art. 13; 172. art. 4; 982. art. 71. MS. Addit. 4104. art. 13, 15; 4105. art. 6; 4160. art. 33; 12, 504. fo. ......; 14,027. fo. 201. Hutton Correspondence, 19, 62, 77. Strype's Annals, i. 316, 441; ii. 114, 174, 229, 244—247, App. p. 157; iii. 172, 365, 510, App. p. 177; iv. 15. Strype's Parker, 359. Strype's Grindal, 226. Strype's Whitgift, 215. Strype's Aylmer, 61, 85. Marprelate's Epistle, 26. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 179; iv. 397. Topographer and Genealogist, iii. 563. Egerton Papers, 113. Herbert's Ames, 912. Howell's State Trials, i. 1128, 1173. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 207, 310; ii. 265. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 536. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 64, 65. Howell's State Trials, i. 1251.

JOHN GARBRAND, alias HERKS, was son of Garbrand Herks, a dutch bookseller sometime residing in S. Mary's parish Oxford. He was born at Oxford in or about 1542, and after a preparatory education in Wykeham's school near Winchester, was admitted a perpetual fellow of New college Oxford 1562. In the same year he was present at the convocation as proctor of the diocese of Salisbury. In November 1565 he was made prebendary of Yatesbury in the church of Salisbury, by the favour of bishop Jewel, who, when resident in the university, had been well acquainted with his father. At this time he was only B.A. He also held the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris in the same church. On 8 July 1566 he was instituted to the rectory of North Crawley Bucks. He left his college in 1567, and on 18 March 1568 was made prebendary of Chute and Cheesenbury in the church of Salisbury. He was also prebendary of Taunton in the church of Wells, which he resigned 1578. In 1568 he was incorporated M.A. in this university. He took the degrees in divinity at Oxford in 1582, at which time he was accounted a noted preacher, but withal a severe puritan. He died 17 Nov. 1589, and was buried in the church of North Crawley. On the south wall of the chancel is his effigy, and under it this inscription:

Here lyeth buried John Garbrand, Doctor in Divinity, Parson of North Crawley and benefactor to ye poor of the same parish, which departed ye 17 Novem. Ao. Dni. 1589, ætatis 47.

By his will he bequeathed to Robert Chaloner, D.D., and John Rainolds, D.D., all such books and papers as were given him by bishop Jewel, and also all such loose sheets as he himself had drawn for commonplaces, gathered out of the bishop's books. He likewise left several books to New college library.

He attended his friend and patron bishop Jewel, in his last illness, and was legatee of his papers, of which he prepared for publication the following:

1. A View of a Seditious Bul sente into Englande, from Pius Quintus Bishop of Rome. Anno 1569. Taken by the reverende Father in God, John Jewel, late Bishop of Salisburie. Whereunto is added A short Treatise of the holie Scriptures. Both which he delivered in divers Sermons in his Cathedral Church of Salisburie, Anno 1570. Lond. 8vo. 1582. The preface is by Garbrand. Reprinted in Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre.

2. An Exposition upon the two Epistles of the Apostle Sainct Paule to the Thessalonians. By the reverende Father

John Jewel, late Byshop of Sarisburie. Lond. 8vo. 1583. Dedicated by Garbrande to sir Francis Walsingham. Reprinted in Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre.

3. Certaine Sermons preached before the Queenes Majestie, and at Paules crosse, by the reverend father John Jewel late bishop of Salisburie. Whereunto is added a short Treatise of the Sacraments, gathered out of other his sermons made upon that matter in his cathedrall Church at Salisburie. Lond. 8vo. 1573. Dedicated by Garbrand to William lord Burghley and Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, "two most worthie Chauncelours of the Universities Oxforde and Cambridge." Reprinted in Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre.

4. Latin verses, (*a*) before Jewel's Treatise on the Sacraments, 1583; (*b*) before Wilson's Discourse upon Usurie, 1584.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 194. Herbert's Ames, 909—911, 1082. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 194. Humfredi Vita Juelli, epist. nuncupatoria & p. 235. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, ii. 816, 967, 1099; iv. p. xxv, xxvii, 1130, 1276. Zurich Letters, iii. 68. Lipscomb's Bucks. iii. 165; iv. 129, 132.

WILLIAM MASTER, born at Willington in Bedfordshire in 1532, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 14 August 1549, and fellow 14 August 1552. He proceeded B.A. 1553, and commenced M.A. 1557. On 21 Jan. 1559-60 he was enjoined by the provost to divert to the study of the civil law, in accordance with the statutes of the college. He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford 30 July 1560, was one of the proctors of this university 1561, and was elected public orator on or about 7 April 1563. His speech to queen Elizabeth on her visit to this university in August 1564 was much commended by her majesty, and gave occasion to the celebrated controversy on the relative antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge. He resigned the oratorship 2 March 1564-5. On the 8th of the same month he had licence from his college to pass over the sea, and there to reside, for the sake of study and for other necessary causes, for three years from Lady-day following. In 1568 he was created LL.D. here. In 1569 he, jointly with Dr. Spencer, was constituted vicar-general and official-principal of the diocese of Norwich. He was admitted an advocate 11 June 1571, and on the 17th of Sept. in the same year was presented by the queen to the vicarage of Burford, with the chapel of Fulbrooke Oxfordshire. In 1572 he occurs in a commission against papists in the diocese of Norwich. He died 2 Feb. 1589-90, and was buried in Norwich cathedral under a fair stone thus inscribed:

Gul. Maister, LL. Doctor Curiæ Cons. Episcopatus Norwicen. Officialis principalis. Obiit 2 Feb. 1589.

He is author of:

1. Latin oration to queen Elizabeth on her visiting the university 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 39.

2. Latin letters on behalf of the university. In Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 377 seq.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 136, 146, 185, 205. Coote's Civilians, 49. Strype. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 633. Rymer, xv. 694. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 189. Alumni Eton. 165. Sir Tho. Browne's Works, iv. 8. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 159. Zurich Letters, iii. 764. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 319, 321, 446. Cat. of Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 60. Whitney's Emblems, 89. Gorham's Gleanings, 439, 484, 495.

EDWARD LEEDS, second son of William Leeds and Elizabeth [Vinall] his wife, was born at Benenden in Kent. It is said that he was a monk of Ely. We disbelieve the statement. He proceeded B.A. 1542-3, and commenced M.A. 1545. In 1548 he became a canon of Ely, and on tke 20th of June in that year was collated by bishop Goodrich to the rectory of Little Gransden Cambridgeshire. In 1550 he became commissary and vicar-general to the bishop of Ely, and was engaged in destroying altars in the deaneries of Cambridge, Chesterton, Barton, Shingay, Bourn, and Camps. The following year he was collated to the rectory of Newton in the isle of Ely, with the chapel of S. Mary by the sea there; and on 12 Feb. 1551-2 to the rectory of Elm in the isle of Ely cum Emneth, Norfolk. In 1552 he is said to have been a member of Corpus Christi college. He was chancellor to Thomas Goodrich bishop of Ely, and one of his executors. In the beginning of queen Mary's reign he resigned his livings of Little Gransden and Newton, but appears to have kept possession of his other preferments. In 1558-9, a dispute having arisen between the president

and fellows of Queens' college, sir William Cecil, afterwards lord Burghley, was requested by the parties to put it to rest. Accordingly he requested Dr. Pory, Dr. Parker, and Mr. Leeds to determine the question and restore the peace of the college. During Elizabeth's reign he obtained the rectories of Cottenham, Croxton, Snailwell, and Littleport, in Cambridgeshire, and the mastership of S. John's hospital, Ely. In 1559 he occurs as chaplain to archbishop Parker, by whom in 1560 he was appointed one of the visitors of the dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, and Peterborough. In the instrument appointing him he is styled licenciate in laws. In 1560 he was admitted an advocate of Doctors' Commons, and became precentor of Lichfield. He was also a master in chancery. In 1562 he was elected master of Clare hall in this university. In 1563 he, with others, had commission from the archbishop to visit the city and diocese of Ely. In 1569 he was created LL.D. About 1570 he purchased of sir Richard Sackville the manor of Croxton, Cambridgeshire, and rebuilt the manor-house. The following year he resigned the mastership of Clare hall. On 14 July 1573 he was instituted to the rectory of Croxton. In 1581 he resigned the rectory of Cottenham, and in 1584 his canonry at Ely. Dying 17 Feb. 1589-90 he was buried at Croxton. In the chancel of the church is a handsome monument of stone to his memory, with a small figure of him in brass, and this inscription:

> *Edwardus Leeds, LL.D., natus apud Benenden in Comitatu Cantii, dudum Magister Aulæ Clare in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi, et tàm in eadem Aula, quàm in Collegio Emanuelis Benefactor cum primis; Unus Magistrorum Cancellariæ, et Dominus Manerii de Croxton; obiit 17 die Feb. A.D. 1589; cujus Corpus hic jacet sepultum.*

Dr. Leeds was one of the most eminent civilians of his age. He was a liberal benefactor to Clare hall, where he founded ten scholarships; and to Emmanuel college, towards the building of which he contributed 1000 marks.

Arms; A. a fess G. betw. 3 eagles displayed S.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 334; App. 101, ed. Lamb, 133, 477. Bentham's Ely, i. 265. Gorham's Gleanings, 213. Gunton's Peterborough, 330. MS. Baker, ii. 151. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 126. Strype's Parker, 55, 62, 72, 75, 76, 130, 266. Parker Corresp. 63, 64. Cooper's Memorials of Camb. i, 34. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619.

AMBROSE DUDLEY, fourth son of sir John Dudley, who became in succession viscount Lisle earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland, by his wife Jane daughter of sir Edward Guildford, was probably born in 1530. Accompanying his father into Norfolk in August 1549, he assisted in the suppression of the formidable insurrection which had been raised there by Ket the tanner. On 17 Nov. following he received the honour of knighthood at Westminster. From the period of his father's elevation to the ducal dignity, he was commonly called lord Ambrose Dudley. In 1551 we find him engaged in the justs at court, and throughout the reign of Edward VI. he and the other members of his family were distinguished by many marks of royal regard.

He took up arms in support of the claim of his sister-in-law the lady Jane Grey, but on 25 July 1553 was sent to the tower. On 14 August following an indictment for high treason was found against him under a commission which sat at Ware in Hertfordshire. We find that in September he had liberty to walk on the leads of his apartment in the tower, and that his wife was allowed to visit him. On the 13th of November he was arraigned at the Guildhall in London, pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason, and received sentence of death. He was also attainted by act of parliament. On 18 Oct. 1554 he was liberated from custody, and then, or soon afterwards, obtained a pardon which enabled him to enjoy his mother's lands. She died 22 Jan. 1554-5, and devised to him and his heirs male the house of Hales Owen and a £100. land unto it. In 1557 he accompanied king Philip to Picardy, and took a part in the battle of S. Quintin's, and in the siege of that place. During the last assault upon the town his younger brother Henry was slain. By an act of 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, he and his surviving brother Robert were restored in blood.

Immediately after the accession of Elizabeth he resumed the title of lord Ambrose Dudley. The queen in the first year of her reign granted him the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp in the county of Leicester, to be held by the service of being pautler at the coronation. In 2 Eliz. he was constituted master of the

ordnance for life. On 25 Dec. 1561 he was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Lisle of Kingston Lisle in the county of Berks, and on the following day was created earl of Warwick, that dignity being limited to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his brother Robert and the heirs male of his body. On 6 April 1562 the queen granted him the castle, manor, and borough of Warwick, and other lordships in that county which had escheated to the crown by the attainder of his father.

Having resolved to assist the protestants in France, the queen selected the earl of Warwick to take the command of the expedition dispatched for that purpose, and, by letters-patent dated 1 Oct. 1562, he was constituted commander and general of all her majesty's forces in Normandy, with extensive powers. He embarked at Portsmouth on the 17th of the same month. The weather being unpropitious he was twice driven back to Dover, so that it was not till the 29th that he was enabled to reach Newhaven, as Havre de Grace was then generally called. That place, which had on the 2nd of September been taken possession of for the english by sir Adrian Poynings, was at once delivered up to him, and he was with much ceremony sworn into office.

His conduct justified his sovereign's choice. The influence of his vigilance and activity was felt in every part of Normandy, until he was ungenerously deserted by the protestants. Besieged in garrison by the constable de Montmorenci, he defended his charge in the midst of many hardships with unshrinking resolution, nor did he render it at last but at the queen's especial order, and on the most honourable conditions. During the siege the queen addressed to him the following note: "My dear Warwick, If your honour and my desire could accord with the loss of the needfullest finger I keep, God so help me in my utmost need as I would gladly lose that one joint for your safe abode with me: but, since I cannot that I would, I will do that I may; and will rather drink in an ashen cup than you or your's should not be succoured both by sea and land, yea, and that with all speed possible: and let this my scribbling hand witness it unto them all. Yours, as my own, E. R."

Pending the treaty for the capitulation of Havre, he went upon the ramparts without armour, in order to speak to a french officer of distinction, when some villain from beneath, in violation of the rules of war, shot him in the leg with a bullet which is said to have been poisoned.

The earl of Warwick returned to Portsmouth from Havre on the last day of July 1563. Whilst in France he had been elected K.G., and the insignia of the order had been sent over to him. He accompanied the queen on her visit to Cambridge in August 1564, and was lodged in Trinity college. The university conferred on him the degree of M.A., and the townsmen presented him with a marchpane and sugar-loaf. He also accompanied her majesty to Oxford in Sept. 1566, and on the 6th of that month was created M.A. of that university. In 1568 he was appointed a commissioner in the great cause of the queen of Scots. Soon afterwards we find him mentioned as lord-lieutenant of the county of Warwick.

On the breaking out of the rebellion in the north at the close of 1569, he and lord Clinton advanced thither with a large force for its suppression. The insurgents fled at their approach, and on the 31st of December the earl of Warwick began his journey homewards.

In 1570 the queen constituted him chief butler of England. He occurs as one of the peers who sat in judgment on the duke of Norfolk in January 1571-2. In 1573 he was sworn of the privy-council. In April 1585 the queen made him a grant of estates in Gloucestershire.

During the absence of his brother the earl of Leicester in the Low-countries, the earl of Warwick addressed to him a somewhat remarkable letter. Its date is 6th March 1585-6. He congratulated Leicester on his exploits, and stated that if all things prospered as he had begun, it would make England the only flourishing realm of christendom. He scorned the notion of englishmen becoming slaves to Spain, (which he calls the vilest nation of the world), and thereby losing the true religion of Jesus Christ. Adverting to the queen's rage at Leicester's proceedings, and her great threatening words against him, he advised him to make the best assurance he could for himself,

to put his whole trust in God, and not to rely on his sovereign's oath or the friendship of others. He told him that he never was so honoured amongst good people as he then was. If the queen should persist in revoking him, he, if in his situation, would go to the furthest part of christendom rather than return to England. He thus concluded, "Lett me have your best advyce what is best for me to doe, for that I meane to take sotche partt as you doe. God bless you, and prosper you in all your doinges."

In 1586 he took a part in the trial and condemnation of Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay. He was not present at the subsequent meeting of the commissioners in the star-chamber, but sent a written judgment, wherein he concurred in the sentence of death which was pronounced. On or shortly before 25 March 1589 he was appointed keeper of the parks at Grafton, with the lawns, chases, and parks thereto belonging, and constituted chamberlain of North Wales.

At intervals the wound which he had received at Havre occasioned him great pain and inconvenience. At length, under the advice of physicians and surgeons, he consented to the amputation of the limb, but sinking under the operation, expired at Bedford-house in Bloomsbury on 21 Feb. 1589-90. On 9 April following he was interred with much state and a great attendance of his kinsmen and friends, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the collegiate church of S. Mary at Warwick. Upon a handsome altar-tomb is his recumbent effigy, clad in armour under an earl's robe, with a bear couchant muzzled at his feet. The tomb is thus inscribed:

Heare under this Tombe lieth the corps of the lord Ambrose Duddeley, who, after the deceases of his elder Brethren without yssue, was sonne & heir to John Duke of Northumberlande.

To whom Quene Elizabeth in the first year of her Reigne gave the Mannour of Kibworth-Beauchamp, in the County of Leicester, to be held by the service of beinge Pantler to the Kings & Quenes of this Realme, at their coronation.

Which Office and Mannour his said father and other his ancesters, Erles of Warwick, helde.

In the second yeare of her reigne the said Quene gave him the Office of mayster of the Ordinaunce.

In the fourth yeare of her sayd Reigne, she created him Baron Lisle & Erle of Warwick. In the same yeare she made him her Lieutenant Generall in Normandy, and during the tyme of his service there, he was chosen Knight of the noble Order of the Garter.

In the twelfth yeare of her Reigne the said Erle and Edward lord Clinton, Lord Admerall of England, were made Lievtenants Generall joinetely, and severally, of her Majesty's Army in the North Parts.

In the thirteenth yeare of her Reigne the said Quene bestowed on him the Office of chief Butler of England; and in the XVth yeare of her Reigne he was sworn of her privy Council.

Who departed this lief without issue the 21th day of February, 1589, at Bedford House, near the City of London; from whence, as himself desired, his Corps was convey'd and interr'd in this Place neare his brother Robert Erle of Leicester and others his noble Ancestors, which was accomplish'd by his last and well-beloved wief the lady Anne Countess of Warwick, who, in further testimony of her faithful love towards him, bestow'd this Monument as a remembrance of him.

On the north side of the tomb are inscriptions relative to his ancestors. The inscriptions on the south side which state his alliances, are subjoined:

The said lord Ambrose Duddeley, married to his first Wife, Ann, doughter and coheir of William Whorwood, esquire, Attorney General to King Henry the Eyghte.

The said lord Ambrose married to his second wife Elizabeth, dowghter of Sir Gilbert Taylboys, Knight, sister and sole heir of George Lord Taylboys.

The said lord Ambrose, after he was Erle of Warwick, married to his third wife the lady Ann, eldest dowghter of Francis, Earl of Bedford, lord Russell and knight of the Garter.

His first wife died 26 May 1552. His second wife was widow of Thomas Wymbishe, esq. He was married to his third wife on Sunday, 11 November 1565, the nuptials being celebrated at court on that and the two following days with extraordinary magnificence and pomp. The countess survived till 9 Feb. 1603-4. Although space is left for her effigy on his tomb it has not been placed there. She was buried at Chenies in Buckinghamshire.

By his first wife he had an only son, John, who died before his mother. He had no issue by his second or third wives.

His will, bearing date 28 Jan. 1589-90, refers to and confirms certain settlements of his real estate, dated the 24th and 25th of the same month. A codicil of concurrent date with his will relates exclusively to legacies to his servants. We subjoin extracts from the will:—"Concerning all our goods, chattels, and moveables whatsoever, I do give and bequeath them to my aforesaid beloved wife, whom I do ordain and make my sole and only executrix of this my last will and testament, requiring her to have an

honourable consideration of all my servants, according to their special deserts and times spent in my service, as in part I do declare by a codicil hereunto annexed. And I do instantly intreat my very assured good Lords, the Lord Burleigh, Lord-Treasurer of England, the Earl of Cumberland, the Earl of Huntingdon, to be overseers of this my said will, beseeching them to yield their honourable and friendly furtherance unto my said executrix, for the better performance of the same: and in testimony of my most dutiful and faithful heart towards her most excellent Majesty, whose days I instantly beseech God to lengthen here upon earth, to the comfort of his Church and this realm with much happiness, and, after her pilgrimage here ended, she may everlastingly reign with him, I do will and bequeath to her Highness my best jewel set with an emerald, most humbly beseeching her gracious acceptation, notwithstanding the baseness thereof; and that it would please her Highness to continue her good favour towards my said wife, whom I leave to continue her most faithful and devoted servant, recommending this most effectually as my last petition to her Majesty. I do give and bequeath to my said very good Lord, the Lord Treasurer, my collar of gold of the Order, and my george annexed thereunto. And, to the Earl of Cumberland, my brooche with diamonds, with an agate therein; and to my Lord of Huntingdon, my second best george and best garter, and a bason and ewer of silver, of forty pounds at the least: and to my dear sister, the Countess of Huntingdon, a jewel worth five hundred marks; and to my niece, the Countess of Pembroke, a diamond of fifty pounds: and to my very good Lord, the Lord Chancellor, my best george, with a chain and garter. To my Lord Cobham, and Lord Grey of Wilton, either of them a george. To Mr. Secretary Walsingham, my honourable good friend, a bason and ewer of silver of forty pounds. And to my little niece, Sidney, a jewel of one hundred marks. And, to Mr. Vice Chamberlain, a pair of gilt livery pots of twenty pounds. And, to Mr. Roger Manners, my best foot-cloth nag, and the best furniture belonging to the same."

To him, both in his lifetime and long after his death, the epithet of the good earl of Warwick was generally applied. He was warmly attached to his more celebrated brother, yet never mixed in the practices and intrigues which have sullied Leicester's reputation. As an encourager of trade manufactures and commerce, and the bountiful patron of John Dee and of the great navigator Martin Frobisher, he has a claim to the remembrance of posterity. The puritans gratefully acknowledged his constant efforts to protect them from the fury of their opponents. Although he appears to have had strong religious impressions, he, in common with all the great nobility of the day, supported the drama, and we find his company of players visiting Cambridge on at least three occasions.

He is author of:

1. Orders and proclamations as lieutenant and captain general of Normandy, 19 Nov. 1562, Feb. 1562-3, 30 March, ... April and ...... May 1563. In Forbes's State Papers, ii. 181, 332, 368, and MS. Cott. Cal. E. v. 148.

2. Orders to be observed in the Office of Ordnance, [about 1566]. MS. in State Paper Office.

3. Contributions to Discourses concerning the forms and effects of divers sorts of weapons, published by sir John Smyth, 1590.

4. Letters. Many are in print.

There are portraits of the earl of Warwick at Woburn abbey and Hatfield house, and there is or was one at Lumley castle. There is also an engraving of him in the Heroologia. His portrait at Hatfield house has been engraved by E. Scriven.

Biog. Brit. Camden's Eliz. Dugdale's Baronage. Dugdale's Warwickshire. Strype. Forbes's State Papers. Sydney Papers, i. (1) 30, 31, 33, 34, 36—44, 69, 179; (2) 191, 282, 393, 395. Granger. Smith's Autographs. Edmondson's Greville Family, 62. Black Book of Warwick, 32, 133, 139, 181, 205, 213, 215, 239. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 194, 832, 924. Leycester Correspondence, 114, 150, 183, 355. Hayward's Eliz. 100—106. Rymer, xv. 361—363, 625—627. Nicolas's Hatton, 113, 192, 255, 353, 452. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 224, 225. Wright's Eliz. i. 95, 96, 105, 116, 117, 119, 137; ii. 20, 95, 101, 103, 336, 403. Haynes's State Papers, 403, 560, 561, 572. Murdin's State Papers, 754, 782, 789, 790. MS. Cott. Cal. v. 131, 133, 146, 148; xii. 3. MS. Harl. 812. MS. Lansd. MS. Addit. MS. Lambeth, 607. fo. 90. Nichols's Leicestershire, ii. 636. Zurich Letters, i. 214, 247, 267; ii. 92, 290; iii. 374, 507. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 109, 120, 188, 199, 229, 294, 313; ii. 52, 66, 82, 250, 264, 300, 396, 419, 424, 426, 452, 498; iii. 2, 15, 39, 381. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 424; ii. 391—394, 429. Sadler State Papers, ii. 31, 39, 45, 61, 76, 79, 80, 88, 108. Cal. Chanc.

Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 56, 95, 382; ii. 159; iii. 283. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 284. Talbot Papers, F. 271, 283; G. 49, 250. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 14, 15. Birch's Eliz. i. 6. Lodge's Portraits. Brook's Puritans, ii. 7, 9, 147. Herbert's Ames, 886, 907, 910, 1116. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 422—430. Leland's Collect. ii. 666. Clay's Liturg. Eliz. 459. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 371, 472. Egerton Papers, 92, 124. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 56, 57, 71, 75. Chron. of Q. Jane, 27, 32. Machyn's Diary, 37, 48, 214, 217, 233, 273. Baga de Secretis. Stradling's Letters, 24. Parker Correspondence, 179, 183, 388. Unton Inventories, p. xxxvii, lxxii. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 195. Shirley's Letters, 24. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion, 93, 102, 108, 116, 120, 124. Whitney's Emblems, 106. Brit. Bibliographer, i. 449. Marprelate's Epistle, 39—41. Hay any worke for Cooper, 70. Sutcliffe's Answer to Throckmorton, 11 a, b, 58 b. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 43, 170, 178, 203, 268. Originalia, 3 & 4 P. & M. p. 1, r. 13; 1 Eliz. p. 1, r. 122; 4 Eliz. p. 2, r. 54; 6 Eliz. p. 3, r. 123; 8 Eliz. p. 3, r. 99, p. 4, r. 8; 10 Eliz. p. 2, r. 2; 13 Eliz. p. 2, r. 113; 14 Eliz. p. 4, r. 8; 18 Eliz. p. 2, r. 137, p. 4, r. 187; 23 Eliz. p. 2, r. 28. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 3 Eliz. r. 94; Pasch. 12 Eliz. r. 125. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 177, 210. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 143. Pennant's Chester to London, 482, 484. Pennant's Second Scotch Tour, ii. 322. Lit. Rem. of Edw. VI., ed. Nichols, p. lxii, lxvi, cccvii, 384, 389, 418. Browning's Huguenots, 45. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 285. Nevilli Kettus, 68. Corr. Diplom. De la Mothe Fenelon, ii. 368, 378, 383, 401, 419, 420, 427; iii. 21; v. 84.

BARTHOLOMEW CLERKE was born about 1537, in the parts of Surrey which adjoin London. He was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, being admitted scholar 23 Aug. 1554, and fellow 24 Aug. 1557. He proceeded B.A. 1558-9, and commenced M.A. 1562. He also studied at Paris, and at Angers was invited to read a public lecture, but declined so to do. When queen Elizabeth visited this university in August 1564, he took a part in the philosophy act which was kept in her majesty's presence, and made an oration to her when she visited King's college. He was one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing October 1564.

On the death of Roger Ascham he was recommended to succeed him as latin secretary by sir William Cecil, the earl of Leicester, and Dr. Walter Haddon. The office, however, had been previously promised to another by her majesty. About the same time he was accused of unsoundness in religion, but he refuted the charge no less to his own commendation than to the discredit of his antagonists. In the course of the year 1569 he was again elected one of the proctors of the university. On this occasion he was publicly charged with unsoundness in religion, and reproached for having been rejected at court. Thereupon the earl of Leicester by a letter to the vicechancellor and other the regents and rulers of the university, dated 11 May 1569, fully vindicated Mr. Clerke's reputation, highly commended his learning, and stated that the queen had conceived a right good opinion of his towardness.

In the parliament of 2 April 1571, he was returned for the borough of Bramber. We find him speaking on 19 April in a debate on the bill against usury. His speech contained quotations from Aristotle, Plato, S. Augustine, and the Psalmist. In or shortly before December 1572 he was admitted LL.D., and on 14 January following became a member of the college of advocates at Doctors' commons. On 3 May 1573 he was constituted dean of the arches.

For some cause, which it seems difficult fully to comprehend, the queen was much dissatisfied with his appointment as dean of the arches. The alleged pretence was that he was too young, although he averred that he was as old as his predecessors Dr. Yale and Dr. Weston were when they first had the office. The queen commanded him to give up his patent. He firmly refused to yield to this arbitrary request, and boldly challenged trial of his sufficiency in learning and ability, and also of his honest and modest sort of life. The primate in whose gift the office was espoused his cause, and Dr. Clerke's stout resistance to the attempt to remove him was crowned with success.

In November 1573 he occurs in a commission from the archbishop to visit the church, city, and diocese of Canterbury. About the same time he was appointed a master in chancery. His name occurs in the high commission for causes ecclesiastical 23 April 1576, and he became archdeacon of Wells about the beginning of 1582.

In December 1585 he and Henry Killegrew were sent to Flanders to cooperate with the earl of Leicester, being appointed members of the council of state. Leicester thus alludes to Dr. Clerke in a letter to secretary Walsingham, dated 26 Dec. 1585: "I find no great stuffe in my little colleage, nothing that I looked for. Yt ys a pytty you

have no more of his profession able men to serve. This man hath good wyll, and a pretty skollers wytt; but he ys to lytle for these bygg fellowes, as heavy as hir majesty thinks them to be. I wold she had but one or ij such as the worst of half skore here be." In another letter from Leicester to secretary Walsingham, dated 22 Jan. 1585-6, speaking of lord North, he observes, "He ys a wyse gentleman, and for any nede I se I shall have of Mr. Bartholomew Clerk, I assure ye I had fare rather have my lord Northes councell and assistance; and for lawe here ys one, the other lytle Clerk, [Dr. William Clerke] who ys much beyond Bartholomew in all learninges of lawe, as hath well appered here alredy." On 10 March 1585-6 Dr. Clerke made an oration in the earl of Leicester's name on his arrival in Amsterdam. In a letter from Leicester to secretary Walsingham 29 July 1586 he remarks, "I assure [you] Dr. Bartholomew Clerk doth serve exceeding honestlye and painfullie, and doth increase greatly in understanding." In October following he was dispatched to England by Leicester on a special mission to the queen. In 1587 he was sent to the Low-countries, with his friend lord Buckhurst and sir John Norris, in order to allay the discontent which had been excited by the earl of Leicester's proceedings in that country, and to open the way for a peace with Spain. On 6 March 1587-8 he contributed £50. for the defence of the kingdom against the anticipated Spanish invasion. It is said that he was one of the old society of antiquaries. His ordinary residence for several years was at Mitcham in Surrey, and he was lord of the manor of Clapham in that county. Queen Elizabeth dined at Clapham in 1583, and it is supposed that she was Dr. Clerke's guest.

His death occurred 12 March 1589-90, and he was buried in the old church at Clapham. On the south wall of the north aisle of that edifice was a monument having, under arched recesses adorned with corinthian columns, the effigies of the deceased and of his wife and their son at their devotions. Under Dr. Clerke's effigy was this inscription:

Ingenium, eloquium, doctrina, scientia, virtus,
Si vitam tribuunt, Clerce, perennis eris,
Invida mors habeat corpus, sed mente superstes
Invisus nulli, Clerce, perennis eris.
Obiit Martii, 12 *Anno Ætatis suæ* 52. 1589.

The following lines were under his wife's figure:

Casta, pia, & prudens conjux Elenora relicta es
O, tali conjux quam benè juncta viro!
Consortes gemina omnipotens vos prole beavit,
Sit proles fœlix, sit benedicta Deo.

With mingled grief and indignation we record the disgraceful fact that in the earlier part of the present century this monument was entirely destroyed, as were several others which had been erected in the same church to the memory of persons of worth and eminence in their generation.

By his wife Eleanor [Haselrigge] he had sir Francis Clerke of Merton in Surrey, an eminent benefactor to Sidney Sussex college.

His works are:

1. Oratio quam in disputatione philosophiæ coram Regia Majestate habuit 7 Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 74.

2. Oratio cum Regina intraret Collegium Regale, 9 Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 82.

3. Balthasaris Castilionis comitis de Curiali, sive Aulico, libri quatuor, ex Italico sermone in Latinum conversi...... 15...... Lond. 8vo. 1571; 12mo. 1577; 8vo. 1585; 12mo. 1603; 8vo. 1612. Strasburg, 8vo. 1619.

4. Fidelis servi, subdito infideli responsio, una cum errorum et calumniarum quarundam examine quæ continentur in septimo libro De visibili ecclesiæ monarchia à Nicholao Sandero conscripta. Lond. 4to. 1573.

5. Cantiæ status ab adventu Cæsaris. Verses in the earl of Sunderland's copy of archbishop Parker's Antiquitates Britannicæ.

6. The reasonable Answer of the Official of the Arches, who never made challenge to Superiority: but being challenged by him that pretendeth himself Vicar General, and nameth himself Official Principal, and weeneth himself Chancellor of Canterbury, is driven to defend the ancient dignity of the Court of Arches, and Official thereof: not with triple titles and gay terms, but by reason, law, and statute. 1576, MS. Petyt.

7. Latin Epistle before Gabrielis Harveii Rhetor, 1577.

8. Latin Epistle to William Malim, 7 Aug. 1579, prefixed to Chaloner De Republica Anglorum.

9. Letters in latin and english.

Arms: O. 2 bars and in chief 3 escallops Az.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 156, 170, 173. Alumni Eton. 170. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 161; iii. 618. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Coote's Civilians, 50. Newcourt's Repert. i. 444. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 196, 198. Aubrey's Surrey, i. 155. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 361, 365. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iii. 286. MS. Baker, iv. 32; xxix. 339. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 195. Herbert's Ames, 910, 979, 1071, 1125. Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 8. 27, 29, 37, 40, 42, 43, 56, 57, 59, 66, 67. Strype's Annals, i. 447, 483; ii. 237; iii. 156, 592. Strype's Parker, 197, 381, 384, 389, 414, 443, 447, 493; App. p. 74, 123. Strype's Grindal, 208. Strype's Whitgift, 47, 80, 102, 112. Strype's Cheke, 140. Strype's Aylmer, 60, 62. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 123, 140. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 55, 229. Harington's Apologie of Poetrie. Leycester Correspondence, 16, 26, 33, 37, 58, 75, 375, 422, 441, 477. Zurich Letters, i. 281. Parker Correspondence, 411—414, 427—432. Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 143. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 257, 260, 291, 320, 324, 346, 397, 473. Wright's Eliz. i. 446—448; ii. 278. Nicolas's Hatton, 230. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 85. Ducarel's Lambeth, App. p. 52. Lodge's Illustrations, ii. 318. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 410. 456, 483, 540, 618. Restituta, iii. 216. MS. Lansd. 10. art. 57; 15. art. 50, 52, 54, 63; 17. art. 35, 96; 51. art. 7; 982. art. 103. Zouch's Sir Philip Sidney, 283. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1 ed. iii. 74, 83. Parl. Hist. iv. 138. MS. Harl. 416, fo. 108. MS. Addit. 3562. art. 19; 4160. art. 44; 5935. fo. 25. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 110; ii. 49. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 173. Archaeologia, i. p. xx. Lysons' Environs, Suppl. p. 19.

JOHN BEAUCHAMP, of Suffolk, was matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall 26 Nov. 1575, and held one of Dr. Watts's greek scholarships there. He was B.A. 1578-9, and soon afterwards was elected fellow. He commenced M.A. 1582, and proceeded B.D. 1589. He has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 557.

WILLIAM BRIDON matriculated as a pensioner of Clare hall in May 1576, proceeded B.A. 1578-9, and commenced M.A. 1582. His name is in 1584 subscribed to a letter from certain members of the senate to lord Burleigh, touching the case of Tobias Bland of Corpus Christi college, and in December 1589 he signed a letter to lord Burghley on behalf of Francis Johnson of Christ's college. He lived on the market hill in Great S. Mary's parish. We are not informed as to the date of his death, but by his will he bequeathed 100 marks towards founding a grammar-school in Cambridge, or for some other work for the encouragement of learning.

Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 397, 598. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. iii. 95.

JOHN LONG, born at London in 1548, received his education at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 13 Aug. 1564. He was matriculated 4th October following, but never became fellow, and does not appear to have taken any degree. On 13 July 1584 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Armagh, by sir John Perrot, lord-deputy of Ireland, this nomination having been referred to him and the council by the queen's instructions. At the instance of sir John Perrot he was likewise called into the privy-council, 1585. He died at Drogheda in 1589, and was buried in the church of S. Peter at that place.

He is author of:

Four latin epigrams in the collection of verses presented by the scholars of Eton to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle, 1563.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 202. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, 96. Cotton's Fasti, iii. 19. Liber Hiberniæ, v. 7. Life of Sir John Perrot, 182, 191. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. i. Alumni Eton. 153, 179. MS. Baker, xxx. 248.

DUDLEY FENNER was born in Kent, and was heir of great possessions. He was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse 15 June 1575. During his stay at the university he is said to have been a celebrated tutor, and to have had Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Travers, and other distinguished persons for his pupils. So far as regards Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Travers, the statement is preposterous. They were many years his seniors, and one if not both of them had left Cambridge long before he came here. He left the university without graduating, and became minister at Cranbrook in Kent, but being dissatisfied with the church of England went to Antwerp, and was ordained according to the manner of the reformed churches at that place, renouncing his former ordination. During his stay at Antwerp he preached, with Mr. Cartwright, to the english congregation in that city. Upon his return to England he was brought into many troubles for nonconformity, was imprisoned for above a year, and ultimately

went to Middleburg, where he was chaplain to the english merchants. He is said to have died at that place in the winter of 1589, under the age of 30.

Like some other puritans Mr. Fenner delighted in giving strange names in baptism. Among those which he bestowed we may mention, "Joy again," "From Above," "More Fruit," and "Dust."

His known and reputed works are:

1. A brief Treatise upon the first Table of the Lawe, orderly disposing the principles of Religion, whereby we may examine our selves. Middleburg, 12mo. n. d. The author informs us in the preface that he was under twenty years of age when he wrote this work.

2. An Answere unto the Confutation of John Nichols his Recantation, in all pointes of any weight conteyned in the same: Especially in the matters of Doctrine, of Purgatorie, Images, the Pope's honor, and the question of the Church. Lond. 4to. 1583. Dedicated to Robert Dudley earl of Leicester.

3. The Counterpoison, written in answer to the objections and reproaches, wherewith the Answerer to the Abstract would disgrace the holy discipline of Christ. In Parte of a Register, 412. Frequently confounded with a work of Ainsworth's bearing the same title.

4. A defence of the reasons of the Counterpoyson for the maintenance of the eldership against Dr. Copequot's sermon at Paul's upon Psal.lxxxiv. Written in 1584. In Parte of a Register, 506.

5. A brief and plain Declaration, containing the desires of all those faithful Ministers who seek Discipline and Reformation of the Church of England, which may serve as a just Apology against the false Accusations and Slanders of their Adversaries, 1584. This work bears Dudley Fenner's name on the title-page, but was in reality written by Dr. William Fulke.

6. The Artes of Logike and Rhetorike, plainlie set foorth in the English tounge, easie to be learned and practised: together with examples for the practise of the same for Methode, in the governement of the familie, prescribed in the word of God: And for the whole in the resolution or opening of certayne partes of Scripture, according to the same. Middleburg, 4to. 1584.

7. Sacra theologia ad methodi leges descripta. Lond. 8vo. 1585. Geneva, 12mo. 1604. Amsterdam, 8vo. 1632.

8. The Song of Songs, that is, the most excellent song which was Solomons, translated out of the Hebrue into Englishe meeter, with as little libertie in departing from the wordes, as any plaine translation in prose can use: and interpreted by a short commentarie. Middleburg, 8vo. 1587, 1594. Dedicated to the right worshipful company of Merchant Adventurers.

9. Master Dudley Fenners defence of the godly Ministers against D. Bridges slanders: with a true report of the ill dealings of the Bishops against them. Written a moneth before his death. Anno 1587. In Parte of a Register, 387. The date 1587 is apparently a misprint.

10. The whole doctrine of the sacramentes, plainlie and fullie set downe, and declared out of the word of God. Written by maister Dudley Fenner, and now published for the church of God. Middleburg, 8vo. 1588. Reprinted in Fenner's Godly and Learned Treatises.

11. S. theologia, sive veritas quæ est juxta pietatem. 8vo. 1589; 24mo. 1604.

12. A Short and profitable Treatise, of lawfull and unlawfull Recreations, and of the right use and abuse of those that are lawefull. Written by M. Dudley Fenner, Preacher of the word of God in Middlebrugh, 1587. Middleburg, 12mo. 1590. Reprinted in his Godly and Learned Treatises.

13. Dudley Fenner his Catechisme. Edinb. 8vo. 1592.

14. Certain Godly and Learned treatises. Written by that worthie Minister of Christe, M. Dudley Fenner; for the behoofe and edification of al those, that desire to grow and increase in true Godlines. The titles whereof, are set downe in the Page following. Edinburgh, 8vo. 1592. Lond. 12mo. n. d. Dedicated by R. W. to James lord Lindsay of the Byres. The contents of the book are, 1. The Order of Houshold government, described out of the word of God. 2. An Interpretation upon the Lord's praier. 3. A briefe Interpretation upon the Epistle to Philemon. 4. A short and plaine Table, orderlie disposing the principles of Religion, out of the first Table of the Law. 5. A Treatise of the whole doctrine of the Sacraments, plainlie and

fully set down, and declared out of the worde of God. 6. A short and profitable Treatise; of Lawfull and unlawfull Recreations, and the right use, and abuse of those that are lawfull.

15. Sacred Theology, in ten books. MS. in Dr. Williams's library, Redcross street, London. Prefixed is an address to him by Thomas Cartwright, dated 3rd Sept. 1583.

16. The Consideration of the Admonition of Mr. Vaughan. MS.

He is also said to have been concerned in writing the celebrated Marprelate tracts.

Brook's Puritans, i. 388, 392. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 277. Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, 112. Brit. Bibl. 224. Collier's Poetical Decameron, i. 308. Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians, 252, 284. Parte of a Register, 387, 412. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 496, 497; iv. 736. Hanbury's Memorials relating to the Independents, i. 163, 170, 316, 526; iii. 41, 239, 431. Strype's Whitgift, 124. Farr's Elizabethan Poets, xxxi, 341. Herbert's Ames, 1156, 1511, 1663, 1679, 1683. Leigh's Treatise of Religion & Learning, 196. Rogers's Catholic Doctrine of the Ch. of Engl. 280, 361. Cat. of Dr. Williams's Library, i. 120. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry. Neal's Puritans, i. 317. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 109, 231. Brook's Cartwright, 40, 221, 222, 310. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline, 221, 222, 278, 347. Sutcliffe's Answer to Throckmorton. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 55, 104. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 262.

WILLIAM DRURY, third son of John Drury, esq., of Rougham Suffolk, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Goldingham of Belsted in Essex, and coheiress of Thomasine Linton her mother, was educated in Trinity hall, proceeding LL.B. 1553. On 30 Jan. 1558-9 he was, by the title of licentiate of laws, appointed regius professor of civil law. He was created LL.D. 1560, and on 5 May 1561 was admitted an advocate, obtaining the office of secretary to archbishop Parker about the same time. In the following year he was appointed master of the faculties. He was likewise one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. On 28 June 1567 archbishop Parker appointed him one of the commissioners to visit the diocese of Norwich. He was judge of the Prerogative court, but we do not know the date of his appointment. The archbishop granted, 25 Nov. 1574, the advowson of Bucksted Sussex to his son John and Dr. Drury. In 1577 Dr. Drury was appointed, in conjunction with Dr. Huse, to act for archbishop Grindal during his sequestration. He was sworn master extraordinary in chancery 10 Oct. 1580, and master in ordinary 10 Feb. 1584-5. He died shortly before Christmas 1589. The 7th of May in that year has been assigned as the day of his death, but we are satisfied that this is a mistake. In the parish church of S. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, London, was the following inscription to his memory:

Epitaphium 1622.

Clarissimi viri Gulielmi Druræi, ex Antiquo et Illustri Druræorum Familiâ oriundi, Juris Cæsarii Doctoris, et Amplissimæ Curiæ Prærogativæ in Angliâ Dignissimi Judicis, jam olim defuncti, recenter vero Mariæ Uxoris ejus Fœminæ laudatissimæ, ex splendidissimo Southwellorum genere prognatæ.

Hac Gulielmus humo
Terdenis dormiit Annis
Nunc subiit tumulum
juncta Maria viro,
Justitiæ fuit hic cultor,
jurisque Magister;
Hæc quoque Magnanima
Nobilitate, fide,
Sena prole ferax; virtutum
exempla futuris
Æternanda Æris
liquit uterque Parens.
Felices nimium utraque,
et Funere sponsas,
Dant quibus hæc unum
Cor, Humus, Astra, Locum.

Charissimus suis Patri et Matri, hoc Carmine Parentavit, Gulielmus Druræus.

Hoc Monumentum in memoriam defunctorum Amicorum poni curavit. Tho. Cotton, A. B.

He lived at Brett's hall in Tendring in the county of Essex, which estate he acquired by purchase.

Dr. Drury drew up:

Propositions for archbishop Whitgift in order to prevent a commission of melius inquirendum, 1584. Printed in Strype's Annals, iii. App. 90.

He married Mary, daughter of sir Richard Southwell knight, by whom he had issue, John, afterwards a knight, George, William, Robert, Bridget wife of — Babington, esq., of Worcestershire, and Elizabeth wife of Charles Clere, esq., of Stokesby Norfolk. His widow, who was his executrix, remarried Robert Forth, LL.D., master in chancery.

Cullum's Hawsted. Morant's Essex, i. 471, 472, 475. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 3. Blomefield's Norfolk, xi. 250. Parker Corresp. 213, 277, 345, 363. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 547, 672, 673. Strype's Stow, iii. 226. Coote's Civilians, 45. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 351. Strype's Annals, iii. 230, 592. Strype's Parker, i. 121, 248, 253, 267; ii. 300, 432, 476. Strype's Grindal, 218, 229, 231. Strype's Whitgift, i. 80, 112, 216. Cat. of Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 61. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 576. Collier's Alleyn Papers, 7. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 310. Norfolk Archæology, v. 295. Hutton Correspondence, 68. Grindal's Remains. 446. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 171.

JOHN HAMMOND, baptised at Whalley in Lancashire, in 1542 became fellow of Trinity hall, and in 1561 proceeded LL.B. When queen Elizabeth rode into his college 9 Aug. 1564, he addressed her majesty in a short latin speech. He was admitted an advocate 11 May 1569, in which year he was created LL.D. It appears that he was a member of the high commission for ecclesiastical causes in, if not before, 1572. His name occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Essex 20 Oct. 1573. In that year he became commissary to the dean and chapter of S. Paul's, and he was a master in chancery in or before 1574. In 1575 he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of London.

On 11 March 1576-7 he was commissioned with others to adjudicate with respect to the restitution of goods belonging to subjects of the crown of Portugal, and on 20 June 1577 his name occurs in a commision touching complaints of piracy preferred by subjects of the crown of Scotland. Soon after this period he vacated his fellowship at Trinity hall.

In 1578 he, Laurence Humphrey, D.D., Thomas Wilson dean of Worcester, and John Still, D.D., afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, were dispatched by the english government to the diet at Smalcald. In Aug. 1580 he and Thomas Norton were sent to Guernsey, in order to investigate certain complaints which had been made by the inhabitants against sir Thomas Leighton, captain or governor of that isle.

In March 1580-1 we find him concerned in the torture, by Skevington's irons, of Thomas Myagh, a prisoner in the tower, who was charged with having maintained a treasonable correspondence with the rebels in Ireland. In May 1581 he took a part in the examination and torture of Alexander Bryant, a jesuit confined in the tower; and in July and the following months he appears to have been actively engaged in the examination of Edmund Campian the jesuit and other priests, all of whom seem to have been either tortured or threatened with the rack. To a letter of the privy-council to him and others on this business, dated 30 July 1581, is subjoined this post-script: "Whereas we are given to understande that you, Mr. Doctor Hammond, have out of Sanders's booke De Monarchiâ Ecclesiæ and Bristowe's Motives, drawn certaine points touching the acknowledgement of their allegiance towards Her Majestie; we thinke it goode that you propounded the same to Campian, and the priestes, requiringe their directe answer to the same." On 29 April 1582 the privy-council authorised Dr. Hammond and others to repair to the tower to examine Thomas Alfield, a seminary priest, and in case he should not willingly discover certain matters, they were to put him to the rack, and by the torture thereof draw from him such things as he should be able to say.

In the parliament of 23 Nov. 1585 he sat for Rye, as he did for Porpigham, alias Westlow, in that of 29 Oct. 1586.

He died about the end of December 1589. His will, which bears date the 21st of that month, was proved 12 Oct. 1590.

It has been conjectured that his mother was a sister of Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's. We do not know the name of his wife, but he was father of John Hammond, M.D. who was father of Henry Hammond, D.D. the learned commentator on the New Testament.

He is author of:

1. Oratio cum Regina Majestas inspexerat in Aulam Trinitatis, 9 Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 83.

2. Opinion why the Vicar of Alton cannot demand Tythe of Woad growing in that Parish by Law; but how far in Equity he may be allowed, 17 Oct. 1584. MS. Harl. 6993. art. 39.

3. Opinion touching the will and testament of Mr. William Yelverton, 21 Dec. 1589. MS. Lansd. 144. art. 24.

Strype's Annals, ii. 115, 610, 647; iii. 421, 482, 588. Strype's Parker, 373, 427. Strype's Grindal, 208. Strype's Whitgift, 273; App. p. 19. Strype's Aylmer, 60. Coote's Civilians, 48. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 410. Churton's Nowell, 263, 299, 300, 631. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 304, 535, 700. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1 ed. iii. 83, 171. Howell's State Trials, i. 1078—1084. MS. Baker, iv. 140. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 61. Jardine on Torture, 29, 32, 84—90. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 351. Rymer, xv. 725, 769, 779. Wright's Eliz. ii. 123. Parker Correspondence, 447. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 1021. Grindal's Remains, 370. Murdin's State Papers, 260, 780. Univ. & Coll. Doc. iii. 523. Nicholas's Hatton, 162. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. in Anglia, 73, 85—89, 223. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 107, 109. MS. Harl. 6993. art. 39. MS. Lansd. 54. art. 52; 144. art. 12, 24. MS. Addit. 12, 504...... Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 134, 343. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 536. Hutton Correspondence, 20. Assheton's Journal, ed. Raines, 116.

HENRY GLASSCOCK matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college 21 Nov. 1581, migrated to Clare hall, became B.A. 1585-6, and commenced M.A. 1589.

He is author of:

Verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

ROBERT JACOB, a native of London, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 12 Nov. 1565, proceeded B.A. 1569-70, was elected a fellow, and in 1573 commenced M.A. He took the degree of M.D. at Basle, and was incorporated at Cambridge 15 May 1579. In 1586 he was admitted a member of the London college of physicians.

He was one of the physicians to queen Elizabeth, who, when solicited to send a physician to the Russian court, selected Dr. Jacob, and recommended him as being well skilled in female complaints, her majesty having often benefited by his advice. The queen, moreover, assured her beloved sister the Czarina, that he knew more about the situation of lying-in women than even the midwives themselves. The queen's letters in his favour are given at length in the Annals of the college of physicians. To the Czar she says, "Noluimus vel non parum providæ esse salutis tuæ vel negligentes honoris nostri quin virum tam probitatis laude insignem quam cognitionis in re medica ususque laude commendatissimum ad te mitteremus, eaque propter è domesticis e nostris ex eorum numero qui corporis salutisque nostræ secundum Deum custodes sunt, Robertum Jacob in Medicina Doctorem, virum literatum, artis suæ peritissimum, morum honestate probatissimum ad te mittimus non quia libenter eo careremus sed quoniam tibi tanquam nobis volumus et cogitamus facere benè. Eum ut pari cum gratia a nobis accipias et honore merito persequaris etiam atque etiam rogamus." To the Czarina she says, "Non solum obstetricem expertam et peritam misimus partûs dolores scientia leniat, sed medicum etiam nostrum qui nostram valetudinem curare solebat prædictum D. Jacob unà amandamus, hominem vobis antea cognitum, fide plenam ut medica arte in qua excellit obstetricis actiones dirigat et vestræ valetudini fideliter inserviat."

Dr. Goodall calls him Robert James, on the supposition, as we conceive, that his surname in the Annals and in the letters of Q. Elizabeth had, as was then customary, been translated into latin. In this, however, we suspect that Dr. Goodall was mistaken. Our physician was known, and is still remembered in Russia, as Dr. Jacob, and is so mentioned by the late sir George Lefevre, M.D. in his Sketch of the Origin and present State of Medicine and of Medical Institutions in Russia.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of the Coll. of Phys. i. 89. Goodall's Coll. of Phys. Epist. Dedic. & 328.

ROBERT LUSHER, elected from Westminster to Trinity college 1581, B.A. 1585-6, M.A. 1589, has greek verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Alumni Westmon. 56.

THOMAS MARTYN, a younger son of John Martyn, gent., was born at Cerne in Dorsetshire, and educated first at Winchester school and then at New college Oxford. After two years of probation he was in 1539 admitted perpetual fellow of New college. He subsequently travelled in France as tutor to certain young gentlemen, and applied himself to the study of the civil law, wherein he acquired great proficiency, taking the degree of doctor in that faculty at Bourges. In 1553 he resigned his fellowship at New college. He served for Hindon in Wiltshire in the parliaments of 2 April and 12 Nov. 1554, and was admitted an advocate 15 Jan. 1554-5. About that period he was official of the archdeaconry of Berks, chancellor to Gardiner bishop of Winchester, and a master in chancery. He was incorporated doctor of civil law at Oxford 1 July 1555. Dr. Martyn took a conspicuous part in the proceedings against bishop Hooper, Dr. Rowland Taylor, John Taylor alias Cardmaker, John Careless, archbishop Cranmer, and other protestants: but it appears that he interfered to procure the discharge of Robert Horneby, groom of the chamber to the princess Elizabeth, who had been committed to the marshalsea for refusing to hear mass. In May and June 1555 he was at Calais, apparently in attendance upon bishop Gardiner the lord-chancellor. In the parliament which met 21 October that year he again represented Hindon.

In July 1556 he occurs as one of the masters of the requests, and was employed with sir Roger Cholmeley to examine Silvester Taverner on a charge of having embezzled the queen's plate, they being empowered to put him to such tortures as by their discretion should be thought convenient. In Sept. 1556 it was intended that he should succeed Dr. Wotton as ambassador at the French court, but the design seems not to have taken effect. In October in that year he was despatched by the privy-council to king Philip at Ghent, touching the contemplated marriage of the duke of Savoy to the princess Elizabeth, and also with respect to the trade between England and the states of the Low-countries. The king sent him to the states to treat with them on the latter subject. In June 1557 he was one of the council of the north, and in the following month he occurs in a commission with the earl of Westmoreland, bishop Tunstal, and Robert Hyndmer, LL.D., for the settlement of certain differences between England and Scotland, which had been occasioned by the inroads of the Grahams and others. He was returned for Ludgarshall in Wiltshire to the parliament which met 20 Jan. 1557-8. On 13 May 1558 he and others were authorized to bring to the torture, if they should so think good, one French, a prisoner in the tower. He was highly obnoxious to the protestants, and we have but few notices of him during the reign of Elizabeth. He appears to have been living at Buntingford in April 1561. We also find that during that reign he resided at Fenstanton in Huntingdonshire, having the impropriate rectory of that parish and the annexed chapel of Hilton. Ultimately he settled at Steeple Morden in Cambridgeshire. It appears that he was returned for Dorchester to the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3. In 1587 he was incorporated in this university as doctor of civil law. In 1589 he was engaged in a dispute with John Alleyn, citizen and innholder of London, respecting the lease of a tenement and garden. On the 14th of November this matter was referred to the award of two citizens, or of William Drury, LL.D. as umpire. It is not known whether he survived that year, so remarkably fatal to eminent civilians.

By his wife Margaret, daughter of John Royse of London, he had issue Henry and Thomas, and also, as we believe, a son named Francis. Thomas was his executor, and instituted a suit in chancery to administer his personal estate, the defendants being Margaret the widow and Francis Martin.

He gave books to the libraries of New college Oxford, and Gonville and Caius college in this university.

Some protestant writers make grave imputations on his moral character. We however question whether their statements are entitled to much credit. The charge that he had played the fool as christmas lord at New college may at any rate be dismissed as frivolous.

His works are:

1. A Traictise declaryng and plainly proving that the pretensed Marriage of Priestes, and Professed Persons, is no marriage, but altogether unlawful, and in al ages and in al counteries in Christendome, both forbidden and also punyshed. Herewith is comprised in the later chapiters a full confutation of Doctour Poynetes boke, intitled a defense for the marriage of Priestes. Lond. 4to. 1554.

2. Orations to archbishop Cranmer, and disputation and conferences with him on matters of religion, 1555 and 1556. In Fox's Acts & Monuments.

3. Examination of John Careless, 25 April 1556. In Fox's Acts & Monuments.

4. Examination of Elizabeth Young, 1558. In Fox's Acts & Monuments.

5. Historica Descriptio complectens vitam ac res gestas beatissimi viri Gulielmi Wicami quondam Vintoniensis Episcopi et Angliæ Cancellarii et fundatoris duorum collegiorum Oxoniæ et Vintoniæ. Lond. 4to. 1597. Oxford, 4to. 1690.

6. On the management of fishes, coneys, pigeons, artichokes, strawberries, musk-melons, pompions, roses, cherries, &c. MS. Lansd. 101. art. 9.

7. Letters. The number of these now extant does not appear to be large. Three to the earl of Devonshire have been printed.

Arms: A. 2 bars G. on each 3 bezants.

Bale, ix. 98. Pits, 761. Coote's Civilians, 39. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 500. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 148. Strype's Mem. ii. 387; iii. 168—170, 180, 183, 260, 308, 321—328. Strype's Cranmer, 53, 330, 331, 352, 371, 376, 381, 396,

418, 457; App. p. 262. Strype's Parker, 53, 504; App. p. 15. Collier's Alleyn Papers, 4—7. Collett's Cat. of Caius Coll. Libr. i. 14, 70. Herbert's Ames, 726, 830, 1587, 1588, 1734. Lowth's Wykeham, p. ix. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619. Parker's Sceł. Cantab. 218. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 65—68, 87, 174. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 105, 150. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Watt's Bibl. Brit. 650. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 374. Jardine on Torture, 20, 75, 76. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, ii. 471, 477, 479. Parker Correspondence, p. ix, 483. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 516. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 212, 217, 446, 447, 542. Zurich Letters, iii. 166. Pilkington's Works, ed. Scholefield, 549. MS. Baker, xxiv. 187. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 166. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 53; ii. 225, 247. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 167. MS. Harl. 374. fo. 23. Gough's Anecd. of Topog. ii. 393. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 649; vii. 78, 343, 749; viii. 44, 49—51, 54, 57, 62, 65, 68, 91, 97, 99, 163—170, 301, 537, 538, 552, 580, 764. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 38, 45, 52, 60, 72.

THOMAS PENNY, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 20 May 1550, B.A. 1551-2, M.A. 1559, became prebendary of Newington in the church of S. Paul 2 March 1559-60. He was sworn a fellow of his college 1560. Having been appointed to preach one of the Spital sermons in 1565, archbishop Parker objected to him, believing him to be ill-affected to the church establishment. Soon afterwards he travelled into various parts of Europe, residing for some time in Switzerland, where it is supposed he was at the death of Conrad Gesner in December 1565, and it has been conjectured that he assisted Wolf in arranging the plants and memorials of their deceased friend. He also visited the island of Majorca. It is probable that he took the degree of M.D. abroad. Certain it is that he afterwards practised physic in London with reputation. It is said that he was a fellow of the college of physicians.

On 25 May 1577 he with eight others subscribed a letter to Thomas Cartwright commending his conduct with respect to ecclesiastical matters. About the close of the same year he was deprived of his prebend for nonconformity.

He died in 1589, and left his papers to Drs. Muffet and Turner. Dr. Turner the great botanist had died in 1568, so that it was probably his son Peter Turner, M.D. who is intended.

He was indubitably a man of great attainments in the natural history, and especially the botany of his time: Gerard styles him "a second Dioscorides for his singular knowledge of plants." That he had diligently searched both the northern and southern parts of England is manifest from the variety of rare plants discovered by him and communicated to Lobel and Gerard. He was personally known to Gesner and Camerarius, and frequently supplied them with rare plants. There seems to be no doubt that he was also intimate with Crusius, whom he furnished with a variety of curious articles inserted in his Rariores and in the Exoticæ. Dr. Penny brought from Majorca the hypericum balearicum, which Clusius named myrtocistus Pennæi after him, as he did a gentian now the swertia perennis. The same of the geranium tuberosum. The cornus herbacea, that beautiful native of the Cheviot hills, was first revealed to the curious by this industrious naturalist. He was also one of the first englishmen who studied insects.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

2. Letters to Camerarius, 1585. In Trew's collections.

3. Entomological collections, which, with those of Gesner and Dr. Edward Wotton, formed the basis of Muffet's Theatrum Insectorum.

Pultency's Bot. Sketches, i. 83. Newcourt's Repert. i. 188. Strype's Parker, 243, 414. Strype's Grindal, 185, 302. Strype's Whitgift, 234. Brook's Puritans, ii. 246; iii. 504. Grindal's Remains, 348. Parker Correspondence, 264. Zurich Letters, ii. 147, 203, 204.

ROBERT PRIEST, a native of Middlesex, was matriculated a pensioner of Peterhouse 26 Oct. 1567, proceeded B.A. 1569-70, commenced M.A. 1573, had the university licence to practise physic 1578, and was created M.D. 1580. On 22 Dec. 1582 he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, and was afterwards probably admitted a fellow, for in 1589 the college appointed him, Drs. Atslow, Browne, and Farmery to prepare the formulæ of syrups, juleps, and decoctions for the Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Priest is author of:

A translation into english of Stirpium Historiæ Pemptades, by Rembert Dodoens. This was executed at the expence of John Norton the printer. Dr. Priest dying soon after it was completed, the manuscript came into the hands of John Gerard, and forms the foundation of his Herbal or General History of Plants. Lobel was of opinion that Dr. Priest's

knowledge of the latin language was not equal to the undertaking, and points out instances of his insufficiency.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Physicians, i. 108. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 119—121.

WILLIAM SANDERSON, of Northumberland, was matriculated as a sizar of Christ's college 12 November 1549, proceeded B.A. 1551-2, and was elected a fellow of that college. In 1555 he commenced M.A., subscribing the roman catholic articles. In 1569 he was presented to the rectory of Terrington S. Clement, Norfolk, by George Gardiner, D.D. patron for that turn, and in the same year the queen presented him to the vicarge of that church. At or about the same period he was preacher to the town of King's Lynn. He occurs in 1572 as a commissioner for discovery of popish recusants in Norfolk. In 1573 articles were exhibited in the ecclesiastical court against him. Amongst other things he was accused of having called the curate a dumb dog and a camelion priest; exhorted the people to pray to God to change the queen's heart that she might set forth true doctrine and worship; stigmatised appointed holy days and the churching of women as jewish ceremonies, and attributed the existing dearth to the divine judgment against unpreaching and scandalous ministers. What resulted we know not. The queen, in consideration of his being preacher at Lynn, granted him a dispensation from residence on his vicarage of Terrington during his life, but he appears to have avoided that preferment in 1574. He occurs in 1583 as one of the Norfolk divines who hesitated to subscribe archbishop Whitgift's three articles. He probably died in 1589.

We meet with the following, which no doubt relates to this person:

Conference had the 28th of June, between doctor Stokes of Lenne, and Mr. Saunderson, Master of Arts, and preacher of Lenne upon occasion offerid in the pulpit by Mr. Saunderson the 24th of June, in the presence of John Bacster and Richard Mason, Scole-masters of Lenne [upon the sacrament]. MS.C.C.C.C. 101, p. 245.

Andrew Willet reckons him as one of the eminent preachers educated in Christ's college.

Brook's Puritans, i. 273. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 73. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 702. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 96. Strype's Parker, 361, 452. Strype's Annals, ii. App. p. 135. Willet's Ded. to Harm. on 1 Sam.

WILLIAM SCOTT has verses in the university collection on the deaths of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551. He proceeded M.A., but whether here or elsewhere we cannot discover, and was instituted to the vicarage of Walton-in-le-Soken Essex 16 Jan. 1588-9, but resigned same about June following.

Newcourt's Repert. ii. 638.

ROBERT BISHOP, who was probably a native of Great Yarmouth, was admitted of Corpus Christi college in 1557, proceeded B.A. 1559, and was in 1560 elected a fellow of that society. He commenced M.A. 1563, and was created LL.D. 1570. On the 7th of October in the last-mentioned year he was admitted an advocate. In 1572 he was in a commission for the examination of papists in Norfolk. In 1577 he became commissary of the bishop of Norwich within the archdeaconry of Norfolk. In 1585 he was constituted steward of the admiralty court of Great Yarmouth, which office he appears to have retained till his death in January 1589-90. He was buried in the church of S. Martin at the Plain Norwich on the 27th of that month.

He is author of:

Brevis oratio coram illustrissima regina Elizabetha collegium Corporis Christi Cantab. invisente 9 Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 90.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 320, 461. Coote's Civilians, 49. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, ii. 361. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 656; iv. 370.

WILLIAM ASHBY, son of Everard Ashby, esq., of Loseby in the county of Leicester, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Bawde of Somerby in the same county, was a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse, and in 1566 was created M.A. In, if not before, 1576 he was employed in the office of secretary Walsingham, whom he accompanied on his embassy to Scotland in 1583. He represented Grantham in the parliament which met 29 Oct. 1586. On 13 April 1587 the queen addressed a letter to the dean and chapter of Ely, authorising them to make

a lease of the manors of Doddington and Thriplow, and the parsonage of Hinxton, parcel of the temporalities of the bishopric of Ely, then vacant, to Mr. Ashby her trusty and well-beloved servant. Secretary Walsingham also wrote supporting the application. The dean and chapter hesitated to seal the lease, and wrote to lord Burghley their high-steward on the subject. In June 1588 he was dispatched to Scotland as the queen's resident ambassador at that court. His death occurred in Jan. 1589-90, apparently as he was on his return from his embassy, for there is a letter from him to lord Burghley, dated Morpeth, on the 9th of that month. Robert Naunton, afterwards secretary of state (son of his sister Elizabeth) was his secretary in Scotland.

Mr. Ashby married ...... Newton, but died without issue.

He is author of:

A considerable number of letters, principally relating to his embassy in Scotland. One has been printed.

Arms: A. a lion rampant S. a chief G.

Another William Ashby, a relative of the person here noticed, represented Chichester in the parliament of 19 Nov. 1592. He was also mixed up with Scottish affairs.

Birch's Eliz. i. 369, 370. Correspondence of Eliz. & James VI. 49, 62. MS. Cotton. MS. Harl. 4647. art. 1—6. MS. Lansd. 54. art. 32. Murdin's State Papers, 788, 790. Life of Sir Robt. Naunton, 2. Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 298, 493, 557. Strype's Annals, iii. 467, 468. App. p. 186; iv. 201. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 387, 390. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 112, 133. Wright's Eliz. ii. 392. Zurich Letters, ii. 285.

LAURENCE HUMPHREY was born at Newport Pagnel in Buckinghamshire about 1527, and was educated in this university. We presume that he was the Humphrey matriculated in Nov. 1544 as a pensioner of Christ's college, but whose christian name is either imperfectly or erroneously entered, and this supposition is strengthened by the circumstance that Dr. Willet names him as one of the eminent preachers who had received their education in that college. Removing to Oxford he was made demy of Magdalen college 1547, was educated there under John Harley, schoolmaster, afterwards bishop of Hereford, proceeded B.A. 1549, and soon afterwards became perpetual fellow. In 1552 he was created M.A.

Having applied himself closely to theological studies, he entered into the sacred function. On the accession of queen Mary he left the kingdom and went to Basle. He afterwards removed to Zurich, and we find his name subscribed to a letter from the exiles at Zurich to their brethren at Frankfort, dated 13 Oct. 1554. On 24 Dec. 1554 he had leave of absence from the college, but at that time he was already abroad. The president, vice-president, deans, and bursars of the college renewed this permission 15 June 1555, giving leave to Humphrey, "who in the opinion of all was much commended for his life and conversation, as also for the excellency of his learning and wit, that he might freely, for the cause of study, travel into transmarine parts for one year, conditionally that he contain himself from those places that are suspected to be heretical or favourers of heresy, and that also he refrain from the company, who are, or were, authors of heresy or heretical opinions, &c." At Zurich he associated with Parkhurst, Jewel, and other exiles, and lodged in the house of Christopher Froscover the printer. He highly extols the hospitality and kindness of the magistrates and ministers of the town, which he styles "incredibilis humanitas et civium omnia officia charitatis plenissima." In July 1556 he was expelled from his fellowship at Magdalen college in consequence of staying abroad more than a year. On 23 April 1558 he was admitted into the english congregation at Geneva.

On queen Mary's death Humphrey returned to England. Having during his absence maintained a correspondence with the divines at Geneva, he is said to have brought back with him at his return into England so much of the Calvinian both in doctrine and discipline, that the best that could be said of him was, that he was a moderate and conscientious nonconformist. Immediately after his arrival in England he was restored to his fellowship, and in 1560 he was appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford. On 11 Dec. 1561 he was elected president of Magdalen college, though not without much opposition from the catholic party.

He became B.D. 10 June 1563, and was

created D.D. 10 July following. About this time it is said that he, Thomas Sampson, and Andrew Kingsmil, were the only clergymen in Oxford who preached on Sundays, and even they did not do so constantly.

On 3 March 1563-4 Dr. Humphrey, with his friend, Thomas Sampson, and four other divines who refused to wear the vestments, were cited to appear before archbishop Parker and his colleagues at Lambeth. Upon their appearance the archbishop urged the opinions of foreign divines, as Peter Martyr and Martin Bucer, with the view of bringing them to conformity. This indeed proved ineffectual, for their judgments remained unconvinced. They requested that they might be dismissed, and return to Oxford; but this the archbishop refused, intending to bring them before the privy council. After attendance for some time, they prepared a supplication in a very elegant but submissive style, which they presented to the archbishop, the bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, and Lincoln, and other commissioners. They wrote also to the earl of Leicester, but all to no purpose. They could not procure their release, but were obliged to continue their attendance. The commissioners themselves were divided in opinion. Some wished to have their reasons answered, and the habits enforced; others were for a connivance. But the archbishop, who was at the head of the commission, would abate nothing. On 29 April he peremptorily declared in open court, "that they should conform to wear the square cap and no hats, in their long gowns; to wear the surplice with non-regents' hoods in the choirs, according to ancient custom; and to communicate kneeling, with wafer bread; or immediately part with their preferment." To this they replied that their consciences would not suffer them to comply, whatever might be the consequences. Upon this they were still kept under confinement; but the storm fell chiefly upon Thomas Sampson. They underwent several other examinations, and were at length released on their signing a pacific proposition, by which they seemed to allow the lawfulness of the vestments, though on account of the inexpediency of them they declined to use them. They qualified their subscription, however, with the reserve of the apostle, "All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient. All things are lawful, but all things edify not." Dr. Humphrey about the same time wrote a letter to the queen, in which he addressed her majesty as follows: "Kings being kindled with zeal for the house of God have removed all the relics of superstition; so that no token thereof remained. This form and pattern of reformation is then perfect, when there is no blemish in the face, and when in religion and ceremonies nothing is taken from the enemies of the truth. You know that in things indifferent, especially those which are in controversy, it is lawful for every man, without prejudice to others, to have his full persuasion, and that the conscience ought not in any case to be bound. That the matter which we handle is agreeable to religion and equity, I think there is no man that doubteth. Seeing, therefore, the thing which we request is honest, and that which is commanded is doubtful; and they who make the request are your most loving and obedient subjects and ministers of the word, why should your mercy, O Queen! which is usually open for all, be shut up from us? You being the Prince will not give place to your subjects; yet being merciful you may spare them who are in misery. You will not disannul a public decree; yet you may mitigate it. You cannot abolish a law; yet you may grant a toleration. It is not meet you should follow every man's affections; yet it is most right and convenient that the mind and conscience be not forced.

"We do not go about, O most gracious Queen, to bear rule who ought to be subjects; but we would that reason the Queen of Queens should rule, and that the humble entreaty of the ministers of Christ might obtain that which religion commandeth. Wherefore, most noble Prince, I do in most humble sort request and earnestly desire that your majesty would seriously and attentively consider the majesty of the glorious Gospel, the equity of the cause, the small number of workmen, the greatness of the harvest, the multitude of tares, the grievousness of the punishment, the lightness of the fault, the sighs of the good, the triumphs of the

wicked, and the mischiefs of the times."

Dr. Humphrey having procured his liberty, retired for a time to the house of a pious widow Mrs. Warcup. Whilst his case was under the consideration of the commissioners, the bishop of Winchester had presented him to a small living in the diocese of Salisbury, but bishop Jewel, his professed friend and intimate acquaintance, refused to admit him; and protested he never would admit him till he obtained some good assurance of his conformity. "God," said the bishop, "is not the author of confusion, but of peace; and diversity in the worship of God is deformity, and a sufficient cause of deprivation." Dr. Humphrey, in a letter to the bishop dated 20 Dec. 1565, replied, "That his lordship's objection had but little ground to rest upon; that he never was the author of confusion; that he had ever lived in peace and concord with his brethren, and in due obedience to his superiors, and, by the grace of God, he was still resolved so to do; and that if diversity in outward ceremonies be deformity, if it be any confusion, if it be a sufficient cause of deprivation, if conformity be a necessary part of the ministry; if all this come not from the pope," said he, "and if it existed before popery, then I am much deceived. But whatever he called it, whether order or disorder, it was of very little consequence. He assured his lordship that he did not mean to innovate, nor to violate the ecclesiastical ordinances." Jewel, however, seems to have remained inflexible, for it does not appear that Humphrey was admitted.

Upon the publication of the advertisements for enforcing a more strict conformity, Dr. Humphrey wrote to secretary Cecil, earnestly desiring him to use all his influence to stop their execution. In this letter, dated 23 April 1566, he says, "I am sorry that the old sore is broken out again, to the calamity of many, and to the wonder and sorrow of all. The cause is not so good, in my poor opinion, as it is represented. The trouble is greater than we imagine. The inhibition of preaching, how strange and lamentable! The cries of numbers awaken the pity of God and man. The book of advertisements contains many things, which, on many accounts, are much disliked by wise men. The execution of it, which has hitherto been vehement, has greatly agitated and spoiled all. I humbly request you to be a means with the queen's majesty, to put a stop to the execution of it, and that the book may sleep in silence. The people in these days require other kind of advertisements. We stand in need of unity and concord; but these advertisements have produced greater variety and discord than was ever known before. To your wisdom and goodness I refer all."

In 1566 the queen visited the university of Oxford, and was present at a divinity act, in which Dr. Humphrey was respondent, and Drs. Godwin, Westphaling, Overton, Calfhill, and Peirce were opponents. Bishop Jewel acted as moderator. It was during this visit that her majesty said with a smile to Dr. Humphrey, as he drew near to kiss her hand, "Mr. Doctor, that loose gown becomes you mighty well. I wonder your notions should be so narrow."

The earl of Leicester, in a letter to the university of Oxford dated 26 March 1567, made honourable mention of Dr. Humphrey, and warmly recommended him to the office of vicechancellor of that university.

On 21 July 1568 he was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting Corpus Christi college Oxford, and ejecting the catholics from that society. On 7 March 1568-9 he was incorporated D.D. in this university, being presented by Dr. Longworth.

On 13 March 1570-1 he became dean of Gloucester, and consented to wear the habits. On this occasion he wrote to Burghley the lord-treasurer, "That he had received his letter, and perceived his care for the bettering of his state. That he was loath her majesty or any other honourable person should think that he was forgetful of his duty, or so far off from obedience, but that he would submit himself to those orders in that place where his being and living was. And therefore he had yielded."

On the death of the learned bishop Jewel, Dr. Humphrey was sent for to preach the funeral sermon, but as he had left Oxford on account of the plague and could not be found, Giles Laurence preached in his stead.

He was commissary or vicechancellor of the university of Oxford in 1571, and

till about June 1577. During the period he held the office, the title of commissary was dropped, and that of vicechancellor only used. On 31 August 1572 he on behalf of the university of Oxford made a latin oration to the queen at Woodstock. He made another latin oration to her majesty at the same place 11 Sept. 1575.

On 14 July 1576 he was in a commission to visit the diocese of Gloucester. In 1578 he, with Thomas Wilson dean of Worcester, John Hammond, LL.D., and John Still, D.D., afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, were sent to the diet at Smalcald touching the ubiquitarian controversy. On 14 Oct. 1580 he was removed to the deanery of Winchester. This preferment he held till his death. He was one of the divines appointed in 1583 by the university of Oxford to preach against the catholic doctrines and confer with any catholic. In 1584 he was again commissioned to visit the diocese of Gloucester.

He died 1 Feb. 1589-90 in his grand climacteric, and was buried at the upper end of the inner chapel of Magdalen college, where a monument was erected on the south wall over his grave, bearing the following inscription:

> *M. S. Laurentio Humfredo SS. Theologiæ in Academia Doctori et Professori Regio per annos 28 P.M. hujus Collegii Præsidi Justina Dormeria filia natu maxima patri suo venerabili æviteni obsequii ergo H. M. mærens posuit. obiit kal. Feb. Anno Salutis 1589, ætatis suæ 63.*
>
> *Tumulum recentem, sta, (moriæ precium est) lege*
> *Nove at sepultum huic quempiam cave creduas*
> *Humfredus alpha Theologum subtus situ est.*
> *Studio, labore, lectione, acumine,*
> *Varro alter Hilluo literarum maximus.*
> *Pietatis orbis Christianus testis est.*
> *Venta hoic decano, Magdalena præsidi*
> *Per hospitali debuit sat hospes I.*

According to Wood, Dr. Humphrey did not live happily with his wife. He had married, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, Joan, daughter of Andrew Inkfordby of Ipswich, by whom he had seven sons, (one of whom, Laurence, fellow of Magdalen college, was proctor of the university of Oxford 1600), and five daughters. His widow died 27 Aug. 1611, aged 74, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Steeple-Barton, Oxfordshire, where a comely monument was erected to her memory by her eldest daughter, Justina, wife of Caspar Dormer, esq.

Dr. Humphrey was, according to Wood, a great and general scholar, an able linguist, a deep divine, and for his excellency of style, exactness of method, and substance of matters in his writings, he went beyond most of our theologists. He was considered one of the chiefs of the puritan party, and stocked his college with a generation of nonconformists, which could not be rooted out in many years after his decease. He sowed, too, in the divinity schools the seeds of calvinism, and laboured to create in the younger sort such a strong hatred against the catholics, as if nothing but divine truths were to be found in the one, and nothing but abominations were to be seen in the other. So zealous was he against the catholics, that he got the title of Papistomastix. He was particularly intimate with lord Burghley, who, even before he consented to wear the habits, was desirous that he should be preferred to a bishopric.

His works are:

1. Origenis tres dialogi de recta fide contra Marcionistas. In Origenis Opera, Basle, fol. 1571, vol. ii. p. 811. Dedication to sir Anthony Cavura, knt., dated Basle, 6 August, 1557. It is a paraphrase rather than a translation.

2. Epistola de Græcis Literis et Homeri Lectione et Imitatione ad præsidem et socios collegii Magdalen. Oxon. In *Κερας Αμαλθειας, η ωκεανος των εξηγησεων Ωμηρικων, ἐκ των του Εὐσταθείου παρεκβυλῶν συνηρμοσμένων*, i.e. Copiæ Cornu sive Oceanus Enarrationum Homericarum, ex Eustathii in eundem commentariis concinnaturum, Hadriano Junio autore. Basle, 1558.

3. De religionis conservatione et reformatione vera; deque primatu regum et magistratuum, & obedientia illis ut summis in terra Christi vicariis, præstanda, liber. Basle, 8vo. 1559.

4. De ratione interpretandi authores. Basle, 8vo. 1559. Dedicated to sir Thomas Wroth. At the end of the volume is the Prophecy of Obadiah in hebrew and latin, and Philo de judice in greek and latin, done by our author Humphrey.

5. Optimates, sive de nobilitate, ejusque antiquâ origine, naturâ, disciplinâ, &c., lib. 3. Basle, 8vo. 1560. At the end is Philonis Judæi de nobilitate, translated from the greek. An english translation appeared with this title: The

Nobles, or of Nobilitye. The original nature, dutyes, ryght, and christian Institucion thereof, in three Bookes. Fyrste eloquentlye written in Latine, by Lawrence Humfrey, D. of Divinitye, and Presidente of Magdaleine Colledge in Oxforde, late englished. Whereto, for the readers commoditye, and matters affinitye, is coupled the small treatyse of Philo, a Jewe. By the same Author, out of the Greeke Latined, nowe also Englished. London, 12mo. 1563.

6. Oratio Woodstochiæ habita ad illustriss. R. Elizab. 31 Aug. 1572. Lond. 4to. 1572, and in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, i. 583.

7. Joannis Juelli Angli, Episcopi Sarisburiensis vita & mors, eiusq. veræ doctrinæ defensio, cum refutatione quorundam objectorum, Thomæ Hardingi, Nicol. Sanderi, Alani Copi, Hieronymi Osorii Lusitani, Pontaci Burdegalensis. London, 4to. 1573. Prefixed also to Juelli Opera, fol. 1600. Dedicated to abp. Parker and Sandys bishop of London, at whose desire the work was written. An english abridgment is prefixed to Jewell's Apology, and his Epistle to Scipio, edit. 1685.

8. Oratio in Aula Woodstoc, habita ad illustriss. R. Elizab. an. 1575. Lond. 4to. 1575. Reprinted in Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 585—599.

9. Jesuitismi pars prima; sive de praxi Romanæ curiæ contra resp. & principes; & de nova legatione jesuitarum in Angliam, προθεράπεια & premonitio ad Anglos. Cui adjuncta est concio ejusdem argumenti. Edit. secunda. Lond. 8vo. 1581, 1582. And in vol. 3 of Doctrina Jesuitarum per varios authores. Rochelle, 6 vols. 8vo. 1585, 1586.

10. Pharisaismus vetus et novus, sive de fermento Pharisaerum et Jesuitarum vitando; concio habita apud Oxonienses in die cinerum MDLXXXII in Matth. xvi. Marc. viii. Luc. xii. Lond. 1582; in Doctrina Jesuitarum, &c. vol. 2.; and in the works of William Whitaker, Geneva, fol. 1620. vol. i. p. 240.

11. Jesuitismi pars secunda: Puritanopapismi, seu doctrinæ Jesuiticæ aliquot rationibus ab Edm. Campiano comprehensæ, & à Joh. Duræo defensæ, confutatio &c. Lond. 8vo. 1584. And in vol. 2 of Doctrina Jesuitarum per varios authores. Rochelle, 6 vols. 8vo. 1585, 1586.

12. Apologetica Epistola ad Academiæ Oxoniensis Cancellarium. Rochelle, 8vo. 1585.

13. An edition of John Shepreve's Summa & synopsis Novi Testamenti distichis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa, was revised and corrected by Humphrey. Oxford, 8vo. 1586. It is printed also in Gemma Fabri. Lond. 1598.

14. Seven Sermons against Treason, on 1 Sam. xxvi. 8, 9, 10, 11, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1588; Oxford, 8vo. 1588. Dedicated to the earl of Leicester.

15. Antidiploma. MS. cited in Apologia ministrorum Lincoln. 4to. 1605.

16. Translation of Origen of true faith, with a preface to the same author.

17. S. Cyril's Commentaries upon Isaiah, translated into Latin. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

18. Consensus patrum de justificatione.

19. Answer to "The displaying of the protestantes and sundry their practises." [by Miles Hoggard.] Lond. 16mo. 1556. Written conjointly with Robert Crowley.

20. Index to Forster's Hebrew Lexicon.

21. Latin and greek verses, (*a*) on the deaths of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551; (*b*) prefixed to John Fox's Comment. de Christo triumphante. Basle, 1556; (*c*) prefixed to Johannis Bernardi Orat. de vera tranq. Lond. 1568; (*d*) at the beginning and end of his Oratio in Aula Woodstoc. 1575, and in the folio edition of Bale de Scriptoribus; (*e*) on the death of James Pilkington bishop of Durham. in MS. Hunter, 22. art. 26; (*f*) before sir Thomas Chaloner, De Republicâ Anglorum, 1579; (*g*) at the end of Jesuitismi pars prima, 1581; (*h*) prefixed to Johannis Casi Speculum moralium quæstionum in ethic. Oxford, 4to. 1585; (*i*) on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587; (*j*) on Shepreve's Summa et synopsis Novi Testamenti, in Gemma Fabri 1598; (*k*) prayer for queen Elizabeth in latin verse: in MS. Rawlinson. Poet. 108 f. 8 b.; (*l*) In fenestris magnæ cameræ præsidis collegii Magdalen. quæ episcoporum illius domus alumnorum nomina continent. MS. Br. Twyne, 223.

22. Letters. Several have been printed.

There is an ancient portrait of Dr. Humphrey in Magdalen college school. His face is amongst two hundred and twenty-two or thereabouts, painted on the top of the wall next under the roof of the picture gallery at Oxford. An

engraved portrait is in the Heroologia. Of this there is a reduced copy in Lupton's Modern Protestant Divines.

Arms: O. on a cheveron betw. 3 fleurs-de-lis S. as many bezants.

Willet's Ded. to Harm. on 1st Sam. Brook's Puritans, i. 363. Rymer, xv. 774. Bale, 714. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 421. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss. i. 135, 557. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 317, 322, 329, App. 100, 101, 104, 105, 116, 329. Geneva Register. Bloxam's Reg. of Magd. Coll. Oxon. ii. pref. p. lvi. Notes and Queries, v. 554. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837. ii. 406; iii. 91, 152. Brit. Bibl. ii. 610. Gorham's Gleanings, 155, 447. Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. Holland's Heroologia, 208. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 537. Lupton's Mod. Prot. Divines, 292. Granger. Herbert's Ames, 831, 852, 1060, 1071, 1263, 1402, 1403, 1602, 1655, 1803. Peck's Desid. Cur. ed. 1779; 275, 276. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 102, 189, 230. Wood's Annals, i. 636; ii. 121, 122, 152, 155—158, 161, 165, 169, 173, 179, 215, 218, 228, 240, 275, 398 n, 623, 843, 954. Strype's Cranmer, 239, 264, 314, 358, 393, 449. Strype's Cheke, 107. Strype's Aylmer, 33. Strype's Annals, i. 109, 254, 406, 464, 466, 467, 469, 474—488, 563, App. 62, 67, 68; ii. 6, 102, 107, 228, 451, 658; iii. 73, 502, 506, App. 207, 212. Strype's Grindal, 105, 212, 257. Strype's Whitgift, 23, 99, 132, 216. Strype's Mem. ii. 465; iii. 53, 147, 244, 266. Strype's Parker, 112, 157, 160, 162—165, 173, 184—186, 217, 220, 243, 267, 317, 398, 413, 460, App. 53. Troubles at Frankfort, 16. Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 210. Moule's Bibl. Herald, 19. MS. Parker, 114. art. 160, 326, 336; 128. art. 2. Berkenhout, 206. Marsden's Early Puritans, 49, 82, 101. MS. Baker, vi. 351—354; xvii. 256. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 443; iii. 22, 476, 509, 562. MS. Harl. 416. art. 113, 114, 131; 417. art. 28, 29, 56, 76, 93. MS. Lansd. 8. art. 8, 45, 47; 9. art. 43; 24. art. 25; 449. art. 1, 2; 982. art. 84. Wright's Elizabeth, i. 165, 167. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Neal's Puritans, i. 136, 139, 325. Hutton Correspondence, 20. Aquepontani Concert. Eccles. Cathol. 33, 223, 334. Nicolas's Hatton, 135—137, 199, 208. Information from Rev. Dr. Bloxam.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, admitted of Corpus Christi college 1575, B.A. 1579, is we believe author of:

1. The Complaint of England. Wherein it is clearly prooved that the practises of Traitrous Papists against the state of this Realme, and the person of her Majestie, are in Divinitie unlawfull, odious in Nature, and ridiculous in pollicie. In the which they are reprooved of wilful blindnes, in that they see not the filthines of the Romish government: and convinced of desperate madnesse, in that they feare not the mischiefs of Spanish invasion: The former whereof is exemplified by the Popes practises both here in England, and abroad in other countries: the later by the Spaniard's outrage, in his exactions raised upon Naples, and his tyrannies executed in the Indies. Lastly the necessitie, equitie, and benefits of the late proceeding in justice are set downe; with a friendly warning to seditious Papists for their amendment; and an effectual consolation to faithfull subjectes for their incouragement. Lond. 4to. 1587. Dedicated to Sir George Barne, knight, lord mayor of London, and the aldermen his brethren and assistants.

2. Latin verses prefixed to the foregoing.

Another of the same name was of S. John's college, B.A. 1572.

Herbert's Ames, 1173. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 477. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

JOHN SWAN, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college 20 May 1569, B.A. 1572, M.A. 1576, B.D. 1583, is author of:

1. Latin verses prefixed to W. Kemp's Education of Children, 1588.

2. A Treatise touching Antichrist, wherein the place, the time, the forme, the workmen, the upholders, the proceeding, and lastly the ruine and overthrow of the kingdome of Antichrist is plainly laid open out of the Worde of God: wherein also many darke places, both of Daniell and the Revelations, are made manifest: By Lambertus Danæus; translated. Lond. 4to. 1589.

Herbert's Ames, 1354.

EDWARD FRANKLIN, after being educated at Eton, became a member of Catharine hall, and was B.A. 1569-70, and M.A. 1578.

He has a latin epigram in the collection presented to queen Elizabeth by the scholars of Eton at Windsor castle in 1563.

JAMES HILL, of Lancashire, was educated at Eton, and subsequently at S. John's college, proceeding B.A. 1568-9. On 28 March 1572 he was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation, and in the same year commenced M.A. He was appointed a college preacher at the feast of S. Mark 1758, and proceeded B.D. 1579. On the representation of Dr. Legge's tragedy of Richard the third at S. John's, at the bachelor's commencement 1570-80, he acted the part of Howard. On 26 Jan. 1582-3 he was admitted a senior fellow.

He has a latin epigram in the collection presented to queen Elizabeth at

Windsor castle by the scholars of Eton in 1563.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 346, 349, 365. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 75. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 371.

ALEXANDER FITZJEFFRY matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in December 1560, proceeded B.A. 1562-3, and was soon afterwards elected a fellow. On 9 April 1565 we find him writing to sir William Cecil, assuring him of his devotion to his interests and his desire to fulfil the charge with which he had been entrusted, but we know not the nature of such charge. He commenced M.A. in 1566, and gave up his fellowship in 1568. In or about 1584 he preached at Lostwithiel in Cornwall, against the popish manner of fasting. Henry Cæsar, then vicar of that place and afterwards dean of Ely, reported that he had preached false doctrine. Articles being subsequently exhibited against Mr. Cæsar, his conduct in respect of Mr. Fitzjeffry's sermon formed one of the accusations.

We take him to have been the father of Charles Fitzjeffry the poet, whom we shall hereafter have occasion to notice.

MS. Searle. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 250. Lodge's Memoirs of the Cæsar Family, 44. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 607.

THOMAS PHILIPSON, M.A. of Oxford, was incorporated here 1573. In or about 1578 he became principal of S. Mary hall at Oxford, and held the office for several years. The precise time at which he vacated it appears to be unknown. He was reputed a strict disciplinarian.

Wood's Colleges & Halls, 672. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 300.

JOHN COOKE, born at Sherborne in Dorsetshire in 1516, was elected from Eton to King's college, being admitted a scholar 13 August 1533, and a fellow 14 August 1536. He took his degrees in arts in due course, and on 18 Nov. 1545 was enjoined by the provost of his college to study divinity. On 20 Aug. 1546 the college gave him licence to go beyond sea for two years, causa studii.

About 1558 he became head-master of S. Paul's school. By his direction and care the scholars delivered a congratulatory oration and verses in latin to queen Elizabeth on the 14th of January 1558-9, when she went through London to her coronation. Afterwards the earl of Huntingdon, on the recommendation of lord Burleigh, presented Mr. Cooke to the rectory of North Cadbury in Somersetshire.

He is author of:

Latin verses prefixed to (*a*) bishop Alley's Poor Man's Library, 1565; (*b*) Wilson's Demosthenes, 1570; (*c*) Carr's Demosthenes, 1571; (*d*) Wilson's treatise on Usury, 1575; (*e*) Barret's Alvearie, 1580; (*f*) Lloyd's Pilgrimage of Princes, 1586; (*g*) Watson's Antigone of Sophocles.

He has been confounded with John Cocke, rector of Horstead and Coltishall Norfolk, who died about 1557. One John Cooke, B.D., was admitted to the prebend of South Muskham in the church of Southwell, 23 August 1586, and died about the end of March 1590, but we know not whether this were the person who had been master of S. Paul's school. On 12 Nov. 1555 two John Cookes were matriculated in this university. One who was of King's college was B.A. 1559-60, M.A. 1564, B.D. 1572. The other was of Trinity college, B.A. 1559-60, M.A. 1563, B.D. 1570.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 70, 80, 122, 126. Alumni Eton. 149. Knight's Colet, 373. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 433. MS. Cole, xiii. 221.

FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, third and youngest son of William Walsingham, esq., of Scadbury in the parish of Chislehurst in Kent, by Joyce, daughter of Edmund Denny of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, one of the barons of the exchequer, was born about 1536. His father must have died when he was young, for his mother remarried sir John Cary, who died in 1552. After a good education at home he became a fellow-commoner of King's college, but took no degree. On leaving the university he travelled abroad, and for the sake of religion remained out of England during the reign of queen Mary. In his travels he made himself a perfect master of the laws, customs, manners, languages, and polity of the continental states.

He sat for Banbury in the parliament which assembled 23 Jan. 1558-9. In that which met 1 January 1562-3 he was returned both for Banbury and

Lyme Regis, making his election to serve for the latter town. Soon after this period he was probably employed in the service of the state in a confidential capacity. Certain it is that he was so engaged in August 1568. In October 1569 Robert Rudolphi, an italian, suspected of practices against the state, was committed to the custody of Mr. Walsingham in his house, but was discharged in the course of the following month.

In August 1570 Mr. Walsingham was sent to France, in order that, in conjunction with sir Henry Norris the resident ambassador at that court, he might effect an accord between the king and the protestant princes. When he arrived at Paris the necessary compact had been entered into, and it only remained for him to offer his congratulations thereupon. In December following he was again sent to France as resident ambassador. On 2 Feb. 1571-2 a commission issued to him, sir Thomas Smith, and Henry Killigrew, to conclude a peace with that country. The result was the treaty of Blois concluded by Walsingham and sir Thomas Smith 19 April 1572. He was in Paris during the massacre of S. Bartholomew, having been completely deceived by the crafty Charles IX. and his still more crafty and profligate mother Catharine de Medicis. He and the englishmen who took refuge in his house escaped unharmed, but the sanguinary scene made an impression upon him which was never effaced. In October 1572 Henry Killigrew was sent over to France to supply Walsingham's place during such time as he might be absent for the purpose of recovering his health.

Mr. Walsingham took his leave of the king of France 23 May 1573. On his return from his embassy, it is said that, in allusion to the civil war in the Low-countries, he told the queen that she had no reason to fear the king of Spain, for although he had a strong appetite and a good digestion, yet he had given him such a bone to pick as would take him up twenty years at least and break his teeth at last, so that her majesty had no more to do but to throw into the fire he had kindled some english fuel from time to time to keep it burning. On 20 December in the same year the queen by warrant appointed him secretary of state, and he was sworn on the following day into the office which he retained till his death. He was, says sir Robert Naunton, "one of the great engines of state, and of the times high in the queen's favour, and a watchful servant over the safety of his mistress." It appears however that in several instances he incurred the queen's displeasure, and he had not always that weight in the public councils which might have been expected from his abilities and fidelity. He took the utmost pains to procure the best intelligence. It is said that he had no less than fifty-three agents in foreign courts and eighteen spies.

On 1 December 1577 he was knighted at Windsor castle. At the new year 1577-8 he presented to the queen a gown of blue satin with rows of gold, and two small passamaine laces of Venice gold faced with powdered ermines. His lady gave two pillowbeers of cambric wrought with silk of divers colours cut. In return he received 60½ oz., and his lady 16¾ oz. of gilt plate. On 22 April 1578 he was constituted chancellor of the order of the garter. In June following he and lord Cobham were dispatched to the Netherlands to treat with Don John of Austria for a pacification with the states. Their mission was not successful. At the new year 1578-9 he presented the queen with a night-gown of tawney satin, all over embroidered and faced with satin like hair colour. Lady Walsingham gave four pair of gloves set with buttons of gold. In return he received three bowls with a cover weighing 59¾ oz., and his lady above 16 oz. of gilt plate. At the new year 1579-80 lady Walsingham presented to the queen a jewel of gold, being a scorpion of agate garnished with small sparks of rubies and diamonds. In or about July 1581 he was again dispatched as ambassador to France respecting the projected marriage of queen Elizabeth with the duc d' Anjou, and to treat for a league offensive and defensive between England and France.

A letter from him to sir Christopher Hatton, dated Boulogne 27 July 1581, with reference to a request of a slight nature which he wished to be made to the queen on behalf of Mr. Saint Barbe his brother-in-law, contains the following passage: "In the moving of the matter

it may please you to put her Majesty in mind, that in eight years' time wherein I have served her, I never yet troubled her for the benefiting of any that belonged unto me, either by kindred or otherwise; which I think never any other could say that served in the like place." On the 12th of September 1581 he addressed to the queen from Paris an extraordinary letter, reproaching her for having condemned him unheard, justifying his own conduct, and plainly telling her that if she meant to marry at her years she had no time to lose. Her meanness as regards money, which he terms "respect of charges," had, he said, ruined all her projects. It had lost Scotland, and he had cause to think it might put her in peril of the loss of England. After using strong and emphatic language as to her parsimony towards the earl of Shrewsbury who had the custody of the queen of Scots, "the bosom serpent," he thus wound up: "I conclude, therefore, (be it spoken in zeal of duty without offence to your Majesty), if this sparing and improvident course be holden on still, (the mischiefs approaching being so apparent as they are,) there is no one that serveth in the place of a Counsellor, that either weigheth his own credit, or carrieth that sound affection to your Majesty that he ought to do, that would not wish himself rather in the furthest part of Æthiopia than to enjoy the fairest palace in England. The Lord God, therefore, direct your Majestys heart to take that way of counsel that may be most for your honour and safety." He returned from France at the end of the year, and at new year's tide 1581-2 he presented her majesty at Chelsea with a pair of bracelets of gold containing sixteen pieces enamelled, there being in eight of them two small sparks of diamonds and small rubies, and in the other eight four pearls in a piece.

In August 1583 he was dispatched to Scotland to remonstrate with James VI. for putting himself into the hands of the earl of Arran, and discarding those noblemen who had maintained his authority at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. Arran's influence was such that sir Francis Walsingham could not effect the object of his embassy. He returned to England about the middle of September, and his name was inserted in the commission of oyer and terminer for Warwickshire and Middlesex, which issued on the 7th of December, and under which John Somervylle and others were convicted of high treason.

In 1584 he occurs as custos rotulorum of Hampshire and recorder of Colchester. In the same year the bailiffs, aldermen, and common council of that town made an order that he should for the time to come have the nomination of both their burgessess in parliament.

He was in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, issued 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D., was convicted of high treason. Sir Francis Walsingham had long been acquainted with all Parry's movements, and sir Robert Naunton remarks, "It is inconceivable why he suffered Dr. Parry to play so long on the hook before he hoysed him up."

In May 1585 he occurs as high-steward of the city of Winchester. On 17th August in the same year the queen granted him a lease (which was subsequently renewed) of the customs payable at certain ports; and he was elected one of the members for the county of Surrey to the parliament which met on the 23rd of November following.

The detection of the conspiracy of Anthony Babington, John Ballard, and their accomplices was owing to his sagacity. His name occurs in the special commission for Middlesex issued 5 Sept. 1586, under which they were convicted of high treason.

He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary queen of Scots in October 1586. She indirectly charged him with having counterfeited her cyphers and practised both against her life and her son's. He indignantly vindicated himself from these imputations, and she declared herself satisfied. He was again returned for Surrey to the parliament which assembled on the 29th of the same month.

In 1587 he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the same year lord Burleigh entered into private negotiations with Spain. Walsingham and Leicester were extremely averse to this, as they distinctly perceived the dangerous designs of the spanish monarch. It is clear that before this period Walsingham had obtained intelligence of

the intention of the king of Spain to invade this kingdom. The following remarkable statement on this subject has long obtained credit: "The vast Preparations that were making for a considerable time in Spain, kept all Europe in suspense, and it was not certain against whom they were design'd; though it was the general Opinion, they were to subdue the Netherlands all at once; which Spain was sensible could not be done without a greater Force by Sea as well as Land, than had been hitherto employ'd for that Service. Queen Elizabeth thought fit to be upon her Guard, and had some Jealousies that she might be aim'd at; but how to find it out was the difficulty, which at length Walsingham overcame. He had Intelligence from Madrid, that Philip had told his Council, that he had dispatch'd an express to Rome with a Letter writ with his own Hand to the Pope, acquainting him with the true Design of his Preparations, and asking his Blessing upon it; which for some Reasons he would not yet disclose to them till the return of the Courier. The Secret being thus lodg'd with the Pope, Walsingham, by the means of a Venetian Priest retained at Rome as his Spy, got a Copy of the Original Letter, which was stolen out of the Pope's Cabinet by a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, who took the Keys out of the Pope's Pocket while he slept. Upon this intelligence, Walsingham found a way to retard the Spanish Invasion for a whole Year, by getting the Spanish Bills protested at Genoa, which should have supplied them with Money to carry on their Preparations." It is worthy of remark that he had enemies who were absurd enough to accuse him of being an emissary of Spain.

On new-year's day 1588-9 sir Francis Walsingham presented the queen with a cloak and a safeguard of fair-coloured velvet laid round about and striped down, having eight loops in the fore-quarters of a broad passamaine lace of Venice gold and silver plate, the cloak lined with printed cloth of silver, and the safeguard with white sarcenet; also a doublet of white satin cut, embroidered all over with esses of Venice gold, and striped overthwart with a passemaine of Venice gold and plate. Lady Walsingham also presented a skimskyn of cloth of silver, embroidered all over very fine with beasts, fowls, and trees, of Venice gold, silver, silk, and small seed pearls, with five buttons of seed pearls lined with carnation plush; also a pair of perfumed gloves, the cuffs embroidered with seed pearls and lined with carnation velvet. In return he received 80¾ oz. of gilt plate, and his lady 20 oz. of gilt plate. In May 1589 he entertained her majesty for several days at his residence, Barn Elms.

He died at his house at Seething-lane in London on 6 April 1590, having at intervals during the eighteen preceding years suffered greatly from illness. This eminent and able minister had preferred the public interest to his own, and died so poor that his friends buried him at S. Paul's by night privately, to save expense, or, as some assert, for fear the dead body should be arrested for debt.

In the north aisle adjoining the choir of old S. Paul's was a wooden tablet thus inscribed:

Virtuti & Honori Sacrum.

Franciscus Walsinghamus, ortus familia multis seculis illustri, claritatem generis nobilitate, ingeniiq. præstantibusq. animi dotibus superavit. Puer, ingenuè domi educatus, generosis moribus artibusq. optimis animum excoluit. Adolescens, peregrinatus in exteras Regiones, earum Instituta, Linguas, Politiam, ad civilem scientiam Reiq. publicæ usum didicit. Juvenis, exilium, Maria regnante, subiit voluntarium, Religionis ergo. Serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ matura jam ætate, Orator fuit apud Gallum, turbulentissimo tempore, annis compluribus. Rursùm bis in Galliam, semel in Scotiam, semel in Belgiam, super gravissimis Principis negotiis Legatione functus est; eiq. annis sedecim ab intimis conciliis & secretis fuit, ac triennium Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastriæ. Quibus in muneribus, tanta cum prudentia, abstinentia, munificentia, moderatione, pietate, industria, & sollicitudine versatus est, ut â multis pericülis patriam liberavit, servarit Rem-publicam, conformarit pacem, juvare cunctos studerit, imprimis quos Doctrina aut Bellica virtus commendarit; seipsum deniq. neglexerit, quò prodesset aliis, eosq. valetudinis & facultatum suarum dispendio sublevaret.

In matrimonio habuit lectissimam fœminam Ursulam, e stirpe S. Barborum antiquæ nobilitatis, e qua unicam filiam suscepit, Franciscam Philippo Sydneio primum nuptam, deinde honoratissimo Comiti Essexiæ.

Obiit Aprilis 6. 1590.

Shall Honour, Fame, and Titles of Renown
In Clods of Clay be thus inclosed still?
Rather will I, though wiser Wits may frown,
For to enlarge his Fame extend my Skill.
Right gentle Reader, be it known to thee,
A Famous Knight doth here interred lye,
Noble by Birth, renowned for Pollicie,
Confounding Foes, which wrought our Jeopardie.
In Foreign Countreys their Intents he knew,
Such was his Zeal to do his Countrey good,
When Dangers would by Enemies ensue,
As well as they themselves he understood.

Lanch forth ye Muses into Streams of Praise,
Sing and sound forth praiseworthy harmony;
In England Death cut off his dismal days,
Not wrong'd by Death, but by false Treachery:
Grudge not at this unperfect Epitaph,
Herein I have exprest my simple Skill,
As the First-fruits proceeding from a Graff,
Make them a better whosoever will.
Disce quid es, quid eris, memor esto quod morieris.

E. W.

The english verses form an acrostic.

By his first wife Anne, daughter of sir George Barnes, he had no issue. His second wife, Ursula, was daughter of Henry Saint Barbe, esq., of Somersetshire, and widow of Richard Worsley, esq., whom he appears to have married about 1567. The following letter respecting her from the earl of Essex to lord Burghley, indorsed with the date 9 July 1592, needs no comment. "My very good Lord, my Lady Walsingham, who since the death of her husband hath bene a troublesom sutor to your Lordship, doth now conclude all sutes with one request, which is neither great nor in my opinion unreasonable. It is that your Lordshyp will help to free her from the debt of £1400 which Mr. Secretary was bound for Mr. Bowes. Mr. Bowes will aunswer yt to her Majestie in such time as shall be assigned unto him for his other debts, yf by your Lordships favor such payment may be accepted. Though your Lordship grant nott favor in these cases, because you are a good husband for the Q., yett I hope your Lordship will, in the case of a widow thatt is poore and friendlesse, shew more than ordinary consideration." Ursula lady Walsingham died at Barn Elms 19 June 1602, and was on the following day buried privately near sir Francis in S. Paul's cathedral.

He had a daughter Mary, who died unmarried in June 1580. His other daughter, Frances, the widow of sir Philip Sidney, remarried Robert Devereux earl of Essex. It is supposed that this marriage took place privately, shortly before or after her father's death. About April 1603 she took for her third husband Richard de Burgh earl of Clanricarde, who was afterwards created earl of S. Alban's.

Sir Francis Walsingham is author of:

1. The Conference betweene me and Monsieur de Foix, about Mounsieurs changing his Religion, which Mr. de Foix thought could not be done, til after the Marriage; and Mr. Walsingham insisted on; and that her Majestie adhered to her Answer as to that Article about Religion, as otherwise resolving not to proceede. Dat. at Paris 28 April, 1571. MS. Harl. 260. fo. 85. b.

2. A Discourse touching the pretended Matche between the D. of Norfolk & the Queene of Scotts. MS. Harl. 290. fo. 114.

3. A Memorial of things to be redressed in Wales. MS. in State Paper Office.

4. An Addition to the Declaration, concerning two Imputations that were layed upon the Queen by a published Pamphlet, 1576. In Murdin's State Papers, 295.

5. Orders to be observed on the election of foreign kings and princes as Knights of the Garter as to notification and installation. MS. in State Paper Office.

6. Considerations on the state of affairs in England. MS. in State Paper Office.

7. Notes on the order of proceeding to be held for the answering the Jesuits and other Popish Books. MS. in State Paper Office.

8. Speeches to her Majesty touching the diseased state of Ireland. MS. Cott. Tit. B. xii. 365.

9. An Estimate of the sums that might be raised by the licenses for grain; by contributions, and by way of tax, for repair of Dover Haven, August 1580. MS. in State Paper Office.

10. Project for establishing a company of such as shall trade beyond the equinoctial line: and in consideration of the late notable discoveries made by Francis Drake, he to be appointed Governor of the same for life. MS. in State Paper Office.

11. Reasons to induce her Majesty to proceed in, and complete, the treaty began with the Queen of Scots chiefly from danger to be apprehended in attempts likely to be made on her behalf by foreign Princes. MS. in State Paper Office.

12. The Substance of the Speeches that passed privately between Queen Mother and me, the Secretary in Garden at the Teillers the third of August 1581. In Digges's Compleat Ambassador, 429-433.

13. The Heads of the Conference between the King of Scotts & Secretary Walsingham 12 Sept. 1583, wherein the Secretary points at the many errors in

his Government, and at the means of rectifying the same. MS. Harl. 787. fo. 52. MS. Addit. 1856, art. 2, 12,520. art. ......

14. Journal 1570 to 1583. MS. Carew, ... MS. Phillipps, 6855.

15. Memoranda respecting the proposed removal of the Queen of Scots to Tutbury, (Oct. 1584). MS. in State Paper Office.

16. An Order for the readie and easie trayning of Shott, and the avoyding of great expence and wast of powder. Talbot Papers, N. 120. Lodge's Illustrations of British History, ii. 284. Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 296 n.

17. Notes touching Scottish causes, an. 1587. MS. Lansd. 144. fo. 219.

18. Instructions to Mr. Richard Wigmore sent into Scotland June 1588. MS. Cott. Cal. D. i. 164.

19. A Memorial of instructions for Mr. James Hudson to intercede with the King of Scots for the Master of Gray, and for his restoration to the friendship of the Chancellor of Scotland. MS. in State Paper Office.

20. Collections relating to Ireland. Extracts in MS. Cott. Tit. B. xii.

21. Letters. The number printed is very large. A still greater number remain in MS. His letters and despatches whilst ambassador in France are comprised in The Compleat Ambassador, by sir Dudley Digges. Lond. fo. 1655.

To him has frequently, but as it seems erroneously, been ascribed, Arcana Aulica; or Walsingham's Manual of Prudential Maxims for the Statesman and Courtier. Printed several times and in various languages.

Lancelot Andrews, Toby Matthew, Thomas Cartwright, John Underhill, John Rider, sir Humphrey Gilbert, Timothy Bright, Laurence Tomson, Richard Hakluyt, Nicholas Faunt, Thomas Lake, and Thomas Watson, the poet, may be enumerated as amongst the eminent and worthy men who benefitted by the bounty patronage or encouragement of Walsingham. Spenser addresses him as

the great Mecænas of this age,
As well to all that civil artes professe,
As those that are inspired with Martial rage.

In 1586 he established a divinity lecture at Oxford, which was read by the pious and eminently learned John Reynolds, then dean of Lincoln, and afterwards president of Corpus Christi college in Oxford. To the library of King's college he gave Biblia Montani (7 vols.), Lexicon Hebraicum Pagnini, Testamentum Græcum Interlineatum. To Emmanuel college, the founder whereof was his brother-in-law, he gave the advowson of Thurcaston in Leicestershire.

It is observable that his place as secretary of state was kept vacant for more than six years after his death, during which period great but ineffectual efforts were made to procure the restoration of the unfortunate and ill-used William Davison.

A portrait of sir Francis Walsingham is in the picture gallery at Emmanuel college, and there are or were others at Wrest and Knole. A portrait of him by Frederic Zucchero, formerly at Strawberry-hill, was in 1842 sold to Beriah Botfield, esq., M.P., for 36 guineas. We also find mention of a portrait of him in the possession of Dr. Johnstone, an eminent physician at Kidderminster. His portrait has been engraved by P. à Gunst, Vertue, J. Houbraken, and H. Meyer, and by an unknown artist in the Heroologia.

Arms: Paly of 6 A. & S. a fess G.

Bp. Andrewes's Minor Works, p. vii, viii, xxxix. Antiq. Repert. ii. 393. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. in Anglia, 140, 150. Archæologia, xxxiv. 146; xxxvi. 107. Baga de Secretis. Barrow's Life of Drake. Bearcroft's Charterhouse, 10, 11. Biog. Brit. Birch's Elizabeth. Bowes Correspondence. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iv. 437. Bridgman's Knole, 27. Brook's Cartwright, 259. Brook's Puritans, i. 444; ii. 148, 316. Browning's Huguenots, 96. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Burgon's Gresham, i. 95. Cabala, 3rd edit. (1) 372; (2) 3, 7, 11, 14, 20, 25, 28—34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47—50, 52, 88. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 236. Camden's Eliz. MS. Cole, lvi. 343. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 311, 315; iii. 394; viii. 352. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 262—264. Collier's Bridgewater Catalogue, 328. Collins' Sydney Papers. Corresp. of Eliz. & James VI. MS. Cotton. Dr. Dee's Diary, 4—6, 18, 19, 31—33. The Devereux Earls of Essex. Digges's Compleat Ambassador. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 119, 352, 517. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 101. Egerton Papers. Ellis's Letters, (1) iii. 3, 6, 14; (2) iii. 118, 120, 164. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 94. Corr. Diplom. De la Mothe Fenelon. Fuller's Worthies, (Kent). Gage's Thingoe, 189—199. Granger. Grindal's Remains, 360, 405, 408, 412, 414, 417, 423, 427, 429, 433, 459. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 134, 137, 153, 156, 190, 219, 222. Hardwicke State Papers. MS. Harl. Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 135. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. ii. 7. Herbert's Ames, 681, 906, 911, 1347. Herbert's Liv. Comp. i. 169. Leon. Howard's Letters, 234, 303, 304. Hutton Correspondence. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, ii. 815. Kempe's Loseley, MSS. 243, 246, 258, 296, 297, 302, 304. MS. Lambeth, 577, p. 83; 601. p. 89; 605. p. 98, 101, 103, 123; 628. p. 284. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Leycester Correspondence. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Illustr. Machyn's Diary, 193. Masters's

Hist. C. C. C. C. 283. Melvil's Memoires. Merrewether & Stephens's Hist. of Boroughs, 1346. Morant's Colchester, b. i. p. 52, 72, 94, 100. Motley's Dutch Republic, iii. 244. Murdin's State Papers Nares' Burghley. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 73, 74, 86, 255, 257, 268, 269, 289, 388; iii. 8, 9, 18, 19, 28, 29, 453, 463, 523, 591. Nicolas's Davison. Nicolas's Hatton. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Norfolk Archæology, ii. 92. Notes and Queries, vi. 375; x. 290. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 173. Oclandi Elizabetha. Originalia. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 19, 77, 138, 146, 153, 290. Pennant's London, 240, 321. Pennant's Chester to London, 520. MS. Phillips, 4907, 6524, 6855, 11016, 11949. Rymer, xv. 785, 792; xvi. 32, 62, 498. Sadler State Papers. Shakespeare Soc. Papers, i. 2. Sidney & Languet Corresp. ed. Pears, 36, 92, 146. Smith's Autographs. Spenser's Poet. Works, ed. Mitford, i. 22. Stow's London, ed. Thomas, 50, 55, 126. Stradling Letters, 24—34, 38. Strype. Talbot Papers. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 471, 472. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Topogr. & Geneal. iii. 208, 210. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 178, 287. Unton Inventories, p. lxi. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, i. 164. Webb's Epitaphs, i. 28; ii. 135. Welwood's Memoirs, 9—12. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 66, 72, 74, 105, 114. Wilson's Merchant Taylor's School, 566, 576. Wood's Annals, ii. 226—228, 902. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. i. 260. Worsley's Isle of Wight, 217. Wright's Eliz. Zouch's Sidney, 38, 47, 49, 52, 91, 100, 184, 295. Zanchii Epist. ii. 140. Zurich Letters, i. 230; ii. 276, 277, 285—288, 300, 303.

ROBERT SHUTE, a native of Gargrave in Yorkshire, was sometime a member of this university, and most probably of Christ's college, but left without a degree, and studied the law in Barnard's inn, whence in 1550 he removed to Gray's inn, where in 1552 he was called to the bar. On Friday before S. Thomas 1558 he was elected recorder of the town of Cambridge by the votes of forty-eight out of seventy burgesses. An unsuccessful effort was made on the part of the queen that George Freville might retain the office, although a baron of the exchequer. Eventually Mr. Shute was admitted a burgess of the town, and sworn as recorder 1 March 1558-9. When queen Elizabeth entered Cambridge 4th August 1564, he, as recorder, made her a gratulatory oration in english. On 27 November following he and others were empowered by the privy-council to take order for establishing perpetual peace and concord between the university and town of Cambridge. In 1568 he was Lent reader of Gray's inn. In the parliaments which met 2 April 1571 and 8 May 1572 he represented the town of Cambridge. On 7 Nov. 1576 he was elected one of the treasurers of Gray's inn. In 1577 he was Double Autumn reader of that house, being so appointed in consequence of his having received a writ calling him to the state and degree of serjeant-of-law, which he accordingly took upon him in Michaelmas term that year. On 1 June 1579 he was constituted second baron of the exchequer. Being reputed a superior lawyer, his patent contained a special clause that he was to have the same order, rank, estimation, dignity, and preeminence to all intents as any of the puisne justices of the courts of king's bench or common pleas had or ought to have had. On the same day the queen addressed a letter to the corporation of Cambridge, charging them in no wise to put the office of recorder from him, but to suffer him quietly to hold and enjoy the same during his life, which he accordingly did. At or about the same time her majesty granted him a licence to be justice of assize in Yorkshire, notwithstanding he were born in that county. On 8 Feb. 1585-6 he was constituted a justice of the king's bench, which office he retained till his death, which appears to have occurred in April 1590. We believe that he was buried at Oakington in Cambridgeshire on the 14th of that month, but the register of the parish is at that period somewhat obscure.

His country residence was at Oakington. It is said that he had a son Francis, who settled at Upton in Leicestershire, (from whom descend the Shutes viscounts Barrington of the kingdom of Ireland), and Jane, wife of John Hatton, esq., of Longstanton. Robert Shute appears from the parish register of Oakington to have had the following children: Bridget, baptised 3 Dec. 1562; John, baptised 29 August 1563; Robert, baptised 25 Feb. 1564-5, and buried 16 Nov. 1565-6; George, buried 5 June 1567; Thomas, baptised 11 Sept. 1573. According to the Cambridgeshire Visitation of 1619, Robert Shute married Thomasine, daughter of Christopher Burgoyne, and had issue John, Christopher, Thomas, and Jane, of whom the latter married Henry Holford.

He is author of:

A speech to queen Elizabeth on her entrance into the town of Cambridge 4 Aug. 1564. There is a brief abstract of it in latin in Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st ed. iii. 28.

Arms: per cheveron S. & O. in chief 2 eagles displayed of the last. Crest:

A griffin segreant O. pierced in the breast with a broken sword A. & vulned G.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 539. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 119, 294, 298, 307; Chron. Ser. 95, 96. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 146, 147, 158, 159, 187, 211, 216, 270, 278, 347, 371, 395, 401, 410, 459, 460, 484. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 79, 89. Brand's Newcastle, ii. 446. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 210. Cat. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 70. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619, p. 8, 27. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 235. MS. Lansd. 31. art. 54. Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 186. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 291—293. Information from Rev. W. G. Searle, M.A.

ROGER TOWNSHEND, son and heir of Richard Townshend, esq., of Brampton in Norfolk, by Catharine, third daughter and one of the coheiresses of sir Humphrey Browne, justice of the common pleas, was born about 1543, and lost his father 9 May 1552. He was educated at Trinity college, but took no degree. It would appear that he and his wife held offices in the household of queen Elizabeth. At the new year 1575-6 Mrs. Townshend presented the queen with a small ring of gold, with a phœnix of opal and a rose of eight small rubies; and at the new year 1577-8 she gave her majesty a round kirtle of tawney velvet, edged with a broad bone lace of silver and gold, set with spangles. In return she received 29 ounces of gilt plate. At the new year 1579-80 Mr. Townshend's present was an armring of gold and wood enamelled green, being a snake with a cream-white sapphire on the head. At the new year 1580-1 he gave her majesty a bodkin of gold enamelled green with a pendant of two white birds of mother-of-pearl and small sparks of rubies and diamonds, "with a pendant stone being a jasent hartwyse." Mrs. Townshend at the new year 1583-4 presented to the queen a bodkin of gold, with a pendant of opal representing a cony sitting on a rock, garnished with very small sparks of rubies, and one small pearl pendant. In 1588 he had a command in the fleet which defeated the spanish armada, and was for his valiant conduct knighted at sea by the lord admiral on 26th July. Lady Townshend at the new year 1588-9 presented the queen with a large ruff of lawn cutwork, unwrought, receiving from her majesty in return 16¾ ounces of gilt plate. Sir Roger Townshend died in June 1590, at Stoke Newington Middlesex, being buried on the 30th of that month at S. Giles' Cripplegate, London. He resided occasionally at Stoke Newington, where he purchased an estate of Thomas Sutton, esq., but more frequently at Raynham in Norfolk. He married about 1564 Jane, youngest daughter of sir Michael Stanhope, by whom he had issue sir John, of whom mention will hereafter be made, and sir Robert. His widow, 10 March 1597, remarried Henry lord Berkeley.

The portrait of sir Roger Townshend was depicted in the margin of the tapestry representing the defeat of the spanish armada, executed by Francis Spiering from the design of Henry Cornelius Vroom. This tapestry, which was in the old house of lords, was destroyed by the fire of 1834, but there is an engraving of it by John Pine.

Arms: Az. a cheveron Erm. between 3 escallops A.

Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 134. Collins's Peerage. Proc. Soc. Antiq. iv. 110. Aske's Elizabetha Triumphans. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 112, 117. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 469. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 22 Eliz. r. 33. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 1, 76, 87, 290, 301, 420, 579; iii. 9. MS. Lansd. 59. art. 16. Lysons' Environs, ii. 519; iv. 253. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 78, 180; iii. 53, 134, 147, 149, 160. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 234. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, i. 166.

JOHN LOWTH, born at Sawtry in Huntingdonshire in 1519, was youngest son of Edmund Lowth, esq., of that place, and Edith, daughter of John Stukeley, esq., of Stukeley also in the county of Huntingdon. When he was three years old his father was murdered by certain tenants of the abbey of Sawtry, who it is said were instigated by the monks. In 1534 he was admitted a scholar of Winchester college. Here he imbibed the principles of protestantism from the perusal of John Frith's Disputation of Purgatory, and formed an intimacy with John Philpot, who subsequently underwent martyrdom. From Winchester he removed to Oxford, probably to New college. He obtained the degree of LL.B., but when or where appears not. In 1545 he was in fellows' commons at Corpus Christi college in this university, having been appointed by sir Richard Southwell to superintend the education of his eldest son who was a student in that college. With him he removed to Lincoln's inn, where he narrowly escaped detection and punishment as a heretic. We hear nothing of him during the reign

of Mary, but soon after the accession of queen Elizabeth he obtained preferment in the church. On 20 April 1560 he had the prebend of Leicester S. Mary in the church of Lincoln. On 22 July 1561 he was collated to the prebend of Gaia Minor in the church of Lichfield, whereto he was admitted 26th October following. On 29 April 1562 the queen presented him to the mastership of the hospital of S. John the Baptist at Bath, with the chapel of S. Michael annexed. In the same year he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester. To the convocation of 1562-3 he was returned as proctor for the chapter of Gloucester, but failed to appear. In 1565 he was appointed archdeacon of Nottingham, and then or soon afterwards resigned the chancellorship of Gloucester. On 7 Oct. 1567 he was instituted to the rectory of Gotham in Nottinghamshire, as he was 2 March 1568-9 to the vicarage of S. Mary in Nottingham. He occurs in 1570 as holding the prebend of Dyndre in the church of Wells. In 1572 he resigned S. Mary's Nottingham. On 7 August 1574 he was instituted to the rectory of Hawton in the county of Nottingham. He resigned his prebend at Lincoln 1580, and the rectory of Hawton in October 1589.

His death occurred about the end of July 1590.

By his wife Mary, the sister of Francis Babington, clerk, he had issue, John, (under age when his father died). He had also a daughter Thomasine, the wife of Zachary Babington of Lichfield, but she seems to have been the issue of a former marriage.

His will, dated 29 July 1590, was proved at York on 12 Sept. in that year. It appears thereby that he had a house at Keyworth in Nottinghamshire, wherein he then dwelt. He desired his body to be buried on the north side of the choir of S. Mary's Nottingham, and a small monument of brass to be nailed upon a stone in the wall to his memory. No such memorial is mentioned by any historian of Nottingham as having existed in recent times.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses prefixed to John Jones's Bathes of Bathes Ayde, 1572.

2. Reminiscences. In a letter to John Fox, 1579. MS. Harl. 425. fo. 134, and in Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 15 seq.

Arms: S. a wolf salient A.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 193, 609; ii. 169; iii. 152. Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 208. Strype's Memorials, i. 368, 385, 386; iii. 174, 175. Strype's Annals, i. 254, 339. Herbert's Ames, 1008. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 74, 342, 373. Rymer, xv, 625. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 1 seq. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 297, 360.

JOHN COPCOT, who is said to have been a native of Calais, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 16 Nov. 1562. He became a scholar of the college, and in 1566 proceeded B.A. He was soon afterwards elected a fellow, commenced M.A. 1570, had a licence as one of the preachers of the university 1576, proceeded B.D. 1577, and was created D.D. 1582. In 1584 he preached at S. Paul's cross upon Psalm lxxxiv. in defence of the discipline of the established church against the attacks contained in Dudley Fenner's publication entitled Counter-poison. In October 1586 he preached a learned latin sermon, from 1 Tim. vi. 13, before the convocation at S. Paul's cathedral. In November the same year he became vicechancellor of the university. Since that time no person has held the office who was not when elected the head of a house. His official year was unquiet. Serious dissensions prevailed in several colleges; rigorous measures were deemed necessary to repress nonconformity and fanaticism, and to preserve discipline; and the university was involved in unpleasant and undignified disputes with the town.

On 6 November 1587 Dr. Copcot was on the recommendation of lord Burghley elected master of Corpus Christi college. He was also, but at what precise periods we have not ascertained, rector of S. Dunstan-in-the-east London, prebendary of Sidlesham in the church of Chichester, and chaplain to archbishop Whitgift. On more than one occasion he represented the clergy of London in convocation. His ejection of Anthony Hickman from a fellowship in Corpus Christi college, occasioned many disputes in that society. Hickman was eventually restored by superior authority.

Dr. Copcot died in the early part of August 1590. The place of his sepulture is unknown. He presented Bellarmine's works to the library of Corpus Christi

college, and some years afterwards his brother gave £10. to the poor scholars of that house.

Although we cannot resist the impression that he must have been a somewhat disagreeable person, yet he is represented as having been well skilled in controversy, and a great critic in the latin language. He became so macerated with constant study, that his learned correspondent, the elder John Drusius, sent him a letter superscribed Manibus Johannis Copcot.

His works are:

1. A Sermon preached at Powles Crosse in 1584, wherein answeare is made unto the autor of the Counter-poyson touching the sense of the 17th verse of the fifte chapter of the first to Timothye. Also an answeare to the defence of the reasons of the Counter-poyson for the maintenaunce of the Eldership. MS. Lambeth. 374, fo. 115. An extract from the sermon is in Parte of a Register, 507.

2. Letters relating to the affairs of the university and of several colleges. Most of them have been printed.

To Dr. Copcot's exhortations the university owes the laborious and valuable collection of records made by Robert Hare.

Arms: A. 3 dovecots S.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 119. Strype's Annals, iii. 236—238, 439—441, 472, 489—491, 587, 591; App. p. 163, 199. Strype's Whitgift, 99, 273, 274. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 428, 429, 437, 446, 447, 450, 451; v. 297. Newcourt's Repert. i. 334. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 605, 681. MS. Baker, iv. 77, 102, 103, 130; vi. 30. Marprelate's Epistle, 3, 13. Hay any worke for Cooper, 14, 27, 32, 75. Antimartinus. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 468, 498, 527, 534—541, 549, 558—561; ii. 23, 24. Restituta, iv. 389. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 83. MS. Lansd. 50. art. 62; 54. art. 25; 57. art. 89, 91, 94, 95. Cat. Lamb. MSS. 49. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 143.

WILLIAM KING, born in London in 1532, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 14 Aug. 1548, and fellow 22 Aug. 1551. He proceeded B.A. 1552, and commenced M.A. 1556. On 1 Jan. 1560-1 he was presented by the queen to the archdeaconry of Northumberland. He was not, as has been stated, a fellow of Peterhouse. When queen Elizabeth visited the university in August 1564 he was in fellows' commons at Clare hall. On 19 Jan. 1564-5 he was installed a canon of Canterbury. He held also the vicarage of Apledore in Kent. In or about Oct. 1566 he ceased to be archdeacon of Northumberland. One says that he resigned that dignity, but others allege that he was deprived thereof for non-residence. In 1570 he proceeded B.D. in this university. By patent 3 Dec. 1572 he was appointed a canon of Windsor. He was also one of the chaplains to queen Elizabeth. He died 23 Sept. 1590, and was buried in the chapel of S. George at Windsor, where is the following inscription:

Hic jacet Gulielmus Kynge, Clericus, Sacre Theologiæ Baccalaureus, Regiæ Majestatis Capellanus, ac Prebendarius sive Canonicus infra Ecclesiam collegiatam sive liberam capellam Regiam Sancti Georgii, in castro de Wyndsor, qui obiit 23 *die Septemb. Anno Domini*, 1590.

He has verses in the university collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 132, 144. Alumni Eton. 164. Pote's Windsor, 386. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 287. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. edit. xii. 97. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 58; iii. 307, 397. Rymer, xv. 563. Strype's Grindal, 211. Strype's Whitgift, 311. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1 ed. iii. 169. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 38 b.

DEGORY NICHOLS matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in May 1560, proceeded B.A. 1563-4, was elected a fellow of that college 31 March 1566, and commenced M.A. 1567. He was one of the taxors of the university for the year 1571-2. In May 1572 he and others were empowered by 164 members of the senate to take measures to obtain an alteration of the statutes given to the university by the queen 25 Sept. 1570. In consequence of his exertions in this matter, the heads of houses exhibited articles against him and his coadjutors. Herein they allege that Mr. Nichols and others of his adherents "doe not only go very disorderlie in Cambridge, waring for the most part their hates and continually very unsemly ruffes at their handes, and great Galligaskens and Barreld hoose stuffed with horse Tayles, with skabilonions and knitt netherstockes to fine for schollers; but also most disguysedlie theie goo abroad wearinge such Apparell, even at this time in London."

He proceeded B.D. 1574, in which year

he was appointed one of the university preachers. In or soon after July 1577 he was appointed master of Magdalen college. In 1578, at which period he was chaplain to lord Burghley, he was one of the divines who were appointed to confer with John Feckenham late abbat of Westminster on matters of religion. At the close of the same year he was engaged in a quarrel with William Bulkeley and others of Magdalen college. They exhibited articles against him. These are of a very ludicrous character, for they complained, 1. That he bore enmity to all welshmen. 2. That his kine were milked at the college door. 3. That his wife was such a scold as to be heard all over the college. On 18 July 1579 the queen constituted him one of the canons residentiary of the church of Exeter, in the room of John Woolton who had become bishop of Exeter. In 1581 he was created D.D. He resigned the mastership of Magdalen college in 1582, and died shortly before 2 March 1590-1.

He is author of:

Letters to lord Burghley, 18 Nov., 12 Dec. 1578, and 20 July 1580.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 421; iii. 695. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 279, 280, 304, 306. Strype's Annals, ii. 526, 528. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 552, 605, 608, 666.. Rymer, xv. 788. MS. Cole, xlii, 79. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 220. MS. Baker, xxiv. 161.

EDMUND FREAKE, born in Essex about 1516, became a canon of the order of S. Augustine in the abbey of Waltham, in his native county. His signature is appended to the surrender of that house dated 23 March 1539-40. He graduated in arts in this university, but the records do not enable us to specify the dates. On the surrender of his abbey he obtained an annual pension of £5., on which title he was ordained deacon by Edmund Bonner, bishop of London, 19 Dec. 1544. The same prelate ordained him priest 18 June 1545. In 1564 he became archdeacon of Canterbury, and on 25th of September that year was installed a canon of Westminister. On 25 Oct. 1565 he was by patent constituted one of the canons of Windsor. He was one of the queen's chaplains, and was appointed to preach before her majesty in Lent 1564-5. On 13 June 1567 he was instituted to the rectory of Purleigh in the county of Essex, on the queen's presentation. On 29 March 1568 he occurs as holding a canonry in the church of Canterbury. The date when he obtained that dignity does not however appear. On 10 April 1570 he was installed dean of Rochester. On 10 June in that year a grace passed the senate of this university for conferring on him the degree of D.D., he having studied that faculty for twenty years after he had ruled in arts. In July following he supplicated the university of Oxford for incorporation, but the result does not appear. On 18 September 1570 he was promoted to the deanery of Sarum. Shortly before 20 Nov. 1570 he resigned the rectory of Foulmire in Cambridgeshire, to which John Freake, M.A. was then instituted on the queen's presentation. On 15 Feb. 1571-2 he was elected bishop of Rochester, the royal assent being given on the 28th of that month. On 10 April 1572 he had restitution of the temporalities, was confirmed on 3rd May, and consecrated at Lambeth on the 9th of that month. He was empowered to hold the archdeaconry of Canterbury and the rectory of Purleigh in commendam. On or about 29 May 1572 he became the queen's almoner. On 31 July 1575 he was elected bishop of Norwich. The royal assent was given to his election 4 November following. On the 12th of that month he had restitution of the temporalities, and his election was confirmed on the 14th at Bishopsthorpe by Grindal archbishop of York, the see of Canterbury then being void. Dr. Freake, on his translation to the bishopric of Norwich, resigned the archdeaconry of Canterbury. In 1579 there was a project to translate him to Ely, it being supposed that Dr. Richard Cox would resign that see. On 26 Oct. 1584 the queen nominated him to the bishopric of Worcester, whereto he was elected 2 November following. On 5 December his election was confirmed by the archbishop at S. Mary-le-Bow in London, and he was installed by proxy 7 Feb. 1584-5. His death is said to have occurred 21 March 1590-1. We have misgivings as to the accuracy of this date. He was buried in Worcester cathedral. Under a window in the south aisle of the nave of that edifice, is his tomb with an arched recess of a tasteless and incongruous character.

On a tablet at the back of the arch is this inscription under his coat of arms:

Dignus eras Præsul Pylios canescere in annos,
Freake pater si te digna fuisset humus:
In tua busta damus lacrymas, Ecclesiam vultum
Imbre rigat, luctu Templa Forumque sonant.
Incassum par est igitur lenire dolorem,
Mortuus ætherea vivit in arce Deo.
Fœlix, O Fœlix niveè, et sinceriter actæ,
Præmia qui vitæ non peritura tenes.

On the east side of the arch on another tablet is inscribed:

Μοῖρα βροτοῖς θνήσκειν
Βίος ἄστατος ἄνθος, ὄνειρος·
Φεῦ χθονίοις ὀλόη κὴρ μερόπεσσιν
Οἷα κόνις τὴν ὠκὰ ἐπ' αἴης
Ἤλασ' ἀήτης.
Οἷς βίος ἄσπιλος
Διάρκιός ἐστι βίος.

And on a tablet on the opposite side:

Perdidimus patrem, lacrymarum effundite rivos;
Perdidimus celebrem religione virum.
Perdidimus; meliorque sui pars cærula scandit
Sidera, nec mores fama nigare valet.

On the verge of the tomb, at top:

Here lyeth the bodie of Edmund Freake,
Doctor in Divinitie, sometime byshoppe here.

Under it are his arms with these words:

Virtus Honor Pietas Merces.

On the verge at the bottom:

First bishoppe of Rochester, next of Norwych, last of Worcester, and died at the age of 74.

In an oval at the west end:

A.D. 1591. *August* 22.

This date is said to indicate not the day of his death, but the time when the monument was put up.

His will, dated 21 March 1590-1, is said to have been proved 7 April 1591.

Cecily his widow died full of days 15 July 1599, and was buried at Purleigh. He had issue, John, archdeacon of Norwich and rector of Purleigh; Edmund; and Martha, wife of Nathanael Cole, sometime senior fellow of Trinity college, and ultimately vicar of Marsworth in the county of Buckingham.

He is author of:

1. An introduction to the love of God accounted among the works of St. Augustine, and set forth in his name; very profitable to moove men to love God for his benefites received. Translated. Lond. 8vo. 1574. Robert Fletcher turned it into english metre. Lond. 8vo. 1581.

2. Articles wherein he desires the Council to take order for reformation of certain misdemeanours towards their Lordships and himself by Dr. Becon, Oct. 1578. MS. State Paper Office.

3. Answer to the articles exhibited against him relative to the controversy with Dr. Becon his Chancellor, Dec. 1578. MS. State Paper Office.

4. A form of government by rural deans, or superintendents; exhibited by the chancellor of Norwich from the bishop. In Strype's Annals, ii. Append. No. xxxii.

5. Letters.

Bishop Freake was a strenuous upholder of the discipline of the church, and in other respects seems not to have been a very amiable personage, although he is entitled to some credit for his firm refusal to accept the bishopric of Ely during the life of Dr. Cox.

Arms: (granted 1 April 1572), per pale A. & Az. a fess between 3 fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. 47. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 647. Rymer, xv. 703—705, 744, 749, 750. Ellis's Letters, (3) iv. 29. Herbert's Ames, 996—998. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 186. Clive's Ludlow, 225. Wright's Eliz. ii. 145. Richardson's Godwin. Gorham's Gleanings, 492. Wright's Essex, ii. 668. Churton's Nowell, 246. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 43; ii. 470, 572, 577, 617; iii. 65, 357, 396. Newcourt's Repert. i. 927; ii. 476. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 557. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 382, 555, 562, 601, 602, 604, 607, 623, 642. Strype's Annals, ii. 322, 323, 346, 447—451, 550, 560, 561, 584, 585, 659, 660, App. p. 71, 151; iii. 15—22, 171, 174, 330, 455, App. p. 7, 173. Strype's Parker, 319, 322, 332, 404, 491, 497, 498, App. p. 75, 160. Strype's Grindal, 188, 263. Strype's Whitgift, 112, 117, 215. Strype's Aylmer, 58. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 257, 263. Hasted's Kent, iv. 97, 139; xii. 589. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 275. Thomas's Worcester, (1) 116, (2) 219. Hanbury's Hist. Mem. i. 19, 20. MS. Baker, xxx. 241. Marprelate's Epistle, 5, 51. Hay any worke for Cooper? 24, 70. Parte of a Register, 365, 397. Blazon of Episcopacy, 81. Parker Correspondence, 318, 319, 459, 475, 477. MS. Lansd. 29. art. 39; 38. art. 83; 52. art. 66; 57. art. 75; 982. art. 85. Brook's Cartwright, 292. Abingdon's Worcester, 65—67, 109. Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 415. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 153. Information from T. W. King, esq., York Herald.

WILLIAM ALLOT received his education in this university, but we have not been able to discover his college or house, and it does not appear that he graduated. When queen Elizabeth came to the throne he retired to the continent, and took up his residence at Louvain, where he studied divinity for some years, and was ordained priest. He afterwards lived sometime at Cologne, but returned to England. He was much esteemed by Mary queen of Scots, whom he frequently visited in her confinement. After some years spent upon the english mission, he was imprisoned and banished with many others of his profession. The queen of Scots, in return for his services to her,

sent him a recommendation to France, and at her request he was made canon of S. Quintin in Picardy. The fatigues of the mission and too great application to study having impaired his health, the physicians advised him to take a journey to Spa, where he died of the dropsy about 1590.

He is author of:

1. Thesaurus bibliorum, omnem utriusque vitæ antidotum, secundum utriusque Instrumenti veritatem et historiam succincte complectens. Antwerp, 8vo. 1577; Lyons, 8vo. 1580; Antwerp, 8vo. 1581; Lyons, 8vo. 1585; Cologne, 1612. Dedicated to lord Morley.

2. Index Rerum Memorabilium in Epistolis et Evangeliis per anni Curriculum. Printed with the preceding work.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 58. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 37. Lit. Gazette, 1847, p. 268. Pits, 788.

JOHN BETTS was matriculated as a sizar of Caius college in November 1558, elected a fellow of Trinity hall 28 May 1564, became LL.B. 1568, was an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of Trinity hall on the death of Dr. Harvey, and was created LL.D. 1586. He was admitted an advocate 25 Sept. 1590.

Coote's Civilians, 60. MS. Baker, iv. 128, 139, 140. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 467.

RICHARD BREWER, of Trinity college, B.A. 1586-7, was subsequently elected fellow of that college, and commenced M.A. 1590.

He has greek verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

ANTHONY COOKE, who has verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Martin Bucer 1550-1, appears to have been afterwards seated at Burton Dasset in the county of Warwick, and to have had a wife named Avys. We conjecture that he was living in 1590.

Cal. Chanc. Proceedings, temp. Eliz. ii. 393.

JOHN FARMERY, a native of Lincolnshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of King's college Nov. 1561, proceeded B.A. 1564-5, and commenced M.A. 1568. He was licensed to practise physic by the college of physicians 4 Feb. 1586-7, and admitted a candidate on the 22nd of the same month, and a fellow on the last of February 1588-9, with an injunction that he should proceed M.D. within two years. On 30 Sept. 1589 the college granted him letters testimonial to enable him to take that degree at Leyden. In that year the college associated him with Drs. Alston, Brown, and Priest in preparing the formulæ of syrups, juleps, and decoctions for the Pharmacopœia.

He was, we believe, the author of:

1. A method of measuring and surveying of land: published by J. F., practitioner in phisik. Lond. ... 1589.

2. Perpetuall Prognostication of the weather, by I. F. Lond. 8vo. 1590.

Arms: A. 5 pellets in saltire a chief indented G.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 105, 108. Herbert's Ames, 1113, 1177.

PHILIP BARROW, or BARROUGH, in 1559 had a licence from the university to practise chirurgery, and in 1572 received a like licence to practise physic.

He is author of:

The Method of Phisicke containing the Causes, Signs, and Cures of Inward Diseases in Man's Body from head to foot. Whereunto is added, the form and rule of working remedies and medicines, which our Physitions commonly use at this day, with the proportion, quantity, and names of such medicines. Lond. 4to. 1590, 1596, 1610, 1617, 1624, 1634, 1639, 1652. Dedicated to his singular good lord and master the lord Burghley.

The impression of 1617 is called the fifth edition. There is in the British Museum an interleaved copy of it with many manuscript notes.

Herbert's Ames, 1253. Maitland's Index of Engl. Books in Lamb. Libr. 10. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Sion Coll. Libr. R. 4, 40.

JOHN GARDINER, of Trinity hall, was admitted scholar of that house 20 June 1571, and fellow 21 June 1574. He proceeded LL.B. 1576, and was created LL.D. 1583. In or about 1584 he gave up his fellowship. He was admitted an advocate 3 Oct. 1590.

Coote's Civilians, 61. MS. Baker, iv. 140, 141.

JOHN GREENWOOD was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 27 May 1558, removed to Catharine hall, proceeded B.A. 1561-2, and commenced M.A. 1565. He was sometime a fellow of Catharine hall, and afterwards published:

Syntaxis et Prosodia, versiculis compositæ. Camb. 8vo. 1590.

Herbert's Ames, 1420.

JOHN HILL, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 11 June 1578, was B.A. 1581-2, and afterwards became preacher of S. Mary's in Bury S. Edmund's. The high commissioners for ecclesiastical causes suspended him for omitting the cross in baptism, and for other variations from the forms of the established church. He was afterwards indicted for the same matter at the assizes before justice Anderson, but was discharged on producing a testimonial under the hand and seal of the commissary. At the Lent assizes 1583 he again appeared before the same judge upon the same charge, and was sent to prison. How long he remained does not appear. He commenced M.A. 1585, and vacated his preachership at Bury 1590.

Brook's Puritans, i. 274. Tymms's S. Mary's Bury, 104. Clarke's Lives, (1683) 7.

WILLIAM JAMES, of London, was of Pembroke hall, proceeded B.A. 1585-6, was elected a fellow of that college, and in 1590 commenced M.A.

He has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240.

RICHARD LUSHER, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college 17 June 1572, B.A. 1575-6, is author of:

Tabula Dialectices, A.D. 1590. MS. Lansd. 172, fo. 105.

Cat. of Lansd. MSS. ii. 69.

THOMAS MUDD, matriculated as a sizar of Caius college in June 1577, removed to Peterhouse, where he proceeded B.A. 1580. He was subsequently elected fellow of Pembroke hall. He composed a comedy which was probably acted at that college. Complaint was made to Dr. Bell the vicechancellor, that in this drama the author had censured and too saucily reflected on the mayor of Cambridge. The vicechancellor therefore, on 23 Feb. 1582-3, committed Mr. Mudd to the Tolbooth for 3 days. On the 26th, he, at the vicechancellor's command, acknowledged his fault before the mayor, and asked his pardon which was freely granted. He commenced M.A. 1584, and was living in 1590.

Cooper's Annals of Cambr. v. 288. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240. Cal. Chanc. Proc. ii. 220. Morant's Colchester, b. 3, p. 14.

JOHN PHILLIPS, sometime of Queens' college, but who does not appear to have taken a degree, was, or may be reasonably supposed to have been, the author of the following:

1. A Frendly Larum, or faythfull warnynge, to the true hearted subjectes of England: Discoveryng the acte and malicious myndes of those obstinate and rebellious Papists that hope, as they terme it, to have their golden day ...... 1570. In verse. Dedicated to Catharine duchess of Suffolk.

2. A rare and strange historicall novell of Cleomenes and Sophonisba surnamed Juliet; very pleasant to reade. Lond. 8vo. 1577.

3. A commemoration of Margaret countess of Lenox, who died at Hackney 9 Mart. 1578. Lond. 4to. 1579.

4. Quædam de terræ motu 6 April 1580.

5. An answere to the slanders of the Papistes against Christs syllie flock, &c. Finis quod J. P. In verse. At the end of A sermon of Calvin containing an exhortation to suffer persecution for following Jesus Christe and his Gospell upon Heb. xiii. 13. Lond. 8vo. 1581.

6. A fruitfull exhortation given to all godly and faithfull Christians: Wherein they are instructed to cloathe themselves with the true and spirituall Adam Christ Jesus, to detest sinne, and to forsake the vaine inticinge pleasure of this wicked world, to vanquish the straying and rebellious lusts of the flesh, and to bring foorth the sweet smelling fruites of unfayned repentance [on Matt. iii. 10]. Lond. (Thomas Dawson), 8vo. n.d. Dedicated to Lettice countess of Leicester.

7. A lantern to light ladies to the palace of honor, by the example of the empress Florence ...... 12mo. n. d. In verse. Dedicated to Mary countess of Kent.

8. Summons to Repentance. Lond. 8vo. 1584, 1590. Perhaps the same as No. 6.

9. A private Letter, the which doth teach remedies against the bitternesse of Death, by I. P. to his familiar friend

G. P. At the end of Geo. Gascoigne's Dromme of Doomes Day.

10. The perfect path to paradise, containing divers most ghostly prayers and meditations for the comfort of afflicted consciences. Lond. 12mo. 1590.

11. John Phillips, his Christian Counsel. Royal MS. 7. A. xii. 6.

12. John Phillips Closet of Counsell out of the precepts of Cato, a poem inscribed to John lord Lumley. Royal MS. 18. A. xlii.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 1129, 1134, 1140, 1224. Farr's Eliz. Poet. liii, 525. Casley's Cat. of MSS. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 299.

ROBERT SPARKE, born at Flitton in Bedfordshire in 1540, was elected from Eton to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 23 Aug. 1557, and fellow 24 Aug. 1560. He proceeded B.A. 1561-2, left his fellowship about Christmas 1562, and commenced M.A. 1565. He became, but at what period is uncertain, rector of Aston Flamville with Burbach in the county of Leicester, proceeded B.D. 1585, and died in or about 1590.

He was esteemed an eloquent preacher, and has latin verses in the university collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

We think it not improbable that he was the father of Robert Sparke, a native of Stamford in Lincolnshire, who was admitted scholar of King's college 4 Sept. 1581, being then aged 18, and who in due course became fellow, proceeding B.A. 1585, and commencing M.A. 1589. We find that on 15 Nov. 1591 he was enjoined to study divinity, and that on 17 Oct. 1592 he was admonished for light disobedience to the provost, strife with Mr. Munk the dean of arts, and for using in and out of the college unseemly and unclerical apparel, namely russet boots. It is said that he left the college in discontent when one of the senior fellows, and lived poor a long time afterwards.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 168, 186; ii. 81, 86. Alumni Eton. 172, 191. Nichols's Leicestersh. iv. 452, (where date at which he had his benefice is erroneous).

JOHN STUDLEY was educated at Westminster school, whence in 1561 he was elected to Trinity college. He proceeded B.A. 1566, was chosen a fellow of his college, and in 1570 commenced M.A. In 1572 he appears as an opponent of the new statutes of the university. On 1 Feb. 1572-3 he was convened before the heads of colleges on a charge of holding nonconformist opinions, and in 1573 he vacated his fellowship. Chetwode, whose authority however can never be relied on, states that he afterwards went to Flanders where he held a command under prince Maurice, and that he was slain at the siege of Breda in 1587. Whatever may be the truth of this statement, the date is certainly incorrect, for Breda was besieged by prince Maurice in 1590.

His works are:

1. The Eyght Tragedie of Seneca, entituled Agamemnon. Translated out of Latin into English. Lond. 12mo. 1566. Dedicated to secretary Cecil. It is also printed in Thomas Newton's edition of Seneca his tenne Tragedies, translated into English. Lond. 1581. At the end of the fifth act the translator has added a whole scene for the purpose of relating the death of Cassandra, the imprisonment of Electra, and the flight of Orestes. Several copies of verses are prefixed to the translation. The last, by T. B., concludes thus:

A great sorte more I recken myght,
with Heiwood to compare,
And this our aucthor one of them
to compte I will not spare.
Whose paynes is egall with the rest
in thys he hath begun,
And lesser prayse deserveth not
Then Heiwoods worke hath done,
Give therfore Studley parte of prayse,
to recompence hys payne:
For egall labour evermore,
deserveth egall gayne.
Read ear thou judge, then judge thy fill,
But judge the best, and mend the ill.

2. Medea, a Tragedy of Seneca, translated. Lond. 8vo. 1566. Reprinted in Newton's edition of Seneca his tenne Tragedies.

3. Latin verses on the death of Nicholas Carr, 1571.

4. The Pageant of Popes, contayning the lyves of all the Bishops of Rome, from the beginninge of them to the yeare 1555. Devided into iii sortes, Bishops, Archbishops, and Popes, whereof the two first are contayned in two bookes, and the third sorte in five. In the which is manifestly shewed the beginning of Antichriste, and increasing to his fulnesse, and also the wayning of his power againe, accordinge to the Prophecye of John in the Apocalips. Shewing many straunge, notorious, outragious, and tragicall partes

played by them, the like whereof hath not els bin hearde: both pleasant and profitable for this age. Written in Latin by Maister Bale, and now Englished, with sondrye additions by J. S. Lond. 4to. 1574. Dedicated to Thomas earl of Sussex, K.G.

5. Translation of Seneca's Hippolitus. A licence for printing this work was granted in 1579 to Jones and Charlewood. It is included in Newton's edition of Seneca his tenne Tragedies.

6. Translation of Seneca's Hercules Oeteus. In Newton's edition of Seneca his tenne Tragedies.

7. Latin verses addressed to sir William Cecil. MS. in State Paper Office.

Alumni West. 45. Brüggemann's View of Engl. Transl. of the Classics, 655. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Langbaine's Dram. Poets, 494. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 61. Brook's Puritans, iii. 503. Biog. Dram. MS. Richardson, 53. Herbert's Ames, 863, 869. Whincop's List of Dram. Poets, 291. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 289. Collier's Annals of the Stage, 14, 15, 17. Brit. Bibl. ii. 372. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 248. Cens. Lit. 2nd. ed. i. 395; x. 87.

THOMAS TURSWELL, born in 1548 at Bishop's Norton in Lincolnshire, was elected from Eton to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 23 Aug. 1566, and fellow 24 Aug. 1569. He proceeded B.A. 1570, had a licence from the university to practise chirurgery 1572-3, and commenced M.A. 1574. On 26 Jan. 1575-6 he addressed a latin letter to lord Burleigh, soliciting to have the keeping of the library in Cambridge. In 1578 he received a licence from the university to practise physic. On 7 Dec. 1580 he became prebendary of Portpoole in the church of S. Paul. His licence to practise physic was renewed by the university in 1581, and in 1583 he was created M.D. It is said that he was steward to Dr. John Whitgift whilst he held the see of Worcester.

We believe Dr. Turswell to have been the author of:

1. The Schoolemaster, or Teacher of Table Philosophie. A most pleasant and merie companion, wel worthy to be welcomed (for a dayly Gheast) not onely to all mens boorde, to guyde them with moderate & holsome dyet: but also into every mans companie at all tymes, to recreate their mindes with honest mirth and delectable devises: to sundrie purposes of pleasure and pastyme. Gathered out of divers, the best approved Auctours: and devided into foure pithy & pleasant Treatises, as it may appeare by the contentes. Lond. 4to. 1576. Dedicated to Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's. This work has been attributed to Thomas Twyne, M.D.

2. A View of certain wonderfull Effects of late Dayes come to passe; and now newly conferred with the Presignification of the Comete or Blasing Star which appeared in the Southwest, upon the 10 Day of Novemb. last past. Written by T. T. this 28 Nov. 1578. Lond. 4to. 1578.

3. A Myrrour for Martinists, and all other Schismatiques which in these daungerous daies doe breake the godlie unitie, and disturb the Christian peace of the Church. Published by T. T. Lond. 4to. 1590.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 207, 214. Alumni Eton. 181. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 515. Herbert's Ames, 1040, 1042, 1177. Cens. Lit. v. 279. Newcourt's Repert. i. 200.

WILLIAM BOIS was born at Halifax about 1513, and educated in that town, being, according to the custom of the time and place, instructed in music and singing, wherein he attained to great proficiency. From Halifax he was sent to Michaelhouse in this university, but resorted occasionally to S. John's, where he was an auditor of the famous John Seton. He was B.A. 1534, M.A. 1537, and B.D. 1546. On the foundation of Trinity college he was nominated one of the fellows thereof, having, as we conjecture, been one of the fellows of Michaelhouse previously to the dissolution thereof. He imbibed the principles of the reformation from Bucer, and upon the accession of queen Mary left the university and settled at Nettlestead in Suffolk, where he took a farm, lived as a layman, and married. In the reign of Elizabeth he, at the exhortation of his wife, resumed his ministerial functions and served the cure of Elmset in Suffolk. Upon the death of the incumbent he was presented to the rectory by the lord-keeper, and not long after became rector of West Stow in the same county, on the presentation of Mr. Pooley his brother-in-law. He died 22 April 1591, and was buried on the following day in the church of West Stow, where is a brass thus inscribed:

Halyfax me genuit, Cantabrigia docuit, Suffolcia audivit, Angina rapuit, Nunc Corpus tenet tumulus, Christus animam. Nomen mihi fuit Gulielmo Bois, obii 22 Aprilis, 1591. Vale, Lector, de illo Tertulliani frequenter cogita.

Fiducia Christianorum
Resurrectio Mortuorum.

This brass was on a stone on the floor till 1850, when it was affixed to the pulpit.

By his wife Mirabel Pooley (who survived him ten years) he had several children, but none lived any considerable time except the learned John Bois, fellow of S. John's, canon of Ely, rector of Boxworth, and one of the translators of the Bible.

We are told that William Bois "was a great scholar, being learned in the Hebrew & Greek excellently well."

Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. ed. 326, 327. Rymer, xv. 107. Topog. & Geneal. i. 292. Information from Rev. W. Pridden.

THOMAS LORKIN, born at Frindesbury in Kent in or about 1528, was son of Thomas Lorkin by his wife Joan, [Huxley]. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall 12 Nov. 1549, and proceeded B.A. 1551-2. Soon afterwards he was elected fellow of Queens' college. On 15 Nov. 1554 he was admitted fellow of Peterhouse, commencing M.A. 1555, and subscribing the roman catholic articles then imposed on all graduates. In 1560 he was created M.D. His fellowship at Peterhouse was vacated 1562, probably by marriage. On 21 April 1564 he was constituted by the queen's letters patent Regius professor of physic for life. The queen visited the university in August the same year, and he was respondent in the physic act kept before her majesty. The propositions were: 1. Simplex cibus præferendus multiplici. 2. Cœnandum liberalius quam prandendum. His name occurs amongst the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572, and amongst the tenants of the manor of Chesterton in the composition made with their lord 13 Nov. 1577. He obtained from Robert Cooke Clarenceux a grant of arms to the five Regius professors. The document is dated 13 Nov. 1590. Dying 1 May 1591 he was buried at Great S. Mary's. On the north wall of the chapel at the western end of the north aisle of that church is a brass plate with a bird having on a scroll issuing from its mouth,

Voce et Odore.

Underneath are Dr. Lorkin's arms impaling his wife's, and this inscription:

Ad fundum hujus Parietis jacet Tho. Lorkin Armiger sepultus, natus in Villa Frinsburiensi Comitatu Cantij, qui cum in omni Litterarum Genere instructissimus fuit, in Medicinâ potissimum excelluit, donatusque est ob eam, qua facultatem istam locupletare studuit, Diligentiam Doctorali Gradu, factus est Idem in eadem Facultate Regius Professor, in quo munere per Spatium viginti et octo annorum tam studiose se gessit, ut cum vitæ probitate plurimum excelleret, cum acute idem dissereret, ac copiose diceret, cum docendi interpretandique Rationem optime teneret, mereretur, ex Constitutione civili, in nobilissimorum Comitum numerum adscribi, hanc ejus Vitam tam fœliciter productam ad Sexaginta tres annos, matura mors abripuit, primo die Mensis Maij anno Salutis humanæ MDLXXXXI.

By his wife Catharine, daughter of John Hatcher, M.D., he had issue, John, who seems to have died in infancy; Catharine, wife of Edward Lively, Regius professor of hebrew; Mary, wife of ...... Slegge; Eleanor; Alice; Anne; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Nicholas Amy, of Great Abingdon co. Cambridge.

By his will, dated 23 April 1591, he gave legacies to the poor of Chesterton and Frindesbury, to the prisoners in the Castle and Tolbooth, and to the poor in the Spital. He bequeathed certain lands and tenements, which he held for a term of a thousand years, to his daughters Catharine Lively, Eleanor, Alice and Anne equally, and their heirs for ever; but if they all died without issue he gave same to Pembroke hall, Queens' college, and Peterhouse, upon certain trusts. If they refused he directed the queen's justices of Cambridgeshire to seize same for the behoof of the prisoners of the Castle and Tolbooth, and for the maintenance of an hospital or correction-house according to their discretion. He directed a sermon to be preached for him yearly in Cambridge, and that 6*s*. 8*d*. should be allowed the preacher. He gave to the university all his physic books, or that appertained to physic, to be kept in the university library in a great cupboard locked.

He is author of:

1. Carmen Latinum decastichon præfixum Johannis Herdi Historiæ Angliæ. MS. Cott. Jul. C. ii.

2. Recta Regula & victus ratio pro studiosis & literatis. Lond. 8vo. 1562. Dedicated to Dr. Perne master of Peterhouse and to the fellows of that college.

Arms: Erm. 3 lions' heads erased A. The arms of his wife were ...... a fess Erm. between 3 lozenges ...... on a chief ...... a lion passant ......

MS. Cole, ix. 43; xiii. 77, 79. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 91, 92. MS. Searle. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st edit. iii. 78, 157. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 223, 359. Rymer, xv. 639. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 4to. edit. 269. MS. Baker, iii. 334, 361. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 196, 487. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 133. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619.

ELEAZAR KNOX, of Richmondshire, second son of John Knox, the great scotch reformer, matriculated with his elder brother Nathanael 2 Dec. 1572, proceeded B.A. 1577, and was admitted fellow of S. John's college on Dr. Keton's foundation 22 March 1579-80. He commenced M.A. 1581, was one of the university preachers 1587, and in May that year became vicar of Clacton-Magna in Essex. He was B.D. 1588, and dying on Whitsun-eve 1591, was buried in S. John's college chapel.

McCrie's Life of Knox, 517. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 154. Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 367. MS. Baker, xxiv. 190.

HUMPHREY HALES, son of Christopher Hales, of the Dungeon near Canterbury, was matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall 20 May 1568, and proceeded B.A. 1571-2. He then studied the law, but his genius inclining him to genealogical pursuits, he was in 1581 recommended by the earl of Leicester to George earl of Shrewsbury, earl marshal, by whose means he was appointed Bluemantle pursuivant in 1583, being created by the earl at Chelsea 3 Nov. 1584. On Whitsunday 4 June 1587 he was created York herald by the earl of Leicester in his chamber at Greenwich. He died 16 June 1591.

Arms: G. 3 arrows O. feathered and barbed A.

Noble's College of Arms, 178, 185. Talbot Papers, G. 241.

HENRY SMITH, eldest son and heir of Erasmus Smith, esq., of Somerby and Husbands Bosworth in Leicestershire, by his first wife ...... daughter of ... Lydd, was born in or about 1560 at Withcote in Leicestershire, the seat of his grandfather, John Smith, esq.

He was admitted a fellow-commoner of Queens' college 17 July 1573. As he does not appear to have been matriculated at Cambridge, the probability is that he did not long continue here. In 1575 he was matriculated at Oxford as a member of Lincoln college.

For some reason with which we are not acquainted, his father refused to allow him to spend much time in the university, on leaving which he lived and followed his studies with Richard Greenham, the pious rector of Dry Drayton in Cambridgeshire, sometime fellow of Pembroke hall.

It would appear that one Henry Smith, of Hart hall, proceeded M.A. at Oxford 9 July 1579, and that another of the same name and house took that degree 3 May 1583. It is said by Wood that the latter was our author, and he describes him as of Hart hall, lately of Lincoln college. We doubt the identity. Our author refers to his having been at a university, but we do not find that he ever called himself M.A. or that he was so called by his contemporaries. He terms himself theologus, and is so described by others. Mr. Greenham's letter to lord Burghley, the substance of which we shall hereafter give, seems to us quite inconsistent with the fact of Mr. Smith's being M.A. at the time it was written.

After distinguishing himself by his poetical performances he entered into orders, and devoted his great abilities exclusively to the sacred function. He for some time officiated in the church of Husbands Bosworth, but it is uncertain whether he had the rectory which was in his father's patronage. In 1582 he brought to his sober senses one Robert Dickins of Mansfield, a visionary who pretended to the gift of prophecy. On this occasion Mr. Smith preached a sermon, which was afterwards published under the title of 'The lost sheep is found.' Subsequently he preached in and about London with much acceptance, and in 1587 was elected lecturer of S. Clement Danes without Temple-bar by the rector and congregation. Lord Burghley who resided in that parish interested himself in his favour, and certain godly preachers who had heard him in the city recommended him to the parish. Mr. Greenham in a letter to lord Burghley says he would not speak of his human literature whereof he supposed he had given his lordship some small token, but he had

perceived him to have been well exercised in the holy Scriptures, religious and devout in mind, moderate and sober in opinions and affection, discreet and temperate in his behaviour, industrious in his studies and affairs, and, as he hoped, of an humble spirit and upright heart, joined with the fervent zeal of the glory of God and health of souls. Which mixture of God's gifts put him in hopes that God hereafter might be much glorified in him; specially if he might have tarried in the university until his gifts were grown unto some more maturity. In which particular, he added, he had earnestly dealt with him unto the same end (as had his lordship), but he still answered that he could not obtain that favour of his father.

At S. Clement's he obtained unbounded popularity. He was esteemed the miracle and wonder of his age for his prodigious memory and for his fluent, eloquent, and practical way of preaching. He was commonly known as silver-tongued Smith, and whenever he appeared in the pulpit the church was crowded to excess by persons of all ranks and conditions. In one of his sermons he enforced the necessity of mothers suckling their own children. It was, we are told, incredible how many persons of honour and worship, ladies and great gentlewomen presently recalled their children from the vicinage round about London in order to suckle them themselves. In 1588 Aylmer bishop of London being informed that he had spoken in derogation of the book of common prayer, and had not subscribed the articles, and taking notice of the fact that he had no licence from him as his diocesan, suspended him from preaching. He drew up a brief and temperate vindication, wherein he referred to the circumstance that the bishop had himself called upon him to preach at S. Paul's cross, and emphatically denied that he had ever used speech against the book of common prayer. As to subscription, he said, "I refuse not to subscribe to any Articles, which the law of the realm doth require of men of my calling: acknowledging with all humbleness and loyalty her Majesty's sovereignty in all causes, and over all persons within her Highness's dominions: and yielding my full consent to all the Articles of faith and doctrine taught and ratified in this Church, according to a statute in that behalf provided the thirteenth year of her Majesty's reign. And therefore beseech his Lordship not to urge upon me any other subscription than the law of God and the laws positive of this realm do require." The parishioners also sent a testimonial and supplication on his behalf, lord Burghley interposed, and he was soon restored to his ministry.

Lord Burghley has been highly praised for his successful interposition on Mr. Smith's behalf. We desire not to detract from the encomium, but we feel bound to advert to the fact that he was the brother-in-law of Mr. Smith's father, who had taken as his second wife his lordship's sister Margaret, the widow of Roger Cave, esq.

In consequence of his suspension Mr. Smith has been usually considered as a puritan, but he wrote well against the Brownists and Barrowists, exhorting them to cease their slander against the church of England, and to cease their damnable schism, and to be reconciled to the church from whence they had foolishly departed; adding that, how imperfect a church soever it were, (whose imperfections God cure in his good time,) yet should they never be able to shew otherwise but that the church of England was the true church of God, from which it was utterly unlawful to make a separation.

During the last illness of William Harward, rector of S. Clement's Danes, and again on his death, strenuous efforts were made by the parishioners to obtain for Mr. Smith that benefice, which was in the patronage of lord Burghley, on whose presentation Richard Webster, B.D., sometime fellow of S. John's college, was instituted 22 May 1589. It is not improbable that Mr. Smith declined the preferment, and it is not a little singular that the parishioners, in desiring the promotion of this excellent man, avowed the discreditable motive of desiring to ease themselves of the charge of contributing to the support of his lecture. At the same time they testified that his preaching, living, and sound doctrine had done more good among them than any other that had gone before, or as they believed could follow after.

In consequence of ill health he was obliged, about the end of 1590, to resign

his lectureship, and to retire into the country. His farewell sermon was that entitled The Petition of Moses to God, (from Deut. iii. 23, 24). During his sickness, being desirous to do good by writing, he occupied himself in revising his sermons and other works for the press. His collected sermons he dedicated to his kind patron lord Burghley, in the following terms:

Nobilissimo viro, Gulielmo Cecilio, Equiti Aurato, Baroni Burghleiensi, Summo Angliæ Thesaurario, et Cantabrigiensis Academiæ Cancellario: Henricus Smithus hæc pignora in grati animi testimonium consecravit.

He died before this collection came from the press, being buried at Husbands Bosworth in his native county. In the register of that parish is this entry:

Anno 1591, *Henricus Smyth, theologus, filius Erasmi Smyth, armigeri, sepult. fuit* 4*to. die Julii.*

His father survived him many years.

Several of the members of his family called themselves Smith, alias Heriz.

Thomas Nash, in a work published shortly after Mr. Smith's decease, thus alludes to him: "Nor is poetry an art whereof there is no use in a man's whole life, but to describe discontented thoughts and youthfull desires, for there is no study but it dooth illustrate and beautifie. How admirably shine those divines above the common mediocritie, that have tasted the sweet springs of Pernassus! Silver-tongu'd Smith, whose well-tun'd stile hath made thy death the generall teares of the Muses, queintlye couldst thou devise heavenly ditties to Appolloes lute, and teach stately verse to trip it as smoothly as if Ovid and thou had but one soule. Hence along did it proceede, that thou wert such a plausible pulpit man, before thou entredst into the wonderfull wayes of theologie, thou refinedst, preparedst, and purifiedst thy wings with sweete poetrie. If a simple man's censure may be admitted to speake in such an open theater of opinions, I never saw abundant reading better mixt with delight, or sentences which no man can challenge of prophane affectation, sounding more melodious to the eare, or piercing more deep to the heart."

Mr. J. B. Marsden says, "Henry Smith was a person of good family and well connected; but having some scruples, he declined preferment, and aspired to nothing higher than the weekly lectureship of St. Clement Danes. On a complaint made by bishop Aylmer, Whitgift suspended him, and silenced for a while probably the most eloquent preacher in Europe. His contemporaries named him the Chrysostom of England. His church was crowded to excess, and amongst his hearers, persons of the highest rank, and those of the most cultivated and fastidious judgment, were content to stand in the throng of citizens. His sermons and treatises were soon to be found in the hands of every person of taste and piety; they passed through numberless editions; some of them were carried abroad and translated into Latin. They were still admired and read at the close of nearly a century, when Fuller collected and republished them. Probably the prose writing of this, the richest period of English literature, contains nothing finer than some of his sermons; and we are disposed to think that no English preacher has since excelled him in the proper attributes of pulpit eloquence. They are free, to an astonishing degree, from the besetting vices of his age—vulgarity and quaintness and affected learning; and he was one of the first of those who, without submitting to the trammels of a pedantic logic, conveyed, in language nervous, pure, and beautiful, the most convincing arguments in the most lucid order, and made them the groundwork of fervent and impassioned addresses to the conscience. The lord-treasurer was his friend; and that he was restored to his lectureship and to the church of England after a brief suspension, we owe, among many obligations of a similar kind, to the name of Cecil." It will be seen that Mr. Marsden is inaccurate in stating that Whitgift suspended Mr. Smith, and overstates the period which elapsed between his death and the publication of Fuller's edition of his sermons and treatises.

His works are:

1. A Declaration made to the Lords Judges, how he saw, and how he left, Robert Dickins of Mansfield. The questions which he put to Dickins, are signed Henry Smith of Husbands Boreswell, at the commandment of the right worshipful his uncle, Master Brian Cave, high sheriff of Leicestershire. This was printed in 1599, and perhaps before. It is given in some of the editions of his sermons.

2. Answer to the reasons objected and

alleged by the bishop of London against him as causes for which he hath proceeded to his suspension from the exercise of his ministry, 1589. MS. Lansd. 61. art. 26, and Strype's Life of Aylmer, 101.

3. The Christians Sacrifice, (Prov. xxiii. 26). Lond. 16mo. 1589, 1591. To the latter edition is prefixed an affectionate address to his late auditors, the congregation of Clement Danes.

4. The Benefite of Contentation. Taken by Characterie, and examined after, 1 Tim. vi. 6. Lond. 16mo. 1590. Newly examined and corrected by the Author. Lond. 16mo. 1591. In a prefatory epistle he alludes to his sickness, and the inaccuracy of the former edition. There was a third edition in the same year. Mr. Ames had a copy of one of the editions of 1591 with the eroneous date of 1561.

5. The Wedding Garment, a sermon on Rom. xiii. 14. Lond. 16mo. 1590, 1591. To the latter edition is a short epistle referring to false copies printed without his knowledge, patched as it seemed out of some borrowed notes. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

6. The Pride of King Nabuchadnezzer. (Dan. iv. 26, 27). Lond. 16mo. 1591, (two editions). William Wright has an epistle prefixed, acquainting the reader that he had caused these sermons to be examined by the best copies and to be corrected accordingly.

7. The Fall of King Nabuchadnezzer. (Dan. iv. 28, 29, 30). Lond. 16mo. 1591.

8. The Restitution of King Nabuchadnezzer. (Dan. iv. 31—34). Lond. 16mo. 1591, (two editions). In his collected sermons is an address to the reader, stating that this and the two preceding sermons had theretofore been printed by an imperfect copy, "having in some places the minde of the Authour obscured, in other some the sentences unskilfully patched together."

9. The examination of userie, in two sermons. Taken by characterie and after examined. (Psal. xv. 1 & 5). Lond. 16mo. 1591.

10. A treatise of the Lord's Supper in two sermons. (1 Cor. xi. 23—28). Lond. 16mo. 1591.

11. The Affinitie of the Faithfull: Being a very Godlie and fruitfull Sermon made upon part of the Eighth Chapter of the Gospel of S. Luke. (Luke viii. 19—21). Lond. 16mo. 1591.

12. The trumpet of the Soule sounding to judgement. (Eccl. xi. 9). Lond. 16mo. 1591, 1593, ... 1594; 12mo. 1621.

13. The magistrates scripture which treateth of their election, excellency, qualities, dutie and end; with two godly prayers annexed thereunto, (from Psalm lxxxii. 6, 7). Lond. 16mo. 1591.

14. The preachers proclamation. Discoursing the vanity of all earthly things, and prooving, that there is no contentation to a christian minde, but only in the feare of God. (Eccl. i. 2). Lond. 16mo. 1591. In his collected sermons this is entitled The Triall of Vanitie.

15. A preparative to marriage: The summe whereof was spoken at a contract and enlarged after. Whereunto is annexed a treatise of the Lords Supper, and another of usurie. Newly corrected and augmented by the author. Lond. 16mo. 1591; Edinb. 8vo. 1595.

16. A Fruitfull Sermon, upon part of the 5 chap. of the first Epistle of S. Paul to the Thessalonians; Which sermon being taken in Characterie is now published for the benefite of the faithfull. (1 Thess. v. 19—22). Lond. 16mo. 1591. In his collected sermons the title is The true Trial of the Spirites.

17. Seven Godly and Learned Sermons upon Seven divers Texts of Scripture, perused by the author before his death. Lond. ... 1591.

18. The preparative to marriage. A treatise on the Lord's supper. The examination of usury. Seven sermons. Three prayers, &c. All newly perused and corrected by the author, H. Smith, before his death. Lond. 16mo. 1591.

19. Three Prayers: one for the morning, another for the evening, the third for a sick Man. Whereunto is annexed a godly Letter to a sicke friend: and a comfortable speeche of a Preacher upon his death bed. Anno 1591. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

20. Jurisprudentiæ Medicinæ & Theologiæ Dialogus dulcis. Lond. 8vo. 1592. In hexameters and pentameters. Published by his kinsman Brian Cave. Prefixed are Epigrammata, by Hen. Smith. Joshua Sylvester published translations of Certain epigramms of Mr. Hen. Smith.

21. Vita Supplicium: sive de misera Hominis conditione querela. Heu vitæ legem, cui annexum est angi & dolore in

omni sorte. Lond. 8vo. 1592. In sapphics. Annexed to the Dialogus. Joshua Sylvester wrote and published Micro-cosmo-graphia; the little worlds description; or the map of man: from Latin saphiks of that famous, late preacher in London, Mr. Hen. Smith.

22. Sixe sermons preached by Maister Henry Smith at Clement Danes Church without Temple barre. With two prayers by the same Author hereunto annexed. Lond. 8vo. 1592, and corrected 1593, 1599; 4to. 1614, 1621. Dedicated by W. S. (to whom the faithful disposer of God's truth was, whilst he lived, linked in assured friendship) to Edward earl of Bedford. Contents, The sweete song of old father Simeon in two sermons. (Luke ii. 29 seq). The calling of Jonah. (Jonah i. 1, 2). The rebellion of Jonah. (Jonah i. 3). Two sermons of the punishment of Jonah. (Jonah i. 4—7).

23. Satans compassing the Earth. (Job i. 7, 8). Lond. 8vo. 1592.

24. A Looking Glasse for Drunkards. (Gen. ix. 20—27). With prayers written by the same Author. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

25. A Sermon preached upon 1 Cor. x. 12. Lond. 8vo. 1592. In his collected sermons this is called A Caveat for Christians.

26. Maries Choise. (Luke x. 38—42). With prayers written by the same Author. Lond. 8vo. 1592, 1593.

27. The sinful mans search: or seeking of God. Preached by Henrie Smith, and published according to a true corrected Copie; sent by the Author to an Honorable Ladie. (Job. viii. 5—7). Lond. 8vo. 1592, and without date.

28. The poore mans teares; a sermon on Matth. x. 42, treating of almes deeds, and releeving the poore. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

29. A memento for magistrates; a sermon on Psalm xlv. 7. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

30. Thirteene Sermons containing necessarie & profitable doctrine as well for the reformation of our lives as for comfort, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1592. Dedicated to William lord Burghley chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

31. The Sermons of Master Henrie Smith gathered into one volume. Printed according to his corrected Copies in his lifetime. Lond. 8vo. 1592, 1593; 4to. 1594, 1595, 1599, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1621. Prefixed is the author's dedication to lord Burghley. The number and order of the sermons differ in the various editions.

32. Gods Arrow against Atheists. Lond. 4to. 1593, with his sermons. Lond. 4to. 1614; also Lond. 4to. 1621, 1632. Translated into latin, Oppenheim, 8vo. 1594.

33. The sinners conversion. (Luke xix. 1—5). Lond. 8vo. 1593, 1594.

34. The sinner's confession. (Luke xix. 6—9). Lond. 8vo. 1593, 1594.

35. The lawyers question. Three sermons on Luke x. 25. Lond. 4to. 1595.

36. Twoo sermons, viz. Maries Choice and The sinfull mans serche. Lond. ...... 1596.

37. The lost sheep is founde. To him which calleth himself Elias, prentize to a glover in Mansfield. Lond. ...... 1597. This is a sermon which had been preached in 1582. There may have been an edition of it in or soon after that year.

38. Foure Sermons preached by Master Henry Smith. And published by a more perfect copie than heretofore. Lond. 4to. 1599. The contents: 1. The trumpet of the soule. 2. The sinfull mans search. 3. Maries Choyce. 4. Noahs drunkennes.

39. Three sermons by M. Hen. Smith. Lond. 4to. 1599.

40. Two Sermons preached by master Henrie Smith, with 3 prayers thereunto adjoyned. And published by a more perfect copy than heretofore. Lond. 8vo. & 4to. 1599. The contents: 1. The sinners conversion. 2. The sinners confession. Another edition, but with only the prayer for the morning thereunto adjoined. Lond. 4to. 1613.

41. Foure sermons of Mr. Hen. Smythes, videlicet, Twoo sermons of the songe of Symeon, one of the calling of Jonah, the 4th of the Rebellyon of Jonah. Lond. ... 1599.

42. Two sermons on Luke xix. 1—5; and Prov. xxviii. 13. Lond. 4to. 1613.

43. Foure sermons on Luke ii. 29—32; and Jonah i. 1—3. Lond. 4to. 1613.

44. Sermons of Henry Smith, together with other his learned treatises, all now gathered into one volume. Also the life of the reverend and learned author, by Thomas Fuller, B.D. Lond. 4to. 1657, 1675. Both editions are very scarce, especially the former.

45. The last Sermon of Mr. Henry Smith. Lond. 8vo. 1686.

His portrait is engraved by T. Cross, James Basire, and an unknown engraver.

Arms: G. on a cheveron O. between 3 besants as many crosses patée fitched S. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a goat's head A.

Dr. Bliss's Sale Catalogue, i. 291. Bodleian Catalogue. Brook's Puritans, ii. 108. Burton's Leicestersh. 313. Gent. Mag. N. S. xxxvi. 585. Granger. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 123, 155, 163, 221, 240, 243. Herbert's Ames. Hunter's Illustr. of Shakespeare, ii. 49, 211. MS. Lansd. 61. art. 26. Marsden's Early Puritans, 181. Nash's Pierce Penniless, ed. Collier, 40. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 185, 389—391, 468, 889, plate lxxi. Notes & Queries, iii. 222; vi. 129, 231; vii. 223. Smith's Annals of Univ. Coll. 259. Southey's Common Place Book, i. 205—207, 210—212, 226, 227, 231; iii. 486, 694, 695. Strype's Aylmer, 100—103. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 603. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 213, 223.

THOMAS HUETT, a native of Wales, who occurs as a member of Corpus Christi college in 1544, was master of the college of the Holy Trinity at Pontefract, when that house was dissolved. A pension of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* was assigned him, and he was in the receipt of it in 1555. Queen Elizabeth on 20 Nov. 1560 presented him to the rectory of Trëffe Egloyse, in the county of Pembroke, and about the same time he was appointed chantor of the church of S. David's. In 1562 he, or another member of Corpus Christi college of the same name, proceeded B.A. In the convocation of 1562-3 he signed the thirty-nine articles, voted against the proposals to alter certain rites and ceremonies, and subscribed the petition of the lower house for discipline. Richard Davies, bishop of S. David's, in a letter dated 30 January 1565-6, recommended that Mr. Huett should be appointed to the bishopric of Bangor, being "a man for gravity, learning, and language meet for the same." Archbishop Parker writing to sir William Cecil on 7 February following, says, "Marry, as for Bangor, if the Queens Majesty had sought a great way to supply that room, there were not a fitter than this Mr. Huett, whom I know myself, and dare upon mine own credit to commend, rather than Mr. Doctor Ellis." Ultimately the primate acquiesced in the appointment of Nicholas Robinson to the vacant see, having ascertained that the country was "much afeard either of Ellis or Hewett, very stout men, so only commended, and preterea quoad mores episcopales nihil." Mr. Huett in 1568 sent the MS. records of his cathedral to bishop Davies, who never appears to have returned them. In 1571 he removed Ellis ap Howel from the office of sexton of his cathedral, because he "of long tyme did conceall certain ungodly Popish books: as masse books, hympnalls, Grailes, Antiphoners, and such like, (as it were looking for a day)." Moreover he "caused the said ungodly books to be canceld and torne in pieces in the Vestrie before his face." He died 19 Aug. 1591.

Strype's Annals, i. 154, 339, 343; ii. App. p. 64. Strype's Parker, 303. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 474. Jones & Freeman's S. David's, 338—346, 358. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 316. Rymer, xv. 584. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 178. Parker Corresp. 257, 259, 261. MS. Lansd. 8. art. 75, 76.

ROBERT BANKES, B.A. 1533-4, was admitted a fellow of S. John's college in 1536, and commenced M.A. 1537. Subsequently he removed to Oxford, and was constituted canon of Christ church there by the charter of foundation 1546. On 24 Nov. 1548 he was instituted to the rectory of Moreton Essex, but was in 1554 deprived of his preferments for being married. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he was restored. He died and was buried at Moreton in or about August 1591.

Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 335. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 424. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 43. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 527, 530. Wood's Annals, ii. 35, 142.

THOMAS BAILY, a native of Yorkshire, studied at Clare hall, where he proceeded B.A. 1546. Soon afterwards he became fellow of that house, and commenced M.A. 1549. In 1554 he served the office of proctor, and in the following year subscribed the roman catholic articles. He was appointed master of Clare hall, probably about Nov. 1557. In 1558 he proceeded B.D. When queen Elizabeth succeeded to the crown he refused to comply with the change in religion, and being deprived of his mastership went to Louvain, where he was admitted D.D. He remained there till 30 Jan. 1576, when he arrived at Douay, upon Dr., afterwards cardinal, Allen's invitation, who employed him in the government of the english college both at Douay and Rheims. He had the chief hand in managing the temporalities of the society, and in Dr. Allen's absence was usually appointed regent. He died 7 Oct. 1591.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 46, 58. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. v. 262, 263. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 925; iv. 67.

JOHN BELL, born about 1531, was educated in S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1552, was elected fellow of Peterhouse 15 Nov. 1554, and commenced M.A. 1555, in which year he subscribed the roman catholic articles. He served the office of proctor for the year commencing 10 Oct. 1558. The queen in 1560 presented him to the rectory of Fulbourn S. Vigors in Cambridgeshire. He proceeded B.D. 1561, and sat in the convocation of 1562-3 as one of the proctors for the clergy of the diocese of Ely, signed the thirty-nine articles, voted against the proposals for a more thorough reformation, but subscribed the petition of the lower house for discipline. Cox, bishop of Ely, to whom he was chaplain, collated him to a canonry in the church of Ely in or about 1566, and to the rectory of Fenditton Cambridgeshire 30 Jan. 1570-1. The name of John Bell appears amongst the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572, but it is uncertain whether he or John Bell, M.A. fellow of Magdalen college, be intended. In 1575 he was created D.D., and in 1579 was collated by bishop Cox to the mastership of Jesus college. On 27 July 1581 he and Richard Bridgwater, LL.D., were constituted by archbishop Grindal commissaries of the diocese of Ely, the see being then vacant, and on 14 May 1582 they had another commission of the like nature. Dr. Bell served the office of vicechancellor for the year commencing Nov. 1582. Archbishop Whitgift, on 22 October 1583, empowered Drs. Bell and Bridgwater to exercise episcopal jurisdiction throughout the diocese of Ely, and they, with Dr. Perne the dean, were commissioned to visit the city and diocese. On 22 Feb. 1587-8 he and Richard Swale, LL.D., were appointed commissaries of the diocese of Ely by the archbishop. In 1589 Dr. Bell was appointed dean of Ely, and at or about the same period resigned the mastership of Jesus college. His death ocurred 31 October 1591. He was buried in the presbytery of Ely cathedral under a stone, around the verge whereof was a brass thus inscribed:

> *Johannes Bell, Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, quondam hujus Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Decanus. Obiit* 31 *die Octobris, Anno Domini* 1591, *Ætatis* 61.

Marprelate calls him a dunce.

About the period of his death a small sum was received by Corpus Christi college as the legacy of John Bell.

Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 38. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Rymer, xv. 563. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 348, 360; iii. 605, 618, 668. Strype's Annals, i. 328, 339, 343; ii. 614; iii. 152, 194, 196, 341, 592, App. p. 66, 167. Strype's Whitgift, 131, 171. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62, 271, 344, 370, 373, 375, 378, 389, 411, 419, 430, 551. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 280, 390, 394, 395, 397, 399, 419, 429. Marprelate's Epistle, 59. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 127. MS. Baker, xxx. 241.

MATTHEW STOKYS, son of Robert Stokys and Elizabeth [Waxham] his wife, was born about 1514 at Eton, and educated in the school there, whence he was elected to King's college, of which he was admitted scholar 19 Aug. 1531, and fellow 20 Aug. 1534. In 1535-6 he proceeded B.A., and in 1539 commenced M.A. Subsequently he became steward to William lord Paget. On 3 July 1557 he was elected one of the esquire bedels, the number of those officers having been then recently increased from two to three. In 1558 he became registrary of the university, having, as it would seem, for several years previously assisted his predecessor John Mere in the performance of the duties of that office. He was a notary public, and about March 1569-70 was appointed registrar of King's college, which office he executed till Sept. 1576. On 9 December 1580 the senate passed a grace for cancelling the old common seal of the university, and adopting that now in use, on the border whereof is this inscription:

> *Gulielmus Farrand Procurator dedit materiam. Mattheus Stokys Bedellus dedit formam* 1580.

On the 16th of the same month the senate authorised the construction of a new seal for the office of chancellor of a description and form to be assigned by Mr. Stokys. In 1585 he resigned the office of esquire bedel, and erected almshouses for six poor widows in Wall's lane, now called King street, in Cambridge. In the front is the following inscription on a plate of brass:

> *Matheus Stokys nuper unus armigerorum bedellorum almæ universitatis Cantebrigie has ædes Christo servatori suo & sex pauperibus viduis in perpetuum dicavit die xvij° mensis Decembris anno Domini* 1585. *Si quis has ædes in alios usus transferre attentet, anathema sit a Christo. Amen.*

In 1590 he gave to the university a picture representing a procession of the officers, graduates, and other members of the academic body in their proper costume, and the courts of the vicechancellor and of the taxors. There are also the arms of Mr. Stokys and of Dr. Perne, and several inscriptions. One is in these terms:

> *Mattheus Stokys Windesorius, nuper unus ex armigeris Bedellis & hujus almæ Academiæ Registrarius, quibus officiis summâ cum fide & omnium bonorum Commendatione per 30 plus minus annos perfunctus est, hanc quam cernis tabulam priori illi longè ampliorem multis in locis auctam & emendatam arte Joh. Corbould pictoris haud vulgaris illustrari curavit & inter cætera grati sui animi in Academiam testimonia eam tanti amoris sui symbolum dictæ Univti. dedit 1 Apr. 1590.*

We cannot account for his being here called Windesorius. The evidence that Eton was the place of his nativity is strong. This curious picture (which has been retouched once or oftener since his time) was it appears formerly in the consistory, whence it was removed to the university library, where it remained till 1856, when it was deposited in the registrary's office.

His death occurred 16 Nov. 1591, and he was buried on the 18th at Great Staughton in Huntingdonshire.

He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of — Parker, by whom he had Matthew, Thomas, Robert, Laurence, and Philip; and secondly, Catharine, daughter of — Chambers, of Royston in Hertfordshire, but by her he had no issue. He survived both his wives, who were buried at S. Botolph's Cambridge.

By his will, dated 17 Nov. 1590, he gave to his eldest son Matthew, and the heirs male of his body, messuages in S. Botolph's and the Holy Trinity in Cambridge, lands in Girton, Histon, and Impington in Cambridgeshire; a messuage with lands at Eton, and a grove of wood at Farnham in Buckinghamshire. On failure of issue male of his son Matthew, he devised part of these estates to Queens' college, Corpus Christi college, and Catharine hall, for the foundation of scholarships, and the residue to the lady Margaret preacher, for annual sermons in the parish churches of Windsor, Eton, and S. Botolph's Cambridge. His almshouses, which he directed should be called the university almshouses, he devised to the chancellor, masters, and scholars, vesting the appointment of the inmates in the vicechancellor for the time being. He also gave the university leasehold estates in Chesterton for maintenance of the almshouses, subject to the payment of annuities to his sons Matthew and Robert, and of legacies to their daughters. After the death of his sons Matthew and Robert, and of the wife of the former, the university were to cause a sermon to be preached in the church of S. Botolph on the 12th of March yearly, when small sums were to be paid to the preacher, the vicechancellor, orator, proctors, taxors, scrutators, bedels, and others, to his almswomen, the prisoners in the Castle and Tolbooth, the poor in the Spital, and the poor of the parish.

As a most diligent, careful, and intelligent registrary he merits high praise.

He is author of:

1. Catalogus Rectorum et Cancellariorum universitatis Cantebr. a Maurico sive Mauricio Rectore qui rexit scholares imperante Constantino magno ad dictum Cancellarium qui nunc presidet. Camb. (Tho. Thomas) ...... 1584.

2. Catalogus procancellariorum procuratorum et graduatorum ab anno domini 1500 ad annum 1585 ex annalibus universitatis registris diligenter perscrutatis ordinatisq. recollectum. Camb. (Tho. Thomas) ...... 1585.

3. Liber Rerum Memorabilium. MS. in fo. in University Registry. Some portions are by John Mere his predecessor; a few articles have been added by James Tabor, registrary 1600-1645. Extracts in MS. Baker, xxxiv. 319—344.

4. Liber Rerum Memorabilium. MS. in 4to. in University Registry. Extracts in MS. Baker, xxiv. 221-248, and in Dr. Peacock's Observations on the statutes of the university of Cambridge, Appendix A.

We are told that he was a zealous roman catholic even unto the persecution of others.

He gave to King's college a drawing of the buildings of the college as designed by Henry VI., and erected a monument in the chapel of that college to his brother John, sometime fellow there and public orator of the university.

Arms: A. on a bend S. 3 dolphins embowed O. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a cubit arm proper habited G.

cuffed A. holding barwise a bedel's staff. O.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 65, 75. Alumni Eton. 148. Fuller's Worthies, (Bucks). Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 493, 522, Herbert's Ames, 1416. Hartshorne's Camb. Book Rarities, 5. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. v. 139. MS. Baker, xxvi. 317; xxxvi. 69. MS. Cole, xiii. 215; xliv. 353. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 137, 298, 309. Camb. Portfolio, 154. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 307. Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Libr. 4to. ed. 129. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 508—510. Mountagu against Selden, 117. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 127, 136. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 127.

JOHN STUBBE, son of John Stubbe, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, was born in or about 1543, probably in Norfolk, where his father had a good estate. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 12 Nov. 1555 (being then of immature age), and proceeded B.A. 1560-1. Subsequently he studied the common law at Lincoln's inn, and it would seem that he was called to the bar. On 21 March 1569-70 he was in Cambridge, and dates a letter from Bene't college, whence it has been erroneously assumed that he was a member of that society. We find him again at Cambridge 22 August 1576. In Hilary term 1578-9 he and his wife were, on behalf of the queen, required to prove in the exchequer their title to the manor of Cicell in Norfolk.

In August 1579 he caused to be published a pamphlet which he had written against the proposed marriage of queen Elizabeth with the duc d'Anjou. It was entitled The discovery of a gaping gulph &c. Mr. Hallam says, "This pamphlet is very far from being, what some have ignorantly or unjustly called it, a virulent libel; but is written in a sensible manner, and with unfeigned loyalty and affection towards the queen. But, besides the main offence of addressing the people on state affairs, he had, in the simplicity of his heart, thrown out many allusions proper to hurt her pride, such as dwelling too long on the influence her husband would acquire over her, and imploring her that she would ask her physicians whether to bear children at her years would not be highly dangerous to her life." This publication greatly incensed the queen and her ministers. A royal proclamation, dated Giddea hall 27 September, appeared against the work, and the most rigorous steps were taken for its suppression. Mr. Stubbe the author, William Page the publisher, and Hugh Singleton the printer, were on the 13th of October indicted and convicted under an act of 1 & 2 Philip & Mary against the authors and sowers of seditious writings. Singleton was pardoned, but Stubbe and Page on the 3rd of November had their right hands cut off with a cleaver driven through the wrists with the force of a beetle upon a scaffold in the market-place at Westminster. Stubbe, when he came to the scaffold, made a short speech, submitting himself to judgment, and professing ardent attachment to the queen's person and government. For his hand, he said, he esteemed it not so much, as he thought he might have saved it, but he would not have a guiltless heart and an infamous hand. He desired the people to pray with him that God would strengthen him to abide the pain he was to suffer, and that the loss of his hand should not withdraw any part of his duty and affection towards her Majesty. When his right hand was struck off, he put off his hat with his left hand, and cried "God save the Queen." He then swooned. The bystanders were entirely silent out of horror at the new and unwonted punishment, from commiseration towards the man as being of most honest and unblameable report, or out of hatred to the marriage which most men presaged would be the overthrow of the established religion. His punishment did not end here, for he was sent prisoner to the tower. His wife petitioned the queen for his release, and on 31 Aug. 1580 we find him writing from the tower to lord Burghley, urging that his discharge from custody would save his wife's life. He was still in the tower on the 1st of December in that year, when he wrote thence to his friend Mr. Michael Hickes, desiring him to use his interest to save from death a poor man who had been condemned by serjeant Puckering upon the circuit. Two days afterwards he wrote from the tower to the lords of the council imploring mercy for himself, and that he might be freed from his uncomfortable and chargeable imprisonment. It does not appear when he regained his liberty, but on 22 July 1581 he was living at Thelveton in Norfolk, as he was in the following year at Catton near Norwich. He was in France in 1584. In 1587 he,

at the instance of lord Burghley, wrote an answer to cardinal Allen's defence of the english catholics in reply to the publication entitled The Execution of Justice. This answer was perused by Drs. Byng and Hammond who highly approved of it. We know not however whether it were published.

In 1588 he was chosen sub-steward of Great Yarmouth, for which borough he was returned to the parliament which met 4 Feb. 1588-9. On his election as member he presented to the corporation a silver basin and ewer to be used by the bailiffs. He vacated his sub-stewardship of that town in 1589. It is said that he had a command in the irish wars, and distinguished himself by his valour, but we cannot specify the date of his service in that kingdom. About 1591 he went to France where he died, his body being buried in the sea sand towards England, near the town of Havre de Grace. He was interred with military honors. Hence and from other circumstances it would appear that he had accompanied the english army which was dispatched to France to aid Henry IV. against the spaniards.

He held the manor of Thelveton, and had also an estate and two manors at Buxton in Norfolk, and other lands in that county. He made a will, which became the subject of litigation in the court of chancery.

By Anne his wife (who remarried Anthony Stepley, esq.) he had issue, Edmund and Francis. The latter, who was of Scottowe in Norfolk, was the father of Edmund Stubbe, D.D., fellow of Trinity college and rector of Huntingfield Suffolk (who died 9 April 1659), and he seems to have been the father of Wolfran Stubbe, D.D., also fellow of Trinity college (who died 30 Oct. 1719).

His sister was the wife of Thomas Cartwright the noted puritan.

He is author of:

1. The Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf, whereunto England is like to be swallowed by another French Marriage, if the Lord forbid not the banes, by letting her Majestie see the sin & punishment thereof. Lond. 8vo. 1579.

2. His Wordes upon the Scaffolde, when he lost his Haund, on Tewsdaie, 3 Novembre, 1579. In Nugæ Antiquæ.

3. Theodore Beza's Meditations on eight of the Psalms, translated from the french. MS. in the library at Arbury. Dedicated from Thelveton 31 May 1582 to lady Anne Bacon, wife of sir Nicholas Bacon.

4. Answer to cardinal Allen's Defence of the english catholics in reply to The Execution of Justice.

5. Letters. Several have been printed. They shew that he was able, conscientious, and pious. After he lost his right hand he usually added Scaeva to his signature.

Strype evidently did not perceive the generous and noble nature of the man, or he would not, we think, have hazarded the rash conjecture that he was the author of a malignant and scurrilous commentary on the life of archbishop Parker which appeared in 1574. There is apparently better ground for the statement that Stubbe assisted Chark in his work against Campian, and supplied the materials of John Nichols's Recantation.

Arms: S. on a bend O. between 3 pheons A. as many round buckles G.

Ellis's Lit. Letters, 40. Retrospective Review. N. S. ii. 487. Nugæ Antiquæ, iii. 98, 179, 202, 208. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, i. 363; ii. 201, 339. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 150; vi. 446. Masters's Hist. of C.C.C.C. 427. Nicolas's Hatton, 139—143. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 122. Camden's Elizabeth. Herbert's Ames, 743. Grindal's Remains, 408—412. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 227. Herbert's Livery Companies, i. 163. Churton's Nowell, 261—268. Hunter's Illustr. of Shakespeare, ii. 147. Zouch's Sidney, 132. Strype's Annals, ii. 512, 562—567, 608—610; iii. 148—150, 298, 482, 507. Strype's Parker, 489. Strype's Grindal, 242, App. No. xiii. Strype's Aylmer, 40. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 21 Eliz. r. 55. Neal's Puritans, i. 241. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 255. Restituta, i. 10. Howell's Letters, 7th ed. 451. MS. Harl. 180. art. 2, 3. MS. Lansd. 12. art. 53, 98; 21. art. 12; 23. art. 78; 25. art. 66; 31. art. 12, 19; 36. art. 89; 43. art. 24; 54. art. 52, 57; 61. art. 64; 94. art. 30; 107. art. 100, 101; 108. art. 55. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 189. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. 229 b., 234. Howell's State Trials, i. 1286. Cardwell's Doc. Annals, i. 435.

CHRISTOPHER HATTON, third and youngest son of William Hatton, esq., of Holdenby in the county of Northampton, by his wife Alice, daughter of Laurence Saunders of Harringworth in that county, was born at Holdenby in 1540. His father died 28 August 1546. It does not appear how long afterwards he enjoyed a mother's care, nor when he succeeded to the family inheritance by the death of his elder brothers, Francis and Thomas, but it is surmised that this occurred whilst he was a minor.

He became a gentleman commoner of

S. Mary hall Oxford during the reign of queen Mary, when William Allen, afterwards cardinal, was principal of that house. There are circumstances in his subsequent history which tend to make it not unlikely that he also studied here, but we have not found any direct evidence to that effect.

On 26 May 1560 he was admitted a member of the Inner Temple, and at the Christmas of 1561 enacted the part of master of the game in a splendid masque performed by the members of that society. From defect of the records it is impossible to say whether he were called to the bar, but it is not unlikely that he was, as he continued a member of the society for several years. On or before 30 June 1564 he was constituted one of the gentlemen pensioners, and he was also one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, but the date of his appointment to that office is unknown. In December 1566 he went to Scotland in the retinue of the earl of Bedford. In 1568 the play of Tancred and Gismund, composed by gentlemen of the Inner Temple, was represented by the authors and others before the queen. Mr. Hatton wrote the fourth act. In April that year he exchanged his hereditary manors of Holdenby with the queen for the site and demesnes of the abbey of Sulby, her majesty on the same day granting him a lease of Holdenby for forty years. The royal bounty now flowed upon him in a copious stream, and the queen undertook the payment of his debts.

He was returned for Higham Ferrers to the parliament which met 2 April 1571. In May the same year he was one of the challengers in a solemn tourney and barriers before the queen at Westminster. To the parliament which assembled 8 May 1572 he was returned for the county of Northampton, and he continued to represent that county till he became lord chancellor. The other member was sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer. In July 1572 he was appointed captain of the guard. His gift to her majesty at the new year 1572-3 consisted of a jewel of pizands of gold adorned with rubies and diamonds, and flowers set with rubies, with one pearl pendant and another at the top. From this time he never failed to make an offering to her majesty on new-year's day, obtaining in return silver gilt plate. It is deserving of remark that his plate always greatly exceeded in weight that given to the other courtiers.

He was in a commission, issued in or about 1573, to search for all goods and merchandize belonging to the subjects of the king of Spain, or to other foreigners, which had by any means since the year 1568 been embezzled or concealed. He was seriously ill in May 1573, and the queen evinced her regard by visiting him almost daily to enquire after his health. In the following month he went to the Spa, accompanied by Dr. Julio Borgarucci, the court physician. There was printed in 8vo. A Copie of a Letter addressed to him from Antwerp 26 June, and delivered at Spa July 5, 1573. No place or printer is specified. He returned to England in or before October following, for in that month he narrowly escaped assassination from the hands of Peter Byrchet, a fanatic, of whom we have already given some account.

On 12 March 1575-6 he delivered to the house of commons a message from her majesty respecting the enlargement of Peter Wentworth, esq. In the same parliament a private act was passed for the assurance of his lands. In 1576 the queen visited Eltham, where Mr. Hatton resided, and there is no doubt that she was his guest.

On 11 Nov. 1577 he was appointed vice-chamberlain of the household, and sworn of the privy council. On 1 December following he received the honour of knighthood at Windsor castle. From this period he devoted himself to public affairs, being consulted confidentially by Burghley, Leicester, Walsingham, Mildmay, secretary Davison, sir Thomas Heneage, Dr. Thomas Wilson, lord Grey of Wilton, and other eminent and wise men. They evidently regarded his opinion with a deference which a mere favourite could not command. He appears also on several important occasions to have been the queen's organ of communication with the lower house of parliament.

He was with her majesty at Audley end in July 1578. The university waited upon her at that place, and sir Christopher Hatton was amongst those to whom a pair of gloves was presented by that body. On 3 May 1579 he presided at a consultation held at Westminster by her

majesty's command, touching her projected marriage with the duc d' Anjou, and we find him taking part in the subsequent proceedings against John Stubbe for publishing a pamphlet against that marriage.

His name occurs in the special commission for Warwickshire and Middlesex, issued 7 Dec. 1583, under which John Somervyle and others were tried and convicted of high treason.

A remarkable proof of his religious zeal occurred in the house of commons on 21 December 1584. He moved the house to join in humble and earnest prayer to God for the queen's preservation with thankful acknowledgment of the benefits and blessings poured upon the whole realm through the mediation of her highness's ministry. He produced a paper devised and set down by an honest, godly and learned man, and requested them to follow and say after him. This was willingly and unaminously assented to, and every one kneeling on his knees, he began the prayer.

He sat in February 1584-5 on the commission for the trial of William Parry, LL.D., for high treason, having been previously, with lord Hunsdon and sir Francis Walsingham, engaged in examining the accused.

Sir Christopher Hatton was one of the privy council who met in the star-chamber on 23 June 1585, with reference to the death of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, who shot himself in the tower. He gave a full explanation touching messages which he had conveyed to the deceased from the queen. The suspicion that he was implicated in the earl's death is too palpably unfounded to justify even an examination of the charge.

His name occurs at the head of the special commission for Sussex, under which William Shelley was tried and convicted of treason, at Westminster on 12 Feb. 1585-6, and he was one of the privy council before whom the earl of Arundel was examined in the star-chamber 17 May 1586.

He sat on the trials, in September 1586, of Anthony Babington and others for high treason, and was in the commission for the trial of Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay in October the same year. The forcible, eloquent, and artful arguments which he had addressed to her the day before, induced her to submit to the jurisdiction of the commissioners. In the parliament which met in the same month he dilated at some length on Mary's treacheries and conspiracies, concluding with these words, "Ne pereat Israel, pereat Absolon." The house on his motion resolved on a petition for her execution.

On 22 Feb. 1586-7 sir Christopher Hatton, by the queen's command, acquainted the house of commons with the threatened invasion by Spain, and made a long and effective speech upon the subject. He and Mr. Wolley took one of the examinations of secretary Davison, but he absented himself from the star-chamber when that unfortunate minister was censured fined and imprisoned for an act in which Hatton and others his colleagues had equally participated.

On the 29th of April 1587 sir Christopher Hatton was constituted lord chancellor, receiving the great seal from the queen's hands at the archiepiscopal palace at Croydon. On the 3rd of May, being the first day of Trinity term, he rode in great state from his residence Ely place in Holborn to Westminster hall to take the oaths. On either hand of him rode lord Burghley the lord treasurer, and the earl of Leicester.

Although the lawyers were somewhat discontented with his appointment to this high office, yet he appears, so far as can be ascertained, to have discharged its duties in an unexceptionable manner, having the assistance of doctors Dale and Swale, and other masters in chancery, who were deeply versed in the doctrines and practice of the courts of equity.

On 12 Sept. 1587 he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Northampton, and on S. George's day 1588 was elected K.G., being installed on the 23rd of May in the same year. On 18 Sept. 1588 he was elected high steward of this university, and two days afterwards was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. In both these offices he succeeded the earl of Leicester. His admission to the office of chancellor of Oxford took place at Ely place on the 3rd of October.

On 4 Feb. 1588-9 the lord chancellor explained to parliament in an able speech the cause of its being convened, concluding by an earnest and forcible exhortation to make diligent preparation

for the defence of the realm. This was the only parliament over which he presided.

His death occurred at Ely place 20 Nov. 1591, and he was on the 16th of December buried in great state at S. Paul's. Behind the high altar a large and costly monument was erected to his memory. On a sarcophagus under a richly adorned arch flanked with columns and pyramids, was his recumbent effigy clad in armour beneath the mantle of the order of the garter and in the attitude of prayer. Above on one side was this inscription:

Sacrum memoriæ D. Chr. Hattoni, Guil. Fil. Joh. nepotis, antiquiss. Hattonorum gente oriundi; Regiæ Majestatis D. Elizabethæ ex nobilibus Stipatoribus L. vici: Secretioris Cameræ Generosorum unius; Prætorianorum Militum Ducis; Regii procamerarii: Sanctioris Consilii Senatoris; summi Angliæ ac Oxon. Acad. Cancellarii: Ordinis nobiliss. San. Georgiani de Periscelide Equitis. Maximo Principis omniumq. bonorum mœrore (cum LI annos cœlebs vixisset) 20 Novembris anno 1591, in ædibus suis Holburnæ piè fato functi.

Guil. Hattonus, Eques auratus, ejus ex sorore nepos, adoptione filius, ac hæres mœstissimus, pietatis ergo Posuit.

And on the opposite side:

Quæ verò, quæ digna tuis virtutibus (Heros)
Constituent monumenta tui? si qualia debet
Posteritas, si quanta tibi prudentia, justi
Quantus amor, si quanta fuit facundia linguæ,
Et decus, & pulchro veniens in corpore virtus,
Illaq. munificæ semper tibi copia dextræ:
Deniq. quanta fuit magnæ tibi gratia quondam
Principis, èque tuis quæ creverat inclita factis
Gloria, tanta tibi statuant Monumenta Nepotes,
Ipsa tuos caperet vix tota Britannia Manes.

These lines were on a tablet affixed to an adjoining column:

Stay and behold the mirrour of a Dead man's House,
Whose lively Person would have made thee stay and wonder:
Look, and withall learn to know how to live & dye renouned;
For never can clean life and famous Herses sunder.
Hatton lies here, unto whose name Hugh Lupus gave
(Lupus the Sister's sonne of William Conquerour)
For Nigel his dear servant's sake worship and land:
Lo there the spring; look here the honour of his Ancestry.
When Nature molded him her thoughts were most on Mars,
And all the Heavens to make him goodly were agreeing:
Thence was he valiant, active, strong, and passing comely,
And God did grace his mind and spirit with gifts excelling.
Nature commends her workmanship to Fortune's charge,
Fortune presents him to the Court and Queen,
Queen Eliz. (O God's dear handmaid) his most miracle;
Now hearken, Reader, raritie not heard nor seen;
This blessed Queen, mirror of all that Albion rul'd,
Gave Favour to his faith, and precepts to his hopefull time;
First trained him in the stately band of Pensioners,
Behold how humble hearts make easy steps to clime:
High carriage, honest life, Heart ever loyall,
Diligence, delight in duty, God doth reward:
So did this worthy Queen in her just thoughts of him,
And for her safety make him Captain of her Guard.
Now doth she prune this Vine, and from her sacred breast,
Lessons his Life, makes wise his heart for her great Councils,
And so Vice-Chamberlein, where foreign Princès eys
Might well admire her choice, wherein she most excells.
So sweetly temper'd was his soul with vertuous balme,
Religious, just to God, and Cæsar in each thing;
That he aspired to the highest Subject's seat,
Lord Chancellour (measure and conscience of a holy King,)
Robe, Coller, Garter, dead figures of great Honour,
Alms-deeds with Faith, honest in word, Franke in dispence,
The Poor's friend, not popular; the Churches pillar,
This Tomb shews th' one; the Heavens shrine the other.

Franciscus Florus ad memoriam heri sui defuncti, luctusq. sui solatium, posuit. Anno Domini 1593.

Dying intestate and unmarried his estates came, under a settlement which he had made, to his sister's son sir William Newport, who assumed the name of Hatton.

He built noble mansions at Holdenby and Kirby in Northamptonshire, and had also residences at Eltham in Kent and Ely place in Holborn. The latter was frequently designated Hatton house. There seems to be no foundation for the statement that he had a house at Stoke Pogis in Buckinghamshire. His splendid hospitality is often mentioned by his contemporaries. It has been said that his death was hastened by an unexpected pecuniary demand on the part of the queen. We attach no kind of credit to the assertion.

The sallies of Gray, Sheridan, and Barham must have made an indelible impression upon the mind of lord Campbell. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more absurd and unfair than his account of sir Christopher Hatton, which is moreover in many particulars very inaccurate.

Archdeacon Churton does not hesitate

to term Hatton a great statesman. We subjoin a rational and just estimate of his character by Mr. Foss. "Surrounded as he was by statesmen of unrivalled talent, an acknowledged favourite among many rivals, honoured and rewarded above his compeers, and holding prominent positions in the council and the court during a long series of years, the absence of any weighty, and the failure of every malicious charge against him, the respect and friendship of the great and good men of his day, and the amicable relations in which he lived with his competitors for the queen's personal favour, all prove that he was a man of no ordinary capacity, and that he was as amiable in his disposition as he was discreet in his conduct, neither exciting opposition by arrogance, nor using his own influence to the injury of others. ......His love of literature has not been denied; and of his encouragement of the learned many evidences remain. In the religious contests of the time he always took the part of a moderator; and though suspected of being favourable to the Catholics, he endeavoured to intercept the rigour of the law against the Puritans."

It ought not to be forgotten that he was the friend of sir Philip Sidney; that his influence was used to procure the restoration of archbishop Grindal to the royal favour; that archbishop Whitgift is said to have ceded to him his pretensions to the great seal and to the chancellorship of Oxford; that Dr., afterwards archbishop, Bancroft was his chaplain and confidential friend; and that he patronised Toby Matthew afterwards archbishop of York, Adrian Saravia, Thomas Churchyard, Barnabe Rich, and Lodowick Lloyd. Sir Christopher Hatton is highly eulogised by Edmund Spenser and Christopher Ockland.

In common with other courtiers of the period he availed himself of the queen's favour to obtain grants of monopolies, and of the patrimony of the church.

His works are:

1. The fourth act of the tragedy of Tancred and Gismund, presented before queen Elizabeth by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, 1568. Lond. 4to. 1592. Newly revived and polished according to the decorum of these daies, by R[obert] W[ilmot.] In Dodsley's Old Plays.

2. Speech in the Star chamber, shewing the treasons of Henry earl of Northumberland, 23 June 1585. Abstract in Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 223, and Howell's State Trials, i. 1127.

3. Speech in the house of commons touching Mary queen of Scots, 3 Nov. 1586. Abstract in Parl. History, iv. 284.

4. Address to Mr. Robert Clerk on his being called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, 20 June 1587. In Monro's Acta Cancellariae, 566, and (under an erroneous date) in Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 476.

5. Speech in the house of commons touching the Spanish invasion 22 Feb. 1586-7. Abstract in Parl. Hist. iv. 309.

6. Speech on being admitted chancellor of the university of Oxford 3 Oct. 1588. Abstract by Richard Bancroft, D.D., his chaplain, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, in Hearne's Textus Roffensis, 397.

7. Speech in the house of lords explaining the causes of calling the parliament 4 Feb. 1588-9. Abstract in Parl. Hist. iv. 321.

8. Injunctions for the regulation of the university of Oxford, 19 August 1589. In Wood's Annals of Oxford, ii. 237—240.

9. Memorial of business to be transacted, 2 Sept. 1589. MS. in State Paper Office, and in Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 485.

10. A Treatise concerning Statutes, or Acts of Parliament; and the exposition thereof. Lond. 12mo. 1677. Daines Barrington says it is not entirely destitute of merit, but lord Campbell terms it a poor performance. Its authenticity has been questioned, but we cannot understand on what grounds.

11. Speeches spoken during the time of his chancellorship. MS. We are not however told where this MS. is to be found.

12. Letters. Many have been printed. Those to the queen are for the most part very curious.

There is a portrait of sir Christopher Hatton at Caen Wood: another by Cornelius Ketel, which is or was at Ditchley, has been engraved by E. Scriven and J. Cook: and one, which belonged to sir Thomas Hatton, has been engraved by J. Thane. There are also engravings of

his portrait by Wenceslaus Hollar, and Bocquet.

Arms: Az. a cheveron between 3 garbs O.

MS. Addit. Antiq. Repertory, i. 387; iii. 385. Archæologia, xxxiv. 60, 61, 154. Bacon's Apothegms, 97. Baga de Secretis. MS. Baker, xxiv. 162. Baker's Northamptonsh. i. 194. Bankes's Corfe Castle, 32—35, 286—288. Bentham's Ely, 206. Birch's Eliz. i. 8, 56. Bridgman's Knole, 25. Brook's Cartwright, 318. Camden's Eliz. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4 edit. ii. 256. Collier's Poetical Decameron, ii. 137—139. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 42, 60, 74, 75; (2) 159. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 365, 370, 398, 458, 511. Churton's Nowell, 190, 215, 370. Corbet's Poems, ed. Gilchrist, 8, 163, 183. MS. Cotton. Coxe's Cat. MSS. Coll. Vigorn. Oxon. p. 15. Davies's Epigrams, In Titum VI. Dr. Dee's Diary, 4, 5. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 150, 185; Chron. Ser. 96. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 82, 83. Egerton Papers, 84, 86—89, 113, 125. Ellis's Letters, (3) iv. 71. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 482. Corr. Diplom. De la Mothe Fenelon, iv. 89; v. 60. Foss's Judges of England, v. 497. Fuller's Worthies, (Northamptonshire). Granger. Green's Maidens Dreame, (in Shakespeare Soc. Papers, ii. 130). Diary of William lord Grey of Wilton, xvii, xx, 79. Grindal's Remains, 417, 423, 429, 433, 435. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 164, 196, 219, 236. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 37, 70, 262. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 299—303. MS. Harl. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. xii. 77, 464, 467. Hearne's Textus Roffensis, 394. Herbert's Ames, 662, 735, 906, 910, 1054. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 237. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 349, 357, 377, 421; ii. 11. Leon. Howard's Letters, 351. Howell's State Trials, i. 1095—1112, 1127—1155, 1270. Ben Jonson's Works, ed. Gifford, ii. 123; vi. 480. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 268, 269, 302, 315. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Leycester Correspondence. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Illustrations, ii. 18, 19, 159, 160, 276, 277, 286, 345, 379, 417, 448. Lysons' Environs, i. 179, 384, 521, 523; iii. 349; iv. 31, 101, 398, 459; v. 34, 39, 140, 141. Maitland's Index of Engl. Books in Lambeth Libr. 49, 54. Marsden's Early Puritans, 132. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ. Murdin's State Papers, 256, 318, 319, 333, 337, 378, 559, 578, 579, 646, 782, 783, 786, 789, 796, 797. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Netherclift's Autogr. Letters. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 85, 184—186. Life by Sir N. H. Nicolas. Notes & Queries, i. 41, 86; x. 263. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 13; ii. 183; iii. 103. Oclandi Elizabetha. Parl. Hist. iv. 215, 262, 265, 269, 283, 309, 320. Parker Corresp. 400, 442. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. edit. 130—132, 134, 136, 137, 140—144, 146, 151—154, 157—159. Riche's Farewell to Militarie Profession, ed. 1846, p. 12. Rimbault's Bibl. Madrigal. 1. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 239. Rogers's Cath. Doctr. ed. Perowne, p. xi. Rymer, xvi. 9, 56, 74, 95, 282. Smith's Autographs. Spenser's Poet. Works, ed. Mitford, i. 16. Strype. Talbot Papers, G. 91, 378; H. 51, 87, 109? I. 21, 35. Thomas's Hist. Notes. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 1018. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 22, 181. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 70. Unton Inventories, li, lii, liv, lxi. Walpole's Roy. & Nob. Authors, ed. Park, ii. 32. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, i. 158, 201. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 305. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 427, 428, 459, 462, 468. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 83, 93, 103, 112. Wilson's Merchant Taylors School, 77, 80, 109, 575. Wood's Annals, ii. 235—247, 258. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 582, 647, 655, 728, 743; ii. 133, 449. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. i. 238, 241, 248, 254, 324. Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 183. Wright's Eliz. Zurich Letters, i. 319; ii. 303.

EDWARD CHAPMAN, of Kent, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 15 June 1575, B.A. 1578-9, was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation 22 March 1579, and commenced M.A. 1582. He was drowned at sea 4 Jan. 1591-2.

He is author of:

1. Argumentum primæ actionis tragediæ Richardi tertii. Printed in Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 76.

2. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 367.

JOHN MORE was born in Yorkshire, of an ancient family. Being sent to this university, he was elected a scholar of Christ's college. He proceeded B.A. 1562, and was afterwards chosen a fellow of his college.

On leaving Cambridge he was appointed minister of S. Andrew's Norwich, and zealously performed the duties of that office until his death. His custom was to preach three, and sometimes four times every Sunday. Offers were made to him of preferments requiring less labour, and yielding greater emoluments, but these he uniformly rejected, on the plea that he could best serve the church in the situation wherein he was placed.

His opinions inclined to puritanism. About 1573 the attention of bishop Parkhurst was drawn to Mr. More's refusing to wear the surplice. No severe measures, however, appear to have been taken against him. Indeed Parkhurst, in a letter to archbishop Parker, says, "I have not known that he has at any time spoken against her Majesty's book of Injunctions, nor can I find any manner of stubbornness in him. And surely he is a godly and learned man, and hath done much good in this city." About this time he confuted a sermon preached by Dr. Perne at Norwich cathedral. He announced his intention of proceeding to a further confutation, but it would seem that he was prevented from carrying it out by the interposition of the bishop.

His name is attached to a supplication to the lords of the council against the imposition of ceremonies on the clergy, dated 25 Sept. 1576. It appears that he was soon afterwards for a time suspended from his ministry.

He died at Norwich, and was buried in the churchyard of S. Andrew's in that city 16 Jan. 1591-2. He left a wife, who afterwards remarried Dr. Nicholas Bound, and two daughters.

He is described as a master of nearly all arts, and of many tongues, especially latin and greek. He wore the longest and largest beard of any englishman of his time. The reason he assigned for this was, "that no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance."

Of this worthy person, who was commonly called the apostle of Norwich, there are three engraved portraits. That in the Heroologia is an admirable specimen of art.

In our notice of Robert Greene the dramatist will be found his account of the extraordinary effect produced upon his mind by a sermon which he heard at S. Andrew's in Norwich. There can be no doubt that Mr. More was the preacher to whom he refers.

His works are:

1. A table from the beginning of the world to this day. Wherein is declared in what yeere of the World every thing was done, both in the Scriptures mentioned, and also in prophane matters. Written by that worthy member of the Church of God, M. John More, Preacher at Norwich. Cambr. 8vo. 1593. Edited by Nicholas Bound, who dedicates it to Edmond Lord Bishop of Norwich, and to the Worshipfull M. Major of the same citie, with the Aldermen his brethren, the Sheriffes, and the whole corporation. In the dedication occurs this passage: "Seeing that by Gods providence the workes and laboures of this Reverend and Godly learned man came unto my handes, and not onely were committed unto me, but the whole care and disposition of them by a certaine hereditarie right did fall unto me: I thought it my bounden duetie both to the dead, and especially to the Church of God, that as much as did lye in me, they should attaine unto that ende, for which principally they were begunne and ended by him: which was the greatest profite and good, that by publishing of them might redound unto the Church thereby. Which as it evidently appeared to be the authours meaning, not onely in that he was contented during his life time, that any should see them, and certaine men copie out some of them, but also in that he was resolved in time to have committed them to the presse: so my selfe in his stead have laboured to effect this good purpose of his, by commending to the Church of God these first fruits of his labours: hoping in time that the rest may folow, if the paucitie of Hebrue & Greeke characters in this land do not hinder some, and the great cost and charges of Printing Maps be a stay and bane to others. For in both these kindes there are certaine of his labours finished, and have bene longe since readie for the presse .... the bare name of him, that was the authour of it, shall purchase sufficient credite for it with all those, who knewe him to bee a man for his great varietie of learning, besides his excellent wisedome and godlinesse, with his unwearisome paynes in preaching the Gospell for the space of twentie yeares at the leaste."

2. John More his three sermons, 2 of them on 2 Cor. v. 10, the third on John xiii. 34, 35: whereunto is annexed for the comfort of the afflicted, a sermon on Romanes viii. 26—30. Also a treatise of a contented minde, by Nich. Bounde. Cambr. 4to. 1594.

3. Lively Anatomie of Death, wherein you may see, from whence it came, what it is by nature, and what by Christ, tending to teach men to live and dy well to the Lord. Lond. 8vo. 1596.

4. Map of Palestine. Mentioned in Fuller's Cambridge.

5. Catechismus Parvus.

Holland's Heroologia, 210. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 533. Brook's Puritans, i. 449. Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 301. Herbert's Ames, 1319, 1421, 1422. Granger. Strype's Parker, 451. Strype's Annals, ii. 282. Fuller's Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 184.

RICHARD JACKSON, matriculated a pensioner of Clare hall 25 Oct. 1567, B.A. 1570, was a schoolmaster at Ingleton in the west riding of Yorkshire, and to him has been ascribed the authorship of:

The Battle of Flodden, a poem. MS. Harl. 3526. Published under the title of Floddan Field in nine Fits, being an exact History of that Famous memorable Battle fought between the English and Scots on Floddan-Hill, in the time of Henry the Eighth. Anno 1513. Worthy the perusal of the English Nobility. Lond. 12mo. 1664. Thomas Gent, the famous printer of York, about 1750 published

another edition. From an imperfect copy in the British Museum, the title appears to have been: The Famous Old Ballad or History of the Battles of Floddon-Field. Which were fought between the English, under the Earl of Surrey (in the Absence of King Henry VIII. of England, who was fighting in France) and the Scots, under their valiant King James IVth of Scotland, who was slain in the said Battle, in the Year of our Blessed Lord 1513. Containing the valiant and renowned Actions of several Lords, Knights, and 'Squires. The inside title states that it was Taken from an ancient Manuscript, which was transcrib'd by Mr. Richard Guy, late School-Master in Ingleton, Yorkshire. It was printed again under this title: An exact and circumstantial History of the Battle of Floddon. In verse. Written about the time of Queen Elizabeth. In which are related many particular Facts not to be found in the English History. Published from a curious Manuscript in the Possession of John Askew, of Palins-Burn, in Northumberland, Esq., with Notes, by Robert Lambe, Vicar of Norham upon Tweed. Berwick, 8vo. 1774. Joseph Benson, Philomath, printed another edition in the same year in 12mo. This we have not met with, and cannot therefore specify the title. It was again published as, The Battle of Flodden-Field. Lond. 8vo. 1809, edited by Henry Weber, and dedicated to Walter Scott, esq.

All the editions of the above work, except Lambe's, are of great rarity. The poem appears to us to possess no slight merit. If again edited, the Harleian MS. should be consulted, as Mr. Weber's edition was printed off before he saw that MS. His assertion that it perfectly coincides with the copy from which the text of his edition was printed, cannot be relied on.

Ritson's Bibl. Poet, 256. Watt's Bibl. Brit. 955. Communication from Rev. Basil Henry Cooper.

EDMUND EDWARDS, B.A. 1544-5, was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college 1547, and instituted to the rectory of S. Benedict's Cambridge 1548. He commenced M.A. 1549, subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555, and was one of the witnesses examined before cardinal Pole's delegates for the visitation of the university 1556-7, being then or about that time president of his college. He vacated the rectory of S. Benedict about 1561. Afterwards his religion being suspected his chambers were searched, and therein was found what is designated "much popish trumpery." Archbishop Parker attempted to take the case out of the jurisdiction of the vicechancellor. In the end Mr. Edwards left the university, and it is believed went to Flanders. We suppose him to have been residing in the roman catholic college at Douay in 1591.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 317. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 185, 210. Strype's Annals, iv. 67. MS. Cole, ii. 186.

ABRAHAM FRAUNCE, a native of Shropshire, was probably educated at Shrewsbury school. He was sent to the university by sir Philip Sidney, and was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 20 May 1575. He proceeded B.A. 1579-80, and took a part in Dr. Legge's play of Richardus Tertius, which was acted at S. John's college at the bachelors' commencement that year. He was elected a fellow in 1580, and commenced M.A. 1583, about which time he removed to Gray's inn. In due course he was called to the bar, practising in the court of the marches of Wales. In 1590 he was recommended by Henry earl of Pembroke as in every respect qualified for the office of the queen's solicitor in that court. Of his subsequent life we can discover no particulars.

His works, consisting chiefly of poems in english hexameters, then much in vogue, are as follows:

1. The Lamentations of Amintas for the death of Phillis: Paraphrastically translated out of Latine into English Hexameters. London, 4to. 1587, 1588. There is a latin poem on the same subject at the end of The Third part of the Countesse of Pembrokes Yvychurch.

2. The lawiers logike, exemplifying the praecepts of logike by the practise of the common lawe. Lond. 4to. 1588. At the end is a translation into english hexameters of Virgil's Alexis, which was reprinted with The Countesse of Pembrokes Yvychurch.

3. The Arcadian rhetorike, or the praecepts of rhetoricke made plaine by examples Greeke, Latyn, Englisshe, Italyan, Frenche, and Spanishe. Lond. 8vo. 1588. In this work he quotes Spenser's Fairy Queen, then in MS.

4. Insignium, Armorum, Emblematum, Hieroglyphicorum, et Symbolorum, quæ in Italis Impresse nominantur, explicatio; quæ symbolicæ philosophiæ postrema pars est. Abrami Fransi. Lond. 4to. 1588. Dedicated to lord Robert Sidney. The original MS. is in the Bodleian library. Rawl. Poet. 85.

5. The Countesse of Pembrokes Emanuel. Conteining the Nativity, Passion, Buriall & Resurrection of Christ: togeather with certaine Psalmes of David. All in English Hexameters. Lond. 4to. 1591. Dedicated to the lady Mary countess of Pembroke.

6. The Countesse of Pembrokes Yvychurch. Conteining the affectionate life, and unfortunate death of Phillis & Amyntas: That in a Pastorall; This in a Funerall: Both in English Hexameters. Lond. 4to. 1591. At the end are annexed: The Lamentation of Corydon for the love of Alexis, verse for verse out of [Virgil's] Latine; and the beginning of Heliodorus his Aethiopian History.

7. The Third part of the Countesse of Pembrokes Yvychurch: Entituled: Amintas Dale. Wherein are the most conceited tales of the Pagan Gods in English Hexameters: together with their auncient descriptions & Philosophicall explications. Lond. 4to. 1592.

8. The Sheapheardes Logike: conteyning the praecepts of that art put downe by Ramus: examples set owt of the Sheapherds Kalender; Notes and expositions collected owt of Bourhusius, Piscator, Mr. Chatterton, and divers others. Together with twooe generall discourses, the one touchinge the prayse and ryghte use of Logike: the other concernynge the comparison of Ramus his Logike, with that of Aristotle. MS. fol.

There are some extracts from Fraunce's works in England's Parnassus, 1600.

Warton's Engl. Poet. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 297. Moule's Bibl. Herald. 35. Biog. Dram. Worrall's Bibl. Legum Angl. i. 215. Beloe's Anecd. i. 297. Brit. Bibl. ii. 276, 277. Haslewood's Ancient Crit. Essays, ii. 155. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 188, 232. Herbert's Ames, 1038, 1111, 1242, 1247, 1353, 1355, 1679, 1717, 1834. Todd's Life of Spencer, xv, xcviii. Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum, ed. Brydges, p. xii. Baker's Hist. of S. John's Coll. 368. Zouch's Memoirs of Sir P. Sidney, 141, 145, 153. Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 101—103. Langbaine's Dramatic Poets, 223. Farr's Elizabethan Poets, p. xxii. Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. ed. Bohn, ii. 836. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 211. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 109.

ROWLAND THOMAS, a native of Anglesey, was a fellow of Magdalen college, B.A. 1552-3, M.A. 1556. On 26 July 1562 he became rector of Llanganhafal in Dyffrynclwyd. In 1567 he was created LL.D. in this university. On 12 July 1569 he had the rectory of Llandyfrydog in Anglesey. On 26 Sept. 1570 he was instituted to the deanery of Bangor, and shortly afterwards gave up Llandyfrydog. He was also chancellor of the diocese of Bangor. It appears that he died in or about 1588. By his will, dated 3 Jan. 1586-7, he desired that his body might be buried in the cathedral of Bangor, near Robert Evans, his predecessor in the deanery. He was a generous promoter of the good of the place in settling and improving the revenues of the free school. In the records of the university he is called Thomas Rowland. One Rowland Thomas is said to have been archdeacon of Bangor from about 1534 to about 1540.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 111, 113. Rowland's Mona Antiqua Restaurata, 338. Strype's Grindal, 214. Willis's Bangor, 127. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 862. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 97.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, born at Highgate in Middlesex 24 Aug. 1565, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, being admitted scholar 24 Aug. 1583, and fellow 28 Aug. 1586. He was B.A. 1587-8, and M.A. 1591.

He has latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 32, 53. Alumni Eton. 183.

CHARLES KIRKHAM, born in 1548 at West Drayton in Middlesex, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, being admitted scholar 13 Aug. 1564, and fellow 14 Aug. 1567. He was B.A. 1568-9, and M.A. 1572. By grace 16 Dec. 1573 he was appointed to read the philosophy lecture in the place of Mr. Whitaker, who was hindered from doing so by other business. On 24 Oct. 1575 the provost of his college enjoined him to study divinity. One Kirkham was in custody for some political offence about 1591, but it is uncertain whether this were the person.

He is author of:

1. Four latin epigrams in the collection presented by the scholars of Eton

to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle in 1563.

2. Greek verses at the end of Carr's Demosthenes, 1571.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 202, 210, 239. Alumni Eton. 179. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. i. Wright's Elizabeth, ii. 418. MS. Baker, xxiv. 162.

CHRISTOPHER WRAY, born at Bedale in Yorkshire in 1524, was younger son of Thomas Wray who ultimately settled at S. Nicholas near Richmond, by Joan his wife, daughter of Robert Jackson of Gatenby in the parish of Bedale in Yorkshire. (She remarried John Wycliffe of Richmond, whom she also survived). The traditions which refer to his lowly origin are entitled to little credit, and for the imputations upon his legitimacy there is not the slightest foundation.

He was a student of Buckingham college, which during his residence was refounded as Magdalen college. Leaving the university without a degree, he went to Lincoln's inn, of which society he was admitted 6 Feb. 1544-5, being called to the bar 2 Feb. 1549-50. In the parliaments of 1553, 1554, 1555, and 1557, he represented Boroughbridge in his native county. The following curious order was made by the court of chancery in a suit of Brend v. Hyldrache 27 April 1562. "Forasmuch as it is informed, that, because the matter in question toucheth Mr. Wray of Lincoln's Inn, the plaintiff cannot get any to be of counsel with him; therefore Mr. Bell and Mr. Manwood are appointed by this Court to be of Counsel with the said plaintiff." In the autumn of 1562 he was elected reader of his inn, but it is recorded that he did not read. He was returned for Grimsby to the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3, and in the Lent following was again reader of his inn. In 1565 we find him engaged in defending Edmund Bonner, the deprived and imprisoned bishop of London, against the malignant proceedings of Robert Horne bishop of Winchester. In Lent 1566-7 he was for the third time appointed reader of Lincoln's inn. This compliment was paid him on account of his having received a writ calling him to the degree of serjeant-at-law, which he took upon him in the following Easter term. At this period he had his residence at Glentworth in Lincolnshire. On 18 June 1567 he was appointed one of her majesty's serjeants. We find him in the early part of 1570 engaged in prosecuting at York, Carlisle, and Durham numerous persons implicated in the northern rebellion. He was returned for Ludgarshall to the parliament which met 2 April 1571, when he was chosen speaker of the house of commons. On his admission to that office he made a speech of two hours' duration. On the nones of June in that year the senate of the university addressed a letter to him thanking him for his support of the act for confirmation of their privileges.

On 14 May 1572 he was constituted one of the justices of the queen's bench, and his name appears in a commission of oyer and terminer for Derbyshire and Middlesex, issued on the same day for the trial of John Hall and Francis Rolston, charged with a treasonable conspiracy to deliver Mary queen of Scots, of which offence they were convicted. On 8 Nov. 1574 he was appointed chief justice of the queen's bench, and about the same time received the honour of knighthood. His name occurs in a commission issued 20 April 1577 for the determination of certain disputes in the university of Oxford. He presided 13 Oct. 1579 at the trial of John Stubbe, who had his right hand cut off for publishing a book against the queen's marriage with the duc d'Anjou.

There is a letter from the chief justice to Chaderton bishop of Chester 13 July 1581, which is not unworthy of notice. It appears that the bishop and the earl of Derby had written to him complaining that he had awarded a prohibition against the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, because they had interposed in some case relating to a devise to charitable uses. The chief justice stated that the matter clearly belonged to the common law, and not to the commissioners, and explained to the bishop in firm but courteous language, that the judges could not delay granting justice in complaisance to the commissioners, nor give them notice when they intended to proceed. In November the same year the chief justice presided at the trials of Edmund Campian, Ralph Sherwin, James Bosgrave, Thomas Cottam, Robert Johnson, Richard Bristow, Luke Kirby, and Henry Orton, roman catholics, who were charged with treasonable practices.

In June 1583 he presided at the trials of Elias Thacker, John Copping, and Thomas Gibson, who were executed at Bury S. Edmund's for dispersing Brown and Harrison's books, and denying the queen's supremacy in matters ecclesiastical. At the same assizes, Mr. Hare, Mr. Sullyard, Mr. Martin, and others to the number of seven, were convicted of recusancy and papistry.

His name is in the special commission 7 Dec. 1583 for Warwickshire and Middlesex, under which John Somervyle esq. and others were convicted of an attempt to assassinate the queen; and in that for Middlesex 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D. was convicted of compassing the queen's death. In June 1585 he, the master of the rolls, and the chief baron of the exchequer were deputed by the privy counsel to enquire respecting the suicide in the Tower, of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, and he was present in the star-chamber on the 23rd of that month, when the lord chancellor, the attorney-general, and others made a public declaration with respect to the earl's treasons. His name occurs in the special commission for Sussex 7 Feb. 1585-6, under which William Shelley was convicted for conspiring to slay the queen and deliver Mary queen of Scots.

There is a letter from him to the lord-treasurer 24 June 1586, wherein he desires to be admitted to clear his credit before the queen against the aspersions of Mr. Topcliffe, a noted ultra-protestant zealot.

The lord chief justice was in the commission for Middlesex 5 Sept. 1586 for the trial of Anthony Babington, John Ballard, and other adherents of the queen of Scots; also in that under which Mary herself was tried at Fotheringay in the following October.

In 1587 he presided in the temporary character of lord privy-seal over the star-chamber, when William Davison was fined and censured by that tribunal.

We find his name in the special commission for Middlesex 14 March 1588-9, under which Philip, earl of Arundel, was indicted for high treason. In Michaelmas term 1590 he assembled all the judges for the amendment and correction of the form of commissions of the peace.

His name occurs in the special commission for Middlesex 22 March 1591-2, under which sir John Perrott, sometime lord-deputy of Ireland, was convicted of treasonable correspondence with the king of Spain.

He died 7 May 1592, and was buried at Glentworth. In the chancel of the church there is a tomb with the effigies of himself in his robes, and of his wife, with the subjoined inscription:

Tumulus Christopheri Wray, Militis, Capitalis Justiciarii Angliæ, qui obiit 7° die Maii A.D. 1592. Anno 34° Elizabethe Regine.

Epitaphium.

Quisquis es, O hospes, manes reverere sepultos,
Qui jacet hic nostri gloria juris erat.
Christopherus Wraius re justus, nomine verus,
Quique pia micuit cognitione, fide,
En fuit! en non est! Rapidum rotat omnia fatum.
Heu! moritur nobis; ipse sibi superest.
Terram terra petit, cinerem cinis, ætheraque æther,
Spiritus ætherei possidet astra poli.

He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Girlington of Normanby in the county of York, by whom he had sir William, created a baronet 1612; Isabel, wife successively of Godfrey Foljambe, esq., sir William Bowes, and John lord Darcy; and Frances, wife successively of sir George Saint Paul, bart., and Robert Rich earl of Warwick.

His will, dated 30 July 1589, has a codicil made on the day he died. His son was appointed sole executor, and the supervisors, to each of whom he gave a legacy, were lord Burleigh, lord treasurer, and Egerton the solicitor-general.

He is author of:

1. Argument upon Chaunteries. MS. in Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ee. 4. 1. fo. 132.

2. Speech on being presented as Speaker of the house of commons, 4 April 1571. Abstract in Parl. Hist. iv. 95, 96.

3. A Godly Exhortation at the making of new serjeants-at-law Mich. Term, 19 & 20 Eliz. In Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 122.

4. Speech on passing sentence of death on William Parry, LL.D., for high treason, 25 Feb. 1584-5. In Howell's State Trials, i. 1110.

5. Speech in the Star-chamber at the censure of William Davison, esq., 28 March 1587. Abstract in Howell's State Trials, i. 1238, and Nicolas's Memoirs of W. Davison.

6. Letters.

Sir Edward Coke terms him "a most reverend Judge, of profound and judicial knowledge, accompanied with a ready and singular capacity, grave and sensible

elocution, and continual and admirable patience."

David Lloyd remarks: "Five particulars I have heard old men say he was choice in: 1. His Friend, which was always wise and equal; 2. His Wife; 3. His Book; 4. His Secret; 5. His Expression and Garb. By four things, he would say, an Estate was kept: 1. By understanding it; 2. By spending not until it comes; 3. By keeping old servants; 4. By a Quarterly Audit. The propertie of Infancy, is Innocence; of Childhood, Reverence; of Manhood, Maturity; and of Old Age, Wisdome: Wisdome! that in this grave person acted all its brave parts; *i.e.* was mindful of what is past, observant of things present, and provident for things to come. No better instance whereof need be alledged than his pathetick Discourses in the behalf of those two great Stays of this Kingdome, Husbandry and Merchandize: for he had a clear discerning Judgement, and that not onely in points of Law, which yet his Arguments and Decisions in that profession manifest without dispute; but in matters of Policy and Government, wherein his Guess was usually as near Prophecy as any man's: as also in the little mysteries of private manage, by which upon occasion he hath unravelled the studied cheats and intrigues of the Closetmen: to which when you adde his happy faculty of communicating himself, by a free and graceful elocution, to charm and command his Audience, assisted by the attractive dignity of his presence, you will not admire that he managed his Justiceship with so much satisfaction to the Court, and that he left it with so much applause from the Country: for these two Peculiarities he had. That none was more tender to the Poor, or more civil in private; and yet none more stern to the Rich, I mean Justices of Peace, Officers, &c., or more severe in publick. He delighted indeed to be loved; not reverenced: yet knew he very well how to assert the Dignity of his place and function from the Approaches of Contempt."

Sir Christopher Wray was in his lifetime an eminent benefactor to Magdalen college. He completed the buildings and erected a stately portico. By deed, in 1587, he founded two fellowships and seven scholarships. By his will he founded a third fellowship. His wife also, in 1591, founded two scholarships; and his daughter Frances, countess of Warwick, in 1625, founded a fellowship and two scholarships.

He also erected an almshouse at Glentworth for six poor persons, and by his will gave each of them tenpence a-week, and yearly a gown, three loads of ashwood, and three loads of turf. He also directed that every Sunday they should have their dinner at Glentworth hall, if able to come thither, and a house kept; otherwise each of them was to have a penny loaf of bread.

Queen Elizabeth, it is said, granted him the profits of the coinage towards the erection of his house at Glentworth. It was a stately fabric. The ruins remaining form three sides of a quadrangle.

There is a portrait of sir Christopher Wray in the master's lodge at Trinity college. A portrait of him which was in the possession of his descendant, sir Cecil Wray, bart., was in 1790 engraved by S. Harding. There is a copy of this portrait by Freeman in the hall of Magdalen college. Another portrait of him is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1805.

Arms: (as in window of hall of Lincoln's inn), Quarterly 1. & 4. Az. on a chief O. 3 martlets G. 2. & 3. A. on a cheveron S. between 3 falcons' heads erased O. as many mullets pierced A. (as in window of hall of Serjeants' inn, Fleet street), Az. a cheveron Erm. between 3 scimitars O. on a chief of the last as many birds G.

Allen's Lincolnshire, ii. 38. Baga de Secretis. Bridgman's Knole, 58. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 15, 245, 287. Campbell's Chief Justices, i. 200. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 120. Charity Reports, xxxii. (4) 412, 453. Coke's Reports, iii. 26. Coke's Fourth Institute, 171. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 409, 410, 493. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 315. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 121, 122, 238, 252, 253, 330: Chron. Ser. 92—94. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 415. Foss's Judges of England, v. 406, 411, 414, 415, 417, 423, 546. Fuller's Worthies, (Yorkshire). Gent. Mag. lxxv. (2) 1105; lxxvi. (1) 115; N. S. xxxvi. 12. Granger. MS. Harl. 6993. art. 64; 6994. art. 12. Howell's State Trials, i. 1049, seq. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 307, 488, 543, 567, 639, 666. Lloyd's State Worthies. Manning's Speakers, 235. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 5 Eliz. r. 44; Pasch. 6 Eliz. r. 50; Trin. 20 Eliz. r. 13. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 340, 444. Originalia, 23 Eliz. p. 5, r. 100. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. ed. 107, 109. Plowden's Reports, 342. Richmondshire Wills, 156, 159, 195, 196. Rymer, xv. 773. Sharp's Memorials of Northern Rebellion, 225. Strype's Annals, iii. 16, 22, 186, 187, 343; App. p. 7; iv. 120. Strype's Parker, 377, 497, 498. Strype's

Whitgift, 360, 361; App. p. 141. Strype's Aylmer, 213. Talbot Papers, F. 259, I. 15. Topographer, iii. 84. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, i. 186. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 27, 35, 49, 56, 73, 85. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 242.

JOHN PARKER, born in or about 1534, was originally of Peterhouse, but removed to Christchurch Oxford, and was created M.A. in that university. In or about 1560 he was collated by Cox bishop of Ely to the rectory of Fenditton Cambridgeshire. In 1564 he was incorporated M.A. in this university. Bishop Cox gave him a canonry at Ely in 1565, and collated him to the archdeaconry of Ely 21 Oct. 1568. He also held the rectory of Bluntisham Huntingdonshire, but we know not the time of his institution to that benefice. On 24 Sept. 1570 bishop Cox collated him to the rectory of Stretham in the isle of Ely, and in January following he resigned the rectory of Fenditton. In 1576 he contributed 40*s*. towards the making of the door in the steeple at the west end of Great S. Mary's in Cambridge.

After bishop Cox's death he was offered the see of Ely upon iniquitous conditions, with which he declined to comply. On 12 March 1582-3 a grace passed the senate of this university, conferring upon him the degree of D.D. on his preaching one sermon to the clergy and another to the people in the university church. He failed to do this and forfeited 20*s*.

He died 26 May 1592, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Stretham within the altar rails. So much of the inscription on his gravestone as has been preserved is subjoined:

Hic jacet Johannes Parker, qui prefuit huic Ecclesiæ 22 annos, singulari laude et .... e omnium. Fuit idem Archidiaconus Eliensis, et unus e Canonicis; .... utraque Academia honorum Titulis insignitus. Obiit 26 Maii, Anno Ætatis suæ 59, et A.D. 1592.

He married Winifred, daughter of William Turner, M.D., dean of Wells, and was father of Richard Parker, B.D., fellow of Gonville and Caius college, an antiquary of no mean repute; John, born 1574; and Peter, born 1576. It is not unlikely that he had other children. His son John is said to have succeeded to his canonry at Ely. This is no doubt a mistake. He was then only eighteen years old.

Archdeacon Parker is author of:

A Patterne of Pietie, meete for Housholdores, for the better Education of their Families in the Feare of God. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 179, 218. Bentham's Ely, 241, 278. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 23. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 360. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837; iii. 242. Herbert's Ames, 1180. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 352, 354. Strype's Annals, iii. 27, App. p. 187. Watts's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 294.

FRANCIS WYNDHAM, second son of sir Edmund Wyndham of Felbrigg in Norfolk, by his wife Susan, daughter of sir Roger Townsend of Rainham in the same county, after being educated in this university (probably in Corpus Christi college) became a member of Lincoln's inn, was called to the bar, and in 1569 to the bench of that society. In 1570 he held the site of the priory of Beeston in Norfolk, and the manors of Beeston, Roughton, and Morleis in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He also purchased, but at what period appears not, of sir Thomas Mildmay the site of the dissolved priory of Pentney in Norfolk, with the mill, manor, and lands thereto belonging. He represented the county of Norfolk in the parliament which met 8 May 1572. In the same year he was autumn reader of Lincoln's inn. His name appears in a special commission of oyer and terminer for Norfolk issued 20 Oct. 1573. He was one of the arbitrators to determine controversies between the town of Great Yarmouth and the cinque ports. The award bears date 31 May 1575. In 1576 he was elected recorder of Norwich, and in Michaelmas term 1577 was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law.

About October 1579 he was constituted one of the justices of the court of common pleas. His name is in the special commission of oyer and terminer for the counties of Warwick and Middlesex issued 7 Dec. 1583 for the trial of John Somervyle, esq. and others for high treason; and in that for the latter county issued 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which Dr. William Parry was convicted of the same offence. He was consulted respecting the trial of Mary queen of Scots in October 1586, although we do not find his name in the commission. From November 1591 till May 1592 he was one of the commissioners for the trial of causes in chancery.

His death occurred at his house in the parish of S. Peter Mancroft at Norwich

(afterwards known as the Committee house) in July 1592, and he was buried on the 18th in the church of that parish. Against the north wall of Jesus chapel there is an altar-tomb, adorned with his arms and the arms of the families to which he was allied, and having thereon his effigy to the waist, in judicial costume. There never was any inscription.

He married Jane, daughter of sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper of the great seal, but left no issue. She remarried sir Robert Mansfield.

A picture of Mr. justice Wyndham in the Guildhall at Norwich represents him with his hat on, in one hand is a book, and in the other a death's head, with Cogita Mori. Beside him is an hour glass.

Although occasionally called sir Francis Wyndham, it does not appear that he received the honour of knighthood.

Arms: Quarterly 1. & 4. Az. a cheveron between 3 lions' heads erased O. 2. & 3. Quarterly Az. & A. over all a bend O. Crest: a lion's head erased O. within the bow of a fetterlock.

Baga de Secretis. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 359; iv 220, 221, 231, 235; viii. 114; ix. 40. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 230, 297. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 217. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 48, 119, 253, 260, 261, 330, 334; Chron. Ser. 94, 95. Foss's Judges of England, v. 407, 411, 414, 423, 551. MS. Lansd. 57. art 49. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 637. 639. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, i. 186. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 13 Eliz. r. 82. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 8, 592, 596, 606, 612, 657. Rymer, xv. 725. Strype's Annals, iii. 364. Whitney's Emblems, 121—123. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 93. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 4; iii. 348.

PETER OSBORN, the second son of Richard Osborn, esq., of Tyled hall in Lachingdon Essex, by his wife Elizabeth [Coke], was born in 1521, and educated in this university. He appears not to have graduated, and we cannot ascertain to what college or house he belonged. Subsequently he studied the law at Lincoln's inn, and was, as it seems called, to the bar. He had a grant of the clerkship of the faculties for life in July 1551, and in 6 Edw. VI. obtained to him and his heirs the office of lord-treasurer's remembrancer in the court of exchequer. He was also keeper of the privy purse to king Edward VI.

It is said that in the reign of queen Mary he was for a time in prison. If so, it was probably on account of his religion. He was honoured with the friendship of sir John Cheke, and it was at his house in Wood-street London, that that eminent man breathed his last.

In 1560 queen Elizabeth granted him the manor and advowson of South Fambridge in Essex, and in that year we find him busily engaged with reference to the reformation of the coinage. In 1561 he was residing at Ivy-lane in London. He sat for Horsham in the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3. In 1566 he occurs as one of the high commissioners for ecclesiastical causes. By the charter 28 May 1568, establishing the corporation of mineral and battery works, he was constituted one of the deputy governors of the company. In 1570 he was appointed an assistant governor of Lincoln's inn. His name occurs in a commission of oyer and terminer for London issued on the 1st of August in the same year. Under that commission John Felton was tried and convicted of high treason, for having promulgated the bull of Pius V. deposing queen Elizabeth from the regal dignity. To the parliament which met 2 April 1571 he was returned for Guildford. His name occurs in a special commission touching intercepted merchandise 17 Feb. 1571-2. In the parliament which assembled 8 May 1572 he represented Plimpton. In the same year he assisted in reforming the custom-house. On 29 April 1573 he was appointed a commissioner to determine certain disputes between the merchants of England and Portugal. Archbishop Parker constituted him one of his executors. He sat for Aldborough in Suffolk in the parliaments which met 23 Nov. 1585 and 29 Oct. 1586. In the latter year he and Thomas Owen were appointed to enquire into the disorders of the Fleet prison. He was returned for the city of Westminster to the parliament which assembled 4 Feb. 1588-9. He was highly esteemed as a lover of learning and learned men, and appears to have been constantly consulted by queen Elizabeth's ministers on matters connected with trade, commerce, and finance.

He died 7 June 1592, and was interred in the church of S. Faith under S. Paul's, where he was commemorated by the following inscription:

Petrus Osburne, Armiger, Rememorator Thezaurarii Scaccarii, vir probus & prudens, obiit 7 die Junii, Anno Domini, 1592. *Cui* 5 *Februarii,* 1615, *accessit vidua ejus, Anna,*

lectissima fœmina, ex eodem Petro mater 22 Liberorum.

Fœlices cineres, animas quibus incola Sanctus
Reddet in occursum venientis in Æthere Christi.

His wife was daughter of John Blythe, M.D., Regius professor of physic in this university, and niece to sir John Cheke. Eleven of his children were sons. We purpose to speak hereafter of his eldest son, sir John Osborn. Of his daughters, one, whose name is not given, but who is described as a woman of great beauty, married sir Thomas Cheke; Elizabeth married sir Edward Duncomb; and Susan married William Tuthill, esq. of Saxlingham in Norfolk.

He is author of:

1. A collection of all the statutes, letters patent, charters, and privileges subsequent to the third of Henry III. to that time which concern the traffic of the realm, how trade had grown, been diverted, and stood at the present. He in 1572 mentions his being engaged on this important work, but we are unable to say whether it were completed, or if so, whether it be now in existence.

2. Letters. The number extant is considerable. They are for the most part upon commercial policy and kindred subjects.

His portrait is or lately was at Chicksands in Bedfordshire.

Arms: A. a bend between 2 lions rampant S. langued G. Crest: a leopard's head proper ducally crowned O. Motto: Quantum in rebus inane.

Baga de Secretis. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, ii. 59. Bridge's Northamptonsh. ii. 75. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 28; ii. 20, 40, 133. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 123. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 191. MS. Cott. Vesp. C. xiv. 196. Coverdale's Works, ed. Pearson, ii. 532. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 260. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 126. Ellis's Letters, (3) iv. 24—29. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 8, 19, 67. Herbert's Ames, 699, 710, 1074. Hutton Correspondence, 78. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Lysons' Bedfordshire, 68, 164. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 6 E. 6 r. 7. Meyrick's Cardigan, 532, 533. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 253, 254. Nichols's Lit. Rem. of Edw. VI. p. l, 459, 461. Nichols's Prog. James I. iii. 39. Originalia, 3 & 4 P. & M. p. 1. r. 15; 3 Eliz. p. 1. r. 175; 5 Eliz. p. 4. r. 37; 9 Eliz. p. 1. r. 65; 33 Eliz. p. 3. r. 2. Parker Correspondence, 277, 280, 302, 383. Parry's Bedfordshire, 118. Plowden's Reports, 442. Rymer, xv. 701, 721. Strype's Mem. ii. 496, 508; iii. 316. Strype's Annals, i. 397; iii. 64, 156, 338, 339, 548; App. p. 128. Strype's Cheke, 39, 129, 131, 132, 146. Strype's Parker, 226, 497; App. p. 101, 189. Strype's Grindal, 66. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 453. Topogr. & Geneal. ii. 170. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 76, 84, 90, 105, 114, 122. Wilson's Merchant Taylor's School, 89, 90. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 244; ii. 174. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 120, 172. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 225. Wright's Eliz. ii. 20, 162. Wright's Essex, ii. 630.

JOHN HARVEY, born at Saffron Walden, Essex, and one of the sons of a ropemaker in that town, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in June 1578, proceeded B.A. 1580, and commenced M.A. 1584. In 1587 the university granted him a licence to practise physic, which he did at Lynn Regis, at which town he died in or shortly after July 1592, having in that month returned sick from Norwich to Lynn.

His brother Gabriel Harvey, LL.D., has the following verses:

Gabriel Harveius, desideratissimæ animæ Joannis fratris.

At Junioris erat, Seniori pangere carmen
Funebre, ni Fati lex violenta vetet.
Quid frustra exclamem, Frater, fraterrime Frater?
Dulcia cuncta abeunt; tristia sola manent.
Totus ego funus, pullato squallidum amictu,
Quamvis cœlicolæ, flebile dico vale.

He is author of:

1. Leap yeare. A compendious prognostication for 1584. Collected by John Harvey, &c. Directed to his very good and curtuouse friende, M. Thomas Meade. Lond. 8vo. [1583].

2. An addition to the late Discourse upon the great conjunction of Saturne & Jupiter. By John Harvey. Wherunto is adjoyned The learned worke of Hermes Trismegistus, Intituled Iatromathematica, that is, his Phisical Mathematiques, or Mathematical Phisickes, directed unto Ammon the Ægyptian. A Booke of especial great use for al Studentes in Astrologie & Phisicke. Lately englished by John Harvey, at the request of M. Charles P. Lond. 8vo. 1583. The discourse upon the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter was written by his brother Richard Harvey.

3. A Discoursive Probleme concerning Prophesies, How far they are to be valued or credited, according to the surest rules & directions in Divinitie, Philosophie, Astrologie, & other learning: Devised especially in abatement of the terrible threatenings & menaces peremptorily denounced against the kingdoms & states of the world, this present famous yeere, 1588, supposed the Great wonderfull, and Fatall yeere of our age. By I. H. Lond. 4to. 1588. Dedicated to sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor.

4. An Almanacke, or annuall Calendar, with a compendious Prognostication thereunto appendyng, servyng for the

yeere of our Lord 1589. Referred to the longitude & sublimitie of pole Articke of the citie of London: by John Harvey, Maister of Artes, & practitioner in Phisicke. Long. 19°, 51′; Lat. 51°, 34′. Lond. 8vo. [1588.]

5. Welcome to Robert Greene. A sonnet. In Gabriel Harvey's Four Letters and certain Sonnets, 1592. Perhaps some of the other sonnets in that work were also by John Harvey.

MS. Searle. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 291. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 174. Brit. Bibl. ii. 43. Herbert's Ames, 1025, 1026, 1027. MS. Richardson, 38. Gabriel Harvey's Four Letters, ed. Brydges, 2, 65, 68.

ROBERT GREENE was a native of Norwich, and was probably born about 1560. On 26 Nov. 1575 he was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college, and proceeded B.A. 1578-9. Having migrated to Clare hall, he took the degree of M.A. as a member of that house in 1583.

The interval between his taking his B.A. and M.A. degrees was spent by Greene in France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Poland, Denmark, and other parts of the continent, and it is probable that he then acquired those dissolute habits which afterwards rendered him so unhappily notorious. He thus narrates this portion of his life: "For being at the Universitie of Cambridge, I light amongst wags as lewd as my selfe, with whome I consumed the flower of my youth, who drew mee to travell into Italy, and Spaine, in which places I sawe and practizde such villainie as is abhominable to declare. Thus by their counsaile I sought to furnishe myselfe with coine, which I procured by cunning sleights from my Father and my friends, and my Mother pampered me so long, and secretly helped mee to the oyle of Angels, that I grew thereby prone to all mischiefe: so that beeing then conversant with notable Braggarts, boon companions and ordinary spend-thrifts, that practized sundry superficiall studies, I became as a Sien grafted into the same stocke, whereby I did absolutely participate of their nature and qualities. At my return into England, I ruffeled out in my silks, in the habit of Malcontent, and seemed so discontent, that no place would please me to abide in, nor no vocation cause mee to stay myselfe in: but after I had by degrees proceededed Maister of Arts, I left the Universitie and away to London, where (after I had continued some short time, and driven my self out of credit with sundry of my friends) I became an Author of Playes, and a penner of Love Pamphlets, so that I soone grew famous in that qualitie, that who for that trade growne so ordinary about London as Robin Greene. Yong yet in yeares, though olde in wickednes, I began to resolve that there was nothing bad that was profitable: whereupon I grew so rooted in all mischiefe, that I had as great a delight in wickednesse, as sundrie hath in godlinesse: and as much felicitie I tooke in villainy as others had in honestie.........Yet let me confesse a trueth, that even once, and yet but once, I felt a feare and horrour in my conscience, and then the terrour of Gods judgementes did manifestly teach me that my life was bad, that by sinne I deserved damnation, and that such was the greatnes of my sinne, that I deserved no redemption. And this inward motion I received in Saint Andrews Church in the Cittie of Norwich, at a Lecture or Sermon then preached by a godly learned man, whose doctrine, and the manner of whose teaching I liked wonderful well: yea (in my conscience) such was his singlenes of hart and zeale in his doctrine, that hee might have converted the most monster of the world. Well, at that time, whosoever was worst, I knewe myselfe as bad as he: for being new come from Italy (where I learned all the villainies under the heavens) I was drownd in pride, whoredome was my daily exercise, and gluttony with drunkennes was my onely delight. At this Sermon the terrour of Gods judgementes did manifestly teach me that my exercises were damnable, and that I should be wipte out of the booke of life, if I did not speedily repent my loosenes of life, and reforme my misdemeanors. At this Sermon the said learned man (who doubtles was the child of God) did beate downe sinne in such pithie and perswasive manner, that I began to call unto mind the daunger of my soule, and the prejudice that at length would befall me for those grosse sinnes which with greediness I daily committed: in so much as sighing I said to myselfe, Lord have mercie upon mee, and send me grace to amend and become a new man. But this good mo-

tion lasted not long in mee: for no sooner had I met with my copesmates, but seeing me in such a solemne humour, they demaunded the cause of my sadnes: to whom when I had discovered that I sorrowed for my wickednesse of life, and that the Preachers wordes had taken a deepe impression in my conscience, they fell upon me in jeasting manner, calling me Puritane and Presizian, and wished I might have a Pulpit, with such other scoffing tearmes, that by their foolish perswasion the good and wholesome lesson I had learned went quite out of my remembrance: so that I fel againe with the Dog to my olde vomit, and put my wicked life in practise, and that so throughly as ever I did before. Thus although God sent his holy spirit to call mee, and though I heard him, yet I regarded it no longer than the present time, when sodainly forsaking it, I went forward obstinately in my misse. Neverthelesse soone after I married a Gentleman's daughter of good account, with whom I lived for a while: but forasmuch as she would perswade me from my wilfull wickednes, after I had a child by her, I cast her off, having spent up the marriage money which I obtained by her. Then left I her at six or seven, who went into Lincolneshire, and I to London: where in shorte space I fell into favour with such as were of honorable and good calling. But heere note, that though I knew how to get a friend, yet I had not the gift or reason how to keepe a friend: for he that was my dearest friend, I would bee sure so to behave my selfe towards him, that he shoulde ever after professe to bee my utter enemie, or else vowe never after to come in my company. Thus my misdemeanors (too many to be recited) caused the most part of those so much to despise me, that in the end I became friendles, except it were in a fewe Alehouses, who commonly for my inordinate expences would make much of me, until I were on the score, far more than ever I meant to pay by twenty nobles thick. After I had wholy betaken me to the penning of plaies (which was my continuall exercise) I was so far from calling upon God, that I sildome thought on God, but tooke such delight in swearing and blaspheming the name of God, that none could thinke otherwise of mee, than that I was the child of perdition.... These vanities and other trifling Pamphlets I penned of Love and vaine fantasies was my chiefest stay of living, and for those my vaine discourses, I was beloved of the more vainer sort of people, who beeing my continuall companions, came still to my lodging, and there would continue quaffing, carowsing, and surfeting with me all the day long."

Some of Greene's biographers incline to the belief that he was in holy orders, and was the Robert Greene, a royal chaplain, who was in 1576 presented to the rectory of Walkington in the diocese of York. This is highly improbable, as Greene was at this very time an undergraduate at Cambridge. Octavius Gilchrist states that our author was presented to the vicarage of Tollesbury in Essex, 19 June 1584, and resigned it the next year. We doubt if Greene ever were in orders. The name is so common that the mere fact of a person named Robert Greene holding a benefice at a particular time, proves nothing unless evidence be adduced to identify him with our author. Mr. Dyce infers that Greene was a divine from the following notes, written in a copy of George a Greene, the Pinnér of Wakefield.

"Written by .... a minister who acted the piners pt in it himselfe. Teste W. Shakespeare."

And in another old handwriting. "Ed. Juby saith it was made by Ro. Greene."

To us it appears that the second note contradicts the first. It may be added that no contemporary writer alludes to his being in orders.

On the title-page of Planetomachia, published in 1585, he is termed Student in Physicke.

In July 1588 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford.

His life in the metropolis was one unbroken round of dissipation and vice. Marlow, Peele, Nash, and Lodge were his principal associates. When his purse was empty he replenished it with the proceeds of a pamphlet or a play. "In a night and a day," says Nash, "would he have yarkt up a Pamphlet as well as in seaven yeare, and glad was that Printer that might bee so blest to pay him deare for the very dregs of his wit." He speedily became the most popular writer of his day, and his fame even extended to Holland. There is reason to believe that,

like Marlow and Shakspere, he occasionally appeared upon the stage. At last he was reduced to a state of degradation and poverty. He employed one Ball, surnamed Cutting Ball, who was afterwards hanged at Tyburn, to levy a crew of his trustiest companions to guard him from arrest. He protected this Ball's sister, "a sorry ragged queane, of whom he had his base sonne Infortunatus Greene."

About the beginning of August 1592 he was taken ill in consequence of having partaken too largely of pickled herrings and rhenish wine, at an entertainment where Nash was a guest. He lay sick at the house of a poor shoemaker near Dowgate, abandoned in his misery by his former associates. He was however carefully tended by his hostess, and was visited by two females, one of them the sister of Cutting Ball, the other a mistress Appleby. He died 3 Sept. 1592, being "most patient and penitent; yea, he did with teares forsake the world, renounced swearing, and desired forgivenes of God and the worlde for all his offences: so that during all the time of his sicknesse (which was about a moneths space) hee was never heard to sweare, rave or blaspheme the name of God as he was accustomed to do before that time." He was buried on the following day in the new churchyard near Bedlam.

"As a writer of novels and pamphlets," says Mr. Collier, "he is full of affectation, but generally elegant and sometimes eloquent: it is a misfortune which runs through his works that he often imitated the popular but puerile allusions of Lily. His invention is poor from the want of a vigorous imagination, but his fancy is generally lively and graceful. In facility of expression and in the flow of his blank verse he is not to be placed below his contemporary Peele. His usual fault (more discoverable in his plays than in his poems) is an absence of simplicity; but his pedantic classical allusions, frequently without either taste or discretion, he had in common with the other scribbling scholars of the time." Mr. Dyce says, "Marlowe, Peele, and Greene, were the leading dramatists of the day. In Greene we find as much fustian and meanness as in either of the others, while he has infinitely less poetry and passion than Marlowe, and perhaps less than Peele, to redeem his faults. In many scenes, however, he writes with elegance and force, and in some he makes a near approach to simplicity and nature." Oldys styles him "one of the greatest pamphleteers and refiners of our language in his time."

With regard to his personal appearance, Chettle informs us that he was a man "of face amible, of body well proportioned, his attire after the habite of a scholler-like Gentleman, onely his haire was somewhat long." Harvey notices "his fonde disguisinge of a Master of Arte with ruffianly haire," and Nash tells us that "a jolly long red peake like the spire of a steeple he cherisht continually without cutting, whereat a man might hang a Jewell, it was so sharpe and pendant."

Greene and Gabriel Harvey bore a bitter enmity towards each other. After Greene's death Nash took up his part, and the contest was carried on with such virulence that the archbishop of Canterbury was obliged to interpose his authority to stay it.

Like Marlowe, Greene has been accused of atheism, but the charge appears to be groundless.

The name of Greene's wife is not known, but she may perhaps have been the Elizabeth Taylor who was married to one Wilde otherwise Greene, 16 Feb. 1585-6, at the church of S. Bartholomew the Less.

His illegitimate son Fortunatus, ironically called Infortunatus by Harvey, was buried at S. Leonard's Shoreditch 12 Aug. 1593.

The following is a list of the works attributed to him:

1. A Ballad Intituled Youthe seeing all his wais so Troublesome, abandoning vertue and leanynge to vyce, Recalleth his former follies with an inward Repentaunce. By Greene. Licensed to Edward White 20 Mar. 1580-1. Mr. Collier thinks that this was written by Robert Greene.

2. Mamillia. A Mirrour or looking glasse for the Ladies of Englande. Wherein is disciphered, howe Gentlemen under the perfect substaunce of pure Love, are oft inveigled with the shadow of lewd luste: and their firme faith, brought a sleepe by fading fancie: until wit joyned with wisedom, doth awake it by the helpe of reason. Lond. 4to. 1583,

1593. Licensed to Thomas Woodcock 3 Oct. 1580.

3. Mamillia. The second part of the triumph of Pallas: wherein with perpetual fame the constancie of Gentlewomen is canonised, and the uniust blasphemies of womens supposed ficklenesse (breathed out by divers injurious persons) by manifest examples clearly infringed. Lond. 4to. 1593. Licensed to Ponsonby 6 Sept. 1583.

4. The Historie of Arbasto King of Denmarke. Describing the Anatomy of Fortune, in his love to faire Doralicia. Wherein Gentlemen may find pleasant conceits to purge melancholy, and perfect counsell to prevent misfortune. Whereunto is added a lovely Poem of Pyramus and Thisbe. Lond. 4to. 1617, 1626. Dedicated to lady Mary Talbot. Licensed to Hugh Jackson 13 Aug. 1584. The poem of Pyramus and Thisbe is by Deniston Gale, and is missing from some copies.

5. Morando the Tritameron of Love. Wherein certaine pleasaunt conceites, uttered by divers woorthy personages, are perfectly dyscoursed, and three doubtfull questyons of Love, most pitheley and pleasauntly discussed: Shewing to the wyse howe to use Love, and to the fonde, howe to eschew Lust: and yeelding to all both pleasure and profitt. Lond. 4to. 1584, 1587. Dedicated to Philip earl of Arundel. To the last edition is added a second part.

6. Gwydonius. The Carde of Fancie. Wherein the Folly of those Carpet Knights is decyphered, which guyding their course by the compasse of Cupid, either dash their ship against most daungerous Rocks, or els attaine the haven with paine and perill. Wherein also is described in the person of Gwydonius a cruell Combat betweene Nature and necessitie. Lond. 4to. 1584, 1587, 1593, 1608. Dedicated to Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford.

7. The Debate betweene Follie and Love, translated out of French by Robert Greene, Master of Artes. Lond. 4to. 1584, 1587, 1593, 1608. This tract is usually appended to Gwydonius.

8. The Myrrour of Modestie, wherein appeareth as in a perfect Glasse howe the Lorde delivereth the innocent from all imminent perils, and plagueth the bloudthirstie hypocrites with deserved punishments. Shewing that the graie heades of dooting adulterers shall not go with peace into the grave, neither shall the righteous be forsaken in the daie of trouble. Lond. 12mo. 1584. Dedicated to the countess of Derby. On 7 April 1579 Edward White had license to print "a mirror meete for all mothers, matrons, and maydes, intytuled the Myrror of Modistie."

9. An Oration or funerall Sermon, uttered at Roome, at the Buriall of the holy Father Gregorie the XIII. who departed in Christ Jesus, the 11 of Aprill, 1585. Lond. 16mo. 1585. Translation from the french.

10. Planetomachia: Or the first parte of the generall opposition of the seven Planets; wherein is Astronomically described their essence, nature, and influence: Diversly discovering in their pleasaunt and Tragicall histories the inward affections of the mindes, and painting them out in such perfect Colours, as youth may perceive what fond fancies their florishing yeares doe foster: and age clerely see what doting desires their withered heares doe affoorde. Conteyning also a briefe Apologie of the sacred and misticall Science of Astronomie: By Robert Greene, Master of Arts and student in Phisicke. Lond. 4to. 1585. Extracts are given in Brit. Bibl. iv. 338. Dedicated to Robert Dudley earl of Leicester.

11. Penelopes Web. Where, in a Christall Mirror of feminine perfection represents to the view of every one those vertues and graces, which more curiously beautifies the mind of women, than eyther sumptuous Apparell, or Jewels of inestimable value: The one buying fame with honour, the other breeding a kinde of delight, but with repentance. In three severall discourses also are three speciall vertues, necessary to be incident in every vertuous woman, pithely discussed: namely Obedience, Chastity and Sylence: Interlaced with three severall and Comicall Histories. Lond. 4to. 1587, 1601. Dedicated to the countess of Cumberland and the countess of Warwick.

12. Greenes farewell to Folly. Sent to Courtiers and Schollers, as a president to warne them from the vaine delights, that drawes youth on to repentance. Sero, sed Serio. Lond. 4to. 1591, 1617. Dedicated to Robert Carey, esq. Licensed

to Edward Aggas 11 June 1587. Extracts from this work will be found in Bibl. Brit. iv. 159.

13. Arcadia, or Menaphon. Camillas alarum to slumbering Euphues, in his melancholie Cell at Silexedra. Wherein are deciphered the variable effects of Fortune, the wonders of Love, the triumphes of inconstant Time. Displaying in sundrie conceitted passions (figured in a continuate Historie) the Trophees that Vertue carrieth triumphant, maugre the wrath of Enuie, or the resolution of Fortune. A worke worthie the youngest eares for pleasure, or the gravest censures for Principles. Lond. 4to. 1587, 1589, 1599, 1605, 1610, 1616, 1634. Reprinted in Archaica 1814. Extracts in Cens. Lit. 2d. edit. ii. 245. Dedicated to lady Hales.

14. Euphues his censure to Philautus, Wherein is presented a philosophicall combat betweene Hector and Achylles, discovering in foure discourses, interlaced with diverse delightfull Tragedies, the vertues necessary to be incident in every gentleman: had in question at the siege of Troy betwixt sundry Grecian and Trojan Lords: especially debated to discover the perfection of a souldier. Containing mirth to purge melancholy, holsome precepts to profit maners, neither unsaverie to youth for delight nor offensive to age for scurilitie. Lond. 4to. 1587, 1634. Dedicated to the earl of Essex.

15. Pandosto. The Triumph of Time. Wherein is discovered by a pleasant historie, that although by the meanes of sinister fortune Truth may be concealed, yet by Time in spight of fortune it is most manifestly revealed. Pleasant for age to avoyde drowsie thoughtes, profitable for youth to eschew other wanton pastimes, and bringeth to both a desired content. Lond. 4to. 1588, 1609, 1632. Reprinted with the title of The pleasant and delighful History of Doraustus and Faunia. Lond. 4to. 1607, 1614, 1629, 1636, 1655, 1664, 1672, 1675, 1694, 1703, 1723, 1735; in Collier's Shakspere Library, vol. i., and in Halliwell's folio edition of Shakspere, viii. 8—36. Copious extracts in Dyce's Memoir of Greene, p. liii. From this work Shakspere derived the plot of the Winter's Tale.

16. Perimedes the Blacke-Smithe, A golden methode, how to use the minde in pleasant and profitable exercise: Wherein is contained speciall principles fit for the highest to imitate, and the meanest to put in practise, how best to spend the wearie winters nights, or the longest summers Evenings, in honest and delightfull recreation: Wherein we may learne to avoide idleness and wanton scurrilitie, which divers appoint as the end of their pastimes. Herein are interlaced three merrie and necessarie discourses fit for our time, with certaine pleasant Histories and tragicall tales, which may breed delight to all, and offence to none. Lond. 4to. 1588.

17. Alcida. Greene's Metamorphosis, Wherein is discovered a pleasant transformation of bodies into sundrie shapes, shewing that as vertues beautifie the mind, so vanities give greater staines than the perfection of any quality can rase out: the Discourse confirmed with diverse merry and delightfull Histories; full of grave Principles to content age, and saused with pleasant parlees, and witty answeres, to satisfie youth: Profitable for both and not offensive to any. Lond. 4to. 1617. Dedicated to sir Charles Blount knight. Licensed to John Wolfe 1588. Extracts will be found in Brit. Bibl. iv. 379.

18. Greene's Orpharion. Wherein is discovered a musicall concorde of pleasant Histories, many sweet moodes graced with such harmonious discords, as agreeing in a delightfull closse, they sound both pleasure and profit to the eare. Heerein also as in a Diateheron, the branches of Vertue, ascending and descending by degrees: are counited in the glorious praise of women-kind. With divers Tragicall and Comicall Histories presented by Orpheus and Arion, being as full of profit as of pleasure. Lond. 4to. 1599. Licensed to E. White 1589.

19. Ciceronis Amor. Tullie's Love. Wherein is discoursed the prime of Ciceroes youth, setting out in lively portraitures, how young Gentlemen that aime at honour, should levell the end of their affections, holding the love of Countrie and friends in more esteeme than those faiding blossomes as beauty, that onely feede the curious survey of the eye. A worke full of Pleasure as following Ciceroes vaine, who was as conceited in his youth, as grave in his age, profitable, as

containing precepts worthy so famous an Orator. Lond. 4to. 1589, 1597, 1601, 1609, 1611, 1615, 1616, 1628, 1639. Dedicated to Ferdinando Stanley lord Strange. See Cens. Lit. ii. 240.

20. The Spanish Masquerado. Wherein under a pleasant devise, is discovered effectuallie, in certaine brief sentences and Mottos, the pride and insolencie of the Spanish estate: with the disgrace conceived by their losse, and the dismaied confusion of their troubled thoughtes. Whereunto by the Author for the better understanding of his device is added a briefe glosse. The Cardinals sollicite all. The King grauntes all. The Nobles confirme all. The Pope determines all. The Cleargie disposeth all. The Duke of Medina hopes for all. Alonso receives all. The Indians minister all. The Souldiours eat all. The people paie all. The Monkes and Friers consume all. And the devil at length wil cary away all. Lond. 4to. 1589. Dedicated to Hugh Ofley, sheriff of the city of London.

21. Greenes Mourning Garment: Given him by Repentance at the Funerals of Love; Which he presents for a favour to all young Gentlemen, that wish to weane themselves from wanton desires. Both Pleasant and Profitable. Lond. 4to. 1590; 1597, 1616. Dedicated to George Clifford earl of Cumberland.

22. The Royall Exchange. Contayning sondry Aphorisms of Philosophie, and gulden Principles of morrall and naturall Quadruplicities. Under pleasant and effectuall Sentences, discovering such strange definitions, divisions, and distinctions of Vertue and Vice, as may please the gravest Citizens or youngest Courtiers. First written in Italian, and dedicated to the Signorie of Venice, now translated into English, and offered to the Citie of London. Lond. 4to. 1590. Dedicated to sir John Hart, lord mayor of London, and to Richard Gurney and Stephen Soame, sheriffs of that city. It is a translation of an italian work, entitled, La Burza Reale.

23. Greenes Never too late. Or, a Powder of Experience: Sent to all youthfull Gentlemen; to root out the infectious follies, that over-reaching conceits foster in the spring time of their youth. Decyphering in a true English historie, those particular vanities, that with their frostie vapours nip the blossoms of every ripe braine, from atteining to his intended perfection. As pleasant, as profitable, being a ripe pumice stone, apt to race out idlenesse with delight, and follie with admonition. Lond. 4to. 1590, 1600, 1607, 1616, 1631, and (Smethwicke) n.d. The work consists of two parts, the second being entitled, Francescos Fortunes: Or the second part of Greene's Never too late. Wherein is discoursed the fall of Love, the bitter fruites of Follies pleasure, and the repentant sorrowes of a reformed man. Sero, sed serio. Dedicated to Thomas Barnaby, esq. Portions of the work are considered to be autobiographical. Extracts are given in Cens. Lit. ii. 271.

24. A Maidens Dreame. Upon the death of the Right Honorable Sir Cristopher Hatton, Knight, late Lord Chancelor of England. Lond. 1591. Dedicated to lady Elizabeth Hatton, wife of sir William Hatton. Reprinted in Shakspeare Society's Papers, ii. 130—145.

25. The Honorable Historie of frier Bacon, and frier Bongay. As it was plaid by her Majesties servants. Lond. 4to. 1594, 1599, 1608, 1629, 1630, 1655. Reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays, and in Dyce's edition of Greene's Dramatic Works. We learn from Henslow that this play was acted 19 Feb. 1590-1.

26. The Historie of Orlando Furioso, one of the twelve Pieres of France. As it was plaid before the Queenes Maiestie. Lond. 4to. 1594, 1599. Reprinted in Dyce's edition of Greene's Dramatic Works. Henslowe informs us that this play was acted by lord Strange's servants 21 Feb. 1590-1. The part of Orlando is printed in Collier's Memoirs of Alleyn 198, from a MS. in Dulwich college. It differs from Mr. Dyce's text, and curiously exemplifies the manner in which errors crept into our early dramas.

27. The Groundworke of Conny-catching; the manner of their Pedlars French, and the meanes to understand the same, with the Cunning slights of the Counterfeit Cranke. Therein are handled the practises of the visiter, the fetches of the Shifter and Rufflar, the deceits of their Doxes, the devises of Priggers, the names of the base loytering Losels, and the meanes of every Blacke-Art man's shifts, with the reproofe of all their devilish practises. Done by a Justice of Peace of Great Authority, who hath had the examining of divers of them. Lond.

4to. 1591, 1592; and n. d. This is usually attributed to Greene. It is little more than a reprint of Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors.

28. A Notable discovery of Coosnage. Now daily practised by sundry lewd persons, called Connie-catchers, and Crossebiters. Plainely laying open those pernitious sleights that hath brought many ignorant men to confusion. Written for the general benefit of all Gentlemen, Citizens, Aprentises, Countrey Farmers and yeomen, that may hap to fall into the company of such coosening companions. With a delightfull discourse of the coosnage of Colliers. Lond. 4to. 1591, 1592.

29. The Second and last part of Conny-catching. With new additions containing many merry tales of all lawes worth the reading, because they are worthy to be remembered. Discoursing strange cunning in Coosnage, which if you reade without laughing, Ile give you my cap for a Noble. Lond. 1591; 4to. 1592; and n. d.

30. The Thirde and last part of Conny-catching. With the new devised knavish Arte of Foole-taking. The like Cosenages and Villenies never before discovered. Lond. 4to. 1592, (two editions in the same year). In 1591 Thomas Gubbin and John Busby had a licence to print The defence of Conye Catchinge, or a confutac'on of those ij Injurious pamphlets published by R. G. against the practitioners of many nymble wytted and misticall sciences.

31. Greene's News, both from Heaven and Hell, prohibited the first for writing of books, and banished out of the last displaying of conny catchers. Commended to the presse by B. R. [Barnabe Rich?] Lond. 4to. 1593. Dedicated "to the renowned Gregory Coole, &c. at his chaste Chamber at Dublyne in Ireland." Licensed to John Oxenbridge and Thomas Adams, 1592.

32. Philomela, The Lady Fitzwaters Nightingale. Lond. 4to. 1592, 1607, 1615, 1631, and n. d. Reprinted in Brydges's Archaica, 1814. Dedicated to lady Fitzwaters.

33. The Blacke Bookes Messenger. Laying open the Life and Death of Ned Browne one of the most notable Cutpurses, Crossbiters, and Conny-catchers, that ever lived in England. Herein he telleth verie pleasantly in his owne person such strange prancks and monstrous villanies by him and his Consortes performed as the like was yet never heard of in any of the former bookes of Conny catching. Read and be warnd, Laugh as you like, Judge as you find. Lond. 4to. 1592.

34. A Disputation Betweene a Hee Conny-catcher, and a Shee Conny-catcher, whether a Theafe or a Whoore is most hurtfull in Cousonage, to the Commonwealth. Discovering the Secret Villanies of alluring Strumpets. With the Conversion of an English Courtizen, reformed this present yeare, 1592. Lond. 4to. 1592.

35. Greenes Groatsworth of Witte: Bought with a million of Repentance: Describing the Folly of Youth, the falshood of Make-shift Flatterers, the miserie of the Negligent, and mischiefes of deceyving Curtezans. Published at his dying request, and, Newly corrected, and of many errors purged. Lond. 4to. 1592, 1596, 1600, 1616, 1620, 1621, 1629, 1637; (Thomas Creed and John Danter) n. d.; and at the Lee Priory press, 1813.

36. Greene's Vision: written at the instant of his Death. Conteyning a penitent passion for the folly of his pen. Lond. 4to. [1592.] Dedicated by T. N. to Nicholas Sanders of Ewell, esq. This work was disavowed by Greene on his death-bed.

37. A Quip For An Upstart Courtier: Or, A quaint dispute between Velvet breeches and Cloth breeches. Wherein is plainely set downe the disorders in all estates and trades. Lond. 4to. 1592 (two editions in the same year); 1597; Lond. 4to. 1600, 1606, 1615, 1625, 1635. Dedication to Thomas Burnabie, esq., signed "your duetifull adopted sonne Robert Greene." Translated into Dutch with the following title: Een Seer vermakelick Proces tusschen Fluweele-Broeck ende Laken-Broeck. Waer in verhaldt werdt het misbruyck van de meeste deel der Menschen. Gheshreven int Engelsch door Robert Greene, ende nu int Nederlandtsch overgheset. Wederom oversien. Leyden, 1601. This work, says Mr. Collier, is in a great degree a plagiarism from an older poem under the following title, The Debate between Pride and Lowlines pleaded to an issue in Assize; and how a Jurie with great indifferencie

being impanelled and redy to have geven their verdict were straungely intercepted: no less pleasant than profitable. F. T. &c. Lond. (Charlewood) n. d.

38. The Repentance of Robert Greene Maister of Artes. Wherein by himselfe is laid open his loose life, with the manner of his death. Lond. 4to. 1592.

39. A Looking Glass for London and England. Made by Thomas Lodge Gentleman, and Robert Greene. In Artibus Magister. Lond. 4to. 1594, 1598, 1602, 1617. Reprinted in Dyce's edition of Greene's Dramatic Works.

40. The Scottish Historie of James the fourth, slaine at Flodden. Intermixed with a pleasant Comedie, presented by Oboram King of Fayeries: As it hath bene sundrie times publikely plaide. Lond. 4to. 1598, 1599. Reprinted in Dyce's edition of Greene's Dramatic Works. Licensed to Thomas Creede 13 May 1594.

41. Greene's Funeralls. By R. B. Gent. Lond. 4to. 1594. R. B. was not Richard Barnefield, as has been supposed.

42. The Comicall History of Alphonsus, King of Aragon. As it hath bene sundrie times acted. Lond. 4to. 1597, 1599. Reprinted in Dyce's edition of Greene's Dramatic Works. It appears from the conclusion of this play that the author intended to write a second part.

43. Greene in conceipt. New raised from his grave to write the Tragique Historie of faire Valeria of London. Wherein is Truly Discovered the rare and lamentable issue of a Husbands dotage, a wieves leudnesse and childrens disobedience. Received and reported by J. D. [John Dickenson.] Lond. 4to. 1598. Usually ascribed to Greene. In this volume occurs the earliest allusion to Shakspere.

44. A Pleasant conceyted comedie of George a Green, the Pinner of Wakefield. As it was sundry times acted by the servants of the right Honourable the Earle of Sussex. Lond. 4to. 1599. Reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays, and in Dyce's edition of Greene's Dramatic Works. This has been ascribed to Greene on the authority of the MS. Note which we have alluded to above.

45. Greenes Ghost Haunting Coniecatchers. Wherein is set downe, The Arte of Humouring, The Arte of carrying Stones. Will. St. Lift. Ja. Fost. Law. Ned. Bro. Catch. and Blacke Robins kindnesse. With the conceits of Doctor Pinch-backe a notable Makeshift. Ten times more pleasant than any thing yet published of this matter. Lond. 4to. 1602, 1606, 1626. It is questionable whether Greene were author of this.

46. The Contention between Liberality and Prodigality, 1602. Attributed to Greene by Phillips.

47. A Poets Vision, and a Princes Glorie. Lond. 4to. 1603. Erroneously ascribed to Robert Greene. It is the production of Thomas Greene, the actor.

48. A Paire of Turtle Doves: or the Tragicall History of Bellora and Fidelio. Seconded with the Tragicall end of Agamio, wherein (besides other matters pleasing to the Reader) by way of dispute betweene a Knight and a Lady, is described this never before debated question, To wit: Whether man to woman or woman to man offer the greatest temptations and allurements unto unbridled lust, and consequently whether man or woman in that unlawfull act, be the greater offender. A historie pleasant, delightfull and witty, fit of all to be perused for their better instruction, but especiall of youth to be regarded, to bridle their follies. Lond. 4to. 1606. This is only supposed to be by Greene. Only two copies are known to exist. Extracts are given in Brit. Bibl. iv. 210.

49. The Art of Jugling or Legerdemain. By S. R. 4to. 1612. Ascribed to Greene by some writers, but written by Samuel Rid.

50. Theeves falling out, True-men come by their Goods: or, the Belman wanted a Clapper. A Peale of new Villanies rung out: The sound being Musicall to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of people that come up to the Tearme: Shewing that the Villanies of lewd Women excell those of men. Lond. 4to. 1615, 1617, 1621, 1637. Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

51. Fair Emme, the Miller's Daughter of Manchester, with the love of William the Conqueror. Acted by the Lord Strange's Servants. Lond. 4to. 1631. Attributed to Greene by Winstanley and Phillips.

52. Mihil Mumchance, His Discovery of the Art of Cheating in false Dyce

play, and other unlawfull games: With a Discourse of the Figging Craft: And also of divers new devises of Cosenages practised commonly at Fayers and Markets: With many deceitfull practises used by bad and lewd Women. Never before published. The names of False Dyce, 1. A bale of bard sincke Dewces. 2. A bale of flat sincke Dewces. 3. A bale of flat sice Aces. 4. A bale of bard sice Aces. 5. A bale of bard Cater Treas. 6. A bale of flat Cater Treas. 7. A bale of Fullans of the best making. 8. A bale of light Graviers. 9. A bale of Langrets contrary to the vantage. 10. A bale of Gordes with as many high men as low men for Passage. 11. A bale of Demies. 12. A bale of long Dyce for even and odde. 13. A bale of Bristels. 14. A bale of direct contraries. Lond. (John Danter), n. d. Some writers attribute this work to Greene.

53. History of Jobe. A Play. Occurs in the list of MS. dramas destroyed by John Warburton's servant.

54. Questions concerning Conie-hood, and the Nature of the Conie. Lond. 4to. n. d.

He edited Euphues Shadow, The Bataile of the Sences, by Thomas Lodge. Lond. 4to. 1592. His dramatic works, together with a selection from his poems and a life of the author, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, were printed at London. 2 vols. 8vo. 1831.

Memoir by Rev. Alexander Dyce. Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 120—127. Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 299; ii. 168; vi. 1—20. Campbell's Specimens, 41. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, i. 126. Retrosp. Review, ii. 82. Restituta, i. 245. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 340. Collier's Annals of the Stage. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 761. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 245. Biog. Dram. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. 87. Hallam's Lit. Eur. ii. 125, 173, 176, 198, 218. Harleian Misc. Collier's Reg. Stationers' Comp. ii. 86, 124, 140, 183, 186, 188, 189, 209, 227, 233. Shakspeare Society Papers, i. 83; ii. 127. Notes & Queries, ii. 66; iii. 1, 103, 140, 479; 2d ser. iv. 324. Collier's Poet. Decam. Brit. Bibl. iv. 159, 210, 338, 379. Cens. Lit. 2d edit. i. 186; ii. 240, 245, 271, 288; iii. 433; x. 5, 325, 346, 380. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 153, 154, 157. Brydges's Archaica. Langbaine, 241. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 389. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 225. Herbert's Ames, 842, 1163, 1165, 1174, 1177, 1179, 1180, 1187, 1193, 1201, 1273, 1278, 1283, 1320, 1323, 1345, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1361, 1364, 1365, 1369, 1721, 1725, 1806. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 700. Henslowe's Diary, p. xxxi, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 150. Collier's Memoirs of Actors, p. xx, 121. Collier's Alleyn Papers, p. vi. 7, 39, 198. Knight's Pictorial Shakspere, ii. 334, 340. Collier's Bridgewater Catalogue, 20, 24, 91, 126, 131, 132, 133, 140, 141, 209, 305, 313, 326. Malone's Cat. Chambers's Norfolk, ii. 1320. MS. Richardson, 112. Phillips's Theat. Poet. pt. 2, p. 161.

EDWARD DODDING, a native of Westmorland, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 14 Nov. 1558, was elected a scholar, proceeded B.A. 1562-3, was soon afterwards elected a fellow, and in 1566 commenced M.A. He had a licence from this university to practise physic 24 Jan. 1572-3, and was created M.D. 1576. In the following year he appears to have been in practice at Bristol. On 25 June 1584 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. His death occurred in April 1592, and on the 11th of that month he was buried at S. Dunstan's-in-the-west London.

He is author of:

A Report in latin of the sickness and death at Bristol of the man brought home by captain Frobisher from the north west 1577. MS. in State Paper Office.

Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iv. 118. Dr. Dee's Diary, 39. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 567. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll. of Coll. of Phys. i. 88.

JOHN MAPLET matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in December 1560, proceeded B.A. 1563-4, occurs as a fellow of Catharine hall in August 1564, and commenced M.A. 1567. On 26 Nov. 1568 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Lees in Essex, on the presentation of sir Thomas Mildmay, knight. This benefice he exchanged for the vicarage of Northall in Middlesex, whereto he was collated 30 April 1576. He died shortly before 9 Oct. 1592.

He is author of:

1. Argemonie, or the pryncipall vertues of stones. Lond. ...... 1566.

2. A greene forest, or a naturall history, wherein may be seene first the most sufferaigne vertues in all the whole kinde of stone, and metalls; next of plantes, as of herbes, trees, and shrubs; lastly, of brute beasts, foules, fishes, creeping wormes and serpents; and that alphabetically: so that a table shall not neede. Lond. 8vo. 1567. Dedicated to Thomas earl of Sussex.

3. The Diall of Destiny: a booke very delectable and pleasaunt: wherein may be seen the continuall and customable course, disposition, qualities, effectes, and influence of the seven planets upon all kyndes of creatures here below: and unto the severall and sundry situation of countryes and kingdomes. Compiled and discussed, briefly, as well astrologi-

cally as poetically. Lond. 12mo. 1581, 8vo. 1582. Dedicated to sir Christopher Hatton from Northall, the last of Dec. 1581.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 869, 943, 963. Newcourt's Repert. i. 222, 703; ii. 385. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 86. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 901. Bossewell's Workes of Armorie, Preface. Brit. Bibl. ii. 46.

THOMAS CAVENDISH was fourth son of William GERNON, alias Cavendish, esq. of Grimstone hall in the parish of Trimley S. Martin in Suffolk, by his wife Mary daughter of Thomas lord Wentworth. He was baptized at Trimley S. Martin 19 Sept. 1560. His father died in 1572, and his elder brothers William Augustine and Richard having died previously, he succeeded to his father's estates. On 26 May 1576 he was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Corpus Christi college in this university, but he never graduated. On leaving the university he followed the court, and it is said that in a few years his extravagance had consumed nearly all his inheritance. His reduced circumstances led him to turn his attention to maritime adventure, and he accordingly fitted out a ship at his own expense, in which he accompanied the expedition sent by sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, under the command of sir Richard Grenville. This expedition sailed from Plymouth 5 April 1585, and returned to that port on 18 Oct. in the same year.

Mr. Cavendish was returned as member for Shaftesbury to the parliament which met at Westminster 23 Nov. 1585.

Soon afterwards he resolved upon a predatory expedition to the new world. Accordingly he obtained letters of marque, and fitted out at his own expense two new-built ships: the Desire of 120 tons, commanded by himself; the Content, of 60 tons; and the Hugh Gallant, a barque of 40 tons. They carried in all one hundred and twenty-three persons, and were provided with victuals and necessaries sufficient for two years. On 21 July 1586 he sailed from Plymouth, and reached Sierra Leone on 26 August. On 16 Dec. he fell in with the coast of Patagonia, and on the following day came to an harbour which he named Port Desire. He passed safely through the straits of Magellan in the months of January and February. He gave to a place in these straits the name of Port Famine, from the circumstance of above three hundred spaniards having been starved to death there. The remains of this colony, consisting of twelve men and three women, he left to perish miserably for fear of losing a favourable wind. On 16 March 1586-7, after having escaped from a heavy storm, he came to S. Mary's island, where he found large quantities of corn and provisions laid up in storehouses, from which he helped himself. On 30 March 1587 he anchored in the bay of Quintero, now called Farmers' bay. On 5 June he was compelled to sink the barque for want of hands to navigate her, many men having been killed in frequent engagements with the spaniards. Sailing along the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, he reached cape San Lucas in California on 14 Oct. Here on the morning of 4 Nov., between seven and eight o'clock, a strange sail was discerned from the mast-head, standing in for the cape. Chase was immediately given by the english, and the strange vessel proved to be their expected prey. In the afternoon they got close up with her, and commenced an attack with cannon and musquetry. The spaniards defended their ship with courage, and the engagement was of long continuance. In the course of the action, which is said to have lasted five or six hours, the english attempted to take the spanish ship by boarding, but she being fitted with close quarters, they were driven back with the loss of two men killed and five wounded. The attack was afterwards carried on with guns. At length the spaniards gave in, and the english took possession of the prize, which did not fall short of their expectations. The english did not lose more men in the engagement than the two already mentioned. Of the spaniards twelve were killed and many wounded. The captured ship was the Santa Anna, of 700 tons burthen, belonging to the king of Spain, and commanded by Tomas de Alzola. She had on board in specie 122,000 pesos of gold, (in english money £48,000), besides a valuable cargo of satins, silk, musk, and other rich commodities. They took the treasure and about forty tons of valuable merchandise. The remainder of the cargo, about 500 tons, they burnt in the ship, having previously landed the crew, who however, after the

departure of the english, found means to embark on the remains of the bottom of their vessel, and to reach Mexico. Cavendish now thought of returning home with his plunder, and accordingly left California on 19 Nov. Soon afterwards he lost his ship Content. He arrived at the Philippine islands 14 Jan. 1587-8, at the cape of Good Hope on 16 May 1588, and at S. Helena on 19 June following. Thence on the next day the Desire set sail for England, and after a terrible storm which carried away most of her sails, arrived at Plymouth 9 Sept. 1588, having circumnavigated the globe in two years and fifty days. Cavendish was the third person who sailed round the world, and he accomplished the undertaking in a shorter time than either of his predecessors. On the day of his arrival he addressed a letter to lord Hunsdon. We subjoin the material portion.

"It hath pleased the Almighty to suffer me to circumpasse the whole globe of the world entering in at the streight of Megellan and returning by the Cape de Buena Esperanza. In which voyage I have either discovered or brought certeine intelligence of all the rich places of the world that ever were known or discovered by any christian. I navigated almost the coast of Chili, Peru, and Nueva Espanna where I made great spoiles: I burnt and sunke nineteen sails of ships small and great. All the villages and towns that ever I landed at, I burnt and spoiled; and had I not been discovered upon the coast, I had taken great quantity of treasure. The matter of most profit unto me was a great ship of the King's which I took at California; which ship came from the Philippines, being one of the richest of merchandise that ever passed those seas, as the King's register and merchants' accounts did shew. Which goods (for that my ships were not able to contein the least part of them) I was inforced to set on fire. From the Cape of California, being the uttermost part of all Nueva Espanna, I navigated to the Islands of the Philippines, hard upon the coast of China; of which country I have brought such intelligence as hath not been heard of these parts. The statelinesse and riches of which country I feare to make report of, least I should not be credited: For if I had not known sufficiently the incomparable wealth of that countrey, I should have been as incredulous thereof as others will be that have not had the like experience. I sailed along the Islands of the Malucos where among some of the heathen people I was well intreated where our countrymen may have trade as freely as the Portugals if they will themselves. From thence I passed by the Cape of Buena Esperanza, and found out by the way homeward the Island of St. Helena, where the Portugals used to relieve themselves; and from that Island God hath suffered me to return to England. All which services with myself I humbly prostrate at her Majesty's feet; desiring the Almighty long to continue her reign among us: for at this day she is the most famous and victorious prince that liveth in the world."

Captain Burney remarks, "The voyage of Mr. Cavendish was not entirely unproductive of advantage to geography. The only discovery, however, of any importance which can be attributed to him is that of the harbour named by him Port Desire, on the east coast of Patagonia. The nautical remarks and notes by Mr. Thomas Fuller must have given useful information to the navigators of that time. They consist of the latitude of many of the capes, bays, and other parts of the coast seen during the voyage; some account of their soundings; with the bearings and distances of different points of land from each other. These have been laid down in the late charts with the advantage of better instruments. The variation of the compass is noted by Fuller only three times, and the places to which the variations apply are expressed in terms too comprehensive." We would observe that Mr. Cavendish was the first to point out to his countrymen the advantageous position of the island of S. Helena.

The expedition entirely fulfilled the expectations of its projector. He left England poor and came back rich. It is said that on his return his sailors were clothed in silk, his sails were damask, and his top-mast covered with cloth of gold.

The statement that he was knighted by queen Elizabeth soon after his return from this expedition appears to be erroneous.

He was returned for Wilton to the parliament which met 4 Feb. 1588-9.

Under date 18 May 1590, the cele-

brated Dr. Dee records in his diary, "the two gentlemen, the unckle Mr. Richard Candish, and his nephew the most famous Mr. Thomas Candish, who had sayled rownd abowt the world, did viset me at Mortlake."

In 1591 he undertook another expedition. On 26 Aug. in that year he set sail from Plymouth with three ships and two barques. In about a month he made the Canary isles. When under the equator he was much discouraged by a calm, which detained him twenty-seven days, in the course of which time most of his men fell sick of the scurvy. At last a wind sprung up and brought him to the bay of Salvador on the coast of Brazil. There they seized a small barque. A few days afterwards they pillaged Ilha Grande and Santos. At this period of the voyage a spirit of insubordination and discontent began to manifest itself among the crew. One of them writes, "We had such disorder amongst ourselves, that if the Portugueze had been of any courage, they might have killed many of us; for our men would fight for their victuals as if they had been no Christians but Jews; and they that got the best, would get them into some hole, or into the wilderness under some tree, and there they would remain as long as they had meat. For my own part there was such sharking, I could in that place get neither meat nor money." Proceeding on their voyage the ships were separated by a violent storm, but they eventually came together at Port Desire with the exception of one which made for England. In passing the straits of Magellan 21 April 1592, the boisterous weather compelled them to take refuge in a small bay, where they remained until 15 May. In this place they underwent inexpressible hardships from hunger and cold. Eight or nine of the crew of Cavendish's ship died daily. At the expiration of three weeks he returned to the coast of Brazil, and after encountering severe weather arrived at Santos, having been deserted by two of his ships. Twenty-five of his men going ashore got drunk, and were cut to pieces by the indians and portuguese. Irritated at this, he determined to raze Santos to the ground. He found, however, that the river was too narrow, and contented himself with plundering a few farmhouses above the town. He intended to have gone from thence to a small island twenty leagues off, in order to furnish himself with necessaries; and then casting off his ship the Roebuck, whose wants he could not supply, to have returned at a seasonable time for the straits of Magellan. In the meantime being advised by a portuguese pilot to go to Spirito Santo, he rashly attacked that place, before which he lost eighty men, whilst forty were badly wounded. When he saw he could do no good there, he determined to proceed to the island of S. Sebastian; and after having burnt one of his ships for want of hands, to return to the straits of Magellan. But the Roebuck's crew hearing of his intention, ran away from him in the night, carrying off all his surgeons, and leaving him full of sick men, and in a distressed condition. Thus forsaken he left for the island of S. Sebastian. When he arrived there he had but one cask of water left. There he set twenty-six men on shore. Having refitted and refreshed himself, he would fain have sailed back again for the straits of Magellan; but his mutinous crew obliged him to return to England, "though he rather desired to die in going forward than basely in returning back again." He made several fruitless attempts to reach S. Helena, being perpetually crossed by his own men, who were bent on returning to England. At length he died of a broken heart, but whether at sea or ashore is uncertain. He sent an account of his misfortunes to sir Tristram Gorges, whom he appointed his executor, but he does not mention when or where he wrote it. From some passages in it, it appears that he was very near death. It begins thus: "Most loving friend, There is nothing in this world, that makes a truer triall of friendship, than at death, to shew mindfulnesse of love and friendship, which now you shall make a perfect experience of: desiring you to hold my love as deare, dying poore, as if I had beene most infinitely rich. The successe of this most unfortunate action, the bitter torments thereof lye so heavie upon mee, as with much paine am I able to write these few lines, much lesse to make discoverie unto you of all the adverse haps, that have befallen me in this voyage, the least whereof is my death." Further on he says: "But now I am growne so

weake and faint, as I am scarcely able to hold the penne in my hand; wherefore I must leave you to inquire of the rest of our most unhappy proceedings............ And now by this, what with griefe for him, [his cousin John Lock] and the continuall trouble I indured among such hel-hounds, [his crew] my spirits were cleane spent; wishing myself upon any desart place in the world, there to dye, rather than thus basely to return home againe: which course I had put in execution, had I found an island, which the charts make to be in eight degrees to the southward of the Line. I sweare to you, I sought it with all diligence, meaning (if I had found it) to have there ended my unfortunate life. But God suffered not such happinesse to light upon me, for I could by no meanes find it, so as I was forced to go towards England; and having gotten eight degrees by north the Line, I lost my most dearest cousin."

The name of Cavendish occupies a prominent place in the list of the celebrated navigators who traversed the South Sea in the latter part of the sixteenth century. We regret that his reputation is sullied by acts of wanton barbarity and cruelty.

From him a particular kind of manufactured tobacco derives its name.

A half-length portrait by Mytens of Cavendish, on the same canvass as sir John Hawkins and sir Francis Drake, is at Newbottle abbey. A copy is in the gallery of Greenwich hospital. There are various engraved portraits of him. Two are by Jodocus Hondius. In one of these Drake is also represented. Boissard, Crispin von Pass and Larmessin have severally engraved his portrait. That of the latter is copied from an anonymous print in the Heroologia. Von Pass's engraving is, we believe, of extraordinary rarity.

He is author of:

1. Discourse of his fatall and disastrous voyage towards the South Sea, with his many disadventures in the Magellan Straits and other places; written with his owne hand to Sir Tristram Gorges his Executor. In Purchas his Pilgrimes, iv. 1192—1201.

2. Letters.

A poem in the Paradyse of dayntie devises, has been conjecturally ascribed to him. It is more probable that it was written by his uncle Richard Cavendish, whom we shall hereafter notice.

Bernard Barton wrote a poem upon the exploits and probable fate of Cavendish, but we cannot find that more than one stanza has been published.

Grimstone hall appears to have been pulled down between 1830 and 1841. In the grounds attached to it were two fine ilexes which had been planted by Cavendish.

Arms: Quarterly 1. (Gernon) A. 3 piles wavy G. 2. (Potton) G. Guttée de l'eau two bars Erm. 3. (Cavendish) S. a cheveron O. between three uncovered cups A. 4. (Brandon) A. four bars G. over all a lion rampant ducally crowned O. Crest: a wolf's head couped Az. collared O.

Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, ii. 780. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Burney's Hist. of Voyages in the South Sea, ii. 64, 99. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 160. Camden's Eliz. Campbell's Admirals, i. 532. Cat. of Portraits at Greenwich Hospital, No. 2. Clarke's Ipswich, 380. Davy's Suffolk Collections, xi. 131. Dr. Dee's Diary, 33, 34. Fairholt's Tobacco, 124. Farr's Eliz. Poetry, p. xxvii, 308. Fuller's Worthies, (Suffolk). Gent. Mag. lxxxi, (2) 607. Granger. Hakluyt, ed. 1810; iii. 307; iv. 316, 361. Harris's Collect. of Voyages, i. 24. Harwich Guide, 1808, p. 92—99. Herbert's Ames, 11, 74, 1187. Hist. Account of Circumnavigation of the Globe, 2nd ed. 87, 88. Holland's Heroologia, 90. Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, 90. MS. Harl. 155, fo. 43 b. 286. art. 91. MS. Addit. 12504. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 461. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 67. Purchas, his Pilgrimes, i. 57; iv. 1190. Russel & Hagreen's Pict. Antiq. of Ipswich, 9, 11. Southey's British Admirals, iii. 243—282. Southey's Hist. of Brazil, i. 359—364, 651. Tytler's Raleigh, 4th ed. 51. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 871, 873. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 101, 125. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 14, 214. Wodderspoon's Hist. Sites of Suffolk, 189.

MARMADUKE MIDDLETON was son of Thomas Middleton of Cardiganshire, (a descendant of the Middleton's of Middleton in Westmorland,) by his wife Lucia daughter of Robert Neville. Wood states that he was educated at Oxford, but we think it much more probable that he was a member of this university, and the same Marmaduke Middleton "who for going to bed with Trabers his Wife, was censured by the Vicechancellor to be imprisoned and then Carted about the Towne with Basons ringinge, and then to be banished." Afterwards he became vicar of Coolock in the diocese of Dublin, and vicar of Dunboyn and rector of Killare in the diocese of Meath. By letters patent dated 31 May

1579 he was raised to the bishopric of Waterford, whence he was translated to S. David's, being elected to the latter see 28 Sept. 1582, and confirmed on the 6th of December following.

It is related of archbishop Parker that he always accepted and allowed the persons who had been nominated to bishoprics by the queen, save only one who had been appointed through the influence of the earl of Leicester. Mr. Baker supposed that Middleton was the person alluded to, but the archbishop died several years before Middleton was raised to the episcopate.

In April 1583 he was created D.D. at Oxford, and in the same year visited his diocese, of which he gave a particular account in a letter to secretary Walsingham.

In or about 1590 he was sentenced to be deprived of his bishopric and degraded from all holy orders, for many notable misdemeanours. The sentence was executed by and before the high commissioners at Lambeth house, not merely by reading it over, but by formally degrading him of his episcopal robes and priestly vestments. The nature of his offence does not clearly appear. Some writers assert that it was the having married two women, Elizabeth Gigge and Ales Prime; but in the case of Dr. Williams, bishop of Lincoln, sir John Bankes, the attorney-general, having occasion to refer to the case of the bishop of S. David's, stated that he was fined in the star-chamber for having contrived and published a forged will, and was then turned over to the court of high commission to be degraded.

When in the Tower he was pressed by two bishops and three doctors to answer certain articles upon oath. He claimed the privilege of a peer to answer interrogatories upon his honor. On the case being taken to the house of lords it was decided against him.

He died 30 Nov. 1592 and was buried at Windsor.

His son Richard was archdeacon of Cardigan.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4. A. a saltire engrailed S. 2 & 3. Barry of 6 Erm. & G.

Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, v. 272. MS. Cole, xlii. 285. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 830. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 225, 236. Richardson's Godwin. Ware's Works, ed. Harris, i. 537. Baker's MS. note on Strype's Parker, 542. Dr. Dee's Diary, 18. Heylin's Examen Historicum, 221. Cotton's Fasti. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 302. Rushworth's Hist. Collect. ed. 1680, ii. 428. Strype's Grindal, 270. Strype's Annals, iii. 171, 584. Strype's Whitgift, 117, 215, 400. Blazon of Episcopacy, 35. Nicolas's Hatton, 359. Stubbs's Regr. Sac. Anglic. 85. Jones & Freeman's S. David's, 331, 358, 360. Howell's State Trials, iii. 783.

SIMON ENGLISH matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in December 1560, B.A. 1564, M.A. 1568, was master of the grammar school attached to the cathedral church of Peterborough, and dying 6 Jan. 1592-3 was buried in Peterborough minster where was formerly a monument having on a brass this inscription:

Simoni English Archididascilo Petriburgi celeberrimo Epiphanio die Anno Domini 1592 *mortuo, Discipulus Thomas Green Hieronymi filius, Gratitudinis ergo posuit.*

He was in great esteem as a schoolmaster, and had the honour of educating the famous and learned antiquary sir Robert Cotton.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 297. Gunton's Peterborough, 100.

THOMAS BUTTS, second son of sir William Butts, M.D., and Margaret [Bacon] his wife, was, as there is reason to believe, educated in Corpus Christi college, but did not graduate. He was seated at Great Ryburgh in Norfolk, and it would seem that he erected a good mansion there. On 8 April 1587-8 he contributed £25. for the defence of the kingdom against the anticipated spanish invasion. He was buried on the north side of the chancel of the church of Great Ryburgh 22 Jan. 1592-3, being commemorated by an altar-tomb having his arms and motto and the initials T. B. He married Bridget one of the daughters and coheiresses of Henry Bures, esq. of Acton in Suffolk, but by this lady, who died in June 1570, he had no issue. He gave a gilt communion cup to the parish church of Great Ryburgh, and it is not improbable that he built the north porch and other portions of the structure. To Corpus Christi college he contributed £10. towards building the old chapel. One of the windows of that edifice was also glazed at his charge. By his will, dated 22 May 1592, and proved in the court of the bishop of Norwich 17 Feb. 1592-3, he bequeathed 40*s*. to the repair of Great Ryburgh church, £6. 12*s*, 4*d*.

to the poor of Lynn Regis, £10. 8s. to the prisoners at Norwich, and small legacies to the poor of divers neighbouring parishes.

It appears that he was the author of: (1) A Rebus on the name of Thomas Buttes. (2) Verses on his motto, Soyes Sage et Simple, or be wyse and playne. These are printed, from a copy of Latimer's sermons which formerly belonged to him, in Masters's Hist. C. C. C. Camb. Append N°. lxvii. In one of the windows of the old chapel of Corpus Christi college was a different version, given in Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabr. 150, 151. Mr. Blomefield has confounded him with Henry Butts, D.D. master of C. C. C.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4. (Butts) Az. on a cheveron between 3 estoiles O. as many lozenges G. a crescent for difference 2 & 3. (Bacon) G. a boar passant O.

Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 165. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 78. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 209, 212, 257, 275; Append. p. 61, 90.

GILBERT GERARD, son of James Gerard, and his wife Margaret, daughter of John Holcroft of Holcroft, was probably born in Lancashire. He was a student in this university, but in what house is unknown. In 1537 he was admitted of Gray's inn, was called to the bar in 1539, and became an ancient of the society in 1547. He represented Wigan in the parliament which met 5 Oct. 1553, and Steyning in that which sat from 5 April to 5 May 1554. In the latter year he was autumn reader of Gray's inn. It is said that on one occasion when the princess Elizabeth was before the privy council he pleaded her cause with so much zeal and energy that he was committed to the Tower. On 16 May 1556 he and Nicholas Bacon were jointly appointed treasurers of Gray's inn. On 27 Oct. 1558 he had a writ to take upon him the degree of serjeant-at-law. This writ abated by the death of queen Mary, before it was returnable.

On 9 Dec. 1558 he was sworn attorney-general, which office he held above twenty-two years. A grant of it to him passed the great seal 22 January following. In 1561 he was appointed counsel of the university, and in May 1563 was one of the commissioners for the sale of crown lands. In July 1565 he went the home circuit as one of the justices of assize. His name occurs 12 June 1566 in a commission for the trial of offences within the verge of the queen's house, and in 1567 he was in a commission for the visitation of Merton college Oxford. He was also one of the commissioners for the trial of the numerous persons who were implicated in the northern rebellion. The commissioners held their first session at York 24 March 1569-70, and afterwards sat at Durham and perhaps in other counties. He no doubt served in the parliament of 1571, but we know not for what place. On 5th of June in that year the university sent him a letter thanking him for having supported the act confirming their privileges, and other enactments in their favour. As attorney-general he took a part in the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk for high treason, 16 Jan. 1571-2, and on 5 May 1572 we find him engaged in taking the examination of Thomas Bishop, who was implicated in the duke's treason. His name occurs in a commission of gaol delivery for the marshalsey 14 April 1573; in a commission which was issued on the 21st of that month, to enquire respecting ships goods and merchandise pertaining to subjects of the king of Spain; in a special commission of oyer and terminer for London and Middlesex issued on the 21st of October in the same year; and in the high commission for ecclesiastical causes, issued 23 April 1576. It seems that he had acted in a previous commission of the like nature. In 1579 he received the honour of knighthood.

On 30 May 1581 he was constituted master of the rolls, and on 9 June following the senate sent a letter congratulating him on his elevation. His name occurs in the special commission for Warwickshire and Middlesex 7 Dec. 1583, under which John Somervyle and others were convicted of high treason; and in that for Middlesex 25 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D. was convicted of the same crime. In June 1585 he, the chief-justice of the queen's bench, and the chief-baron of the exchequer were directed by the privy council to make an investigation touching the suicide of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, and he was present in the star-chamber when a public declaration was made respecting the treasonable practices of that unhappy nobleman.

He was one of the members for the county of Lancaster in the parliament of 23 Nov. 1585, and his name appears in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Sussex 7 Feb. 1585-6, under which William Shelley was tried for high treason. In 1587 he sat in the star-chamber when William Davison was fined and censured. His name occurs in the special commission for Middlesex 14 March 1588-9, under which Philip earl of Arundel was indicted for high treason. He was also one of the judges before whom the fanatics William Hacket, John Copinger, and Henry Arthington were arraigned at Newgate 26 July 1591. He was at the head of the commission for hearing causes in the court of chancery from November 1591 till May 1592. His name is in the special commission for Middlesex 22 March 1591-2, under which sir John Perrott was convicted of high treason.

He died 4 Feb. 1592-3, and was buried on 6 March following at Ashley in Staffordshire, where a noble monument was erected to his memory. It has no inscription.

He married Anne daughter and heiress of William Ratcliffe, by whom he had sir Thomas who was created lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley; Ratcliffe, from whom descended the Gerards earls of Macclesfield; Frances wife of sir Richard Molineux; Margaret wife of Peter Leigh, esq.; Catharine wife of Richard Houghton, esq., of Houghton; and Ratcliffe wife of sir Thomas Wingfield of Letheringham. It is said that all these sons-in-law had been his wards. We have seen a statement that he married in 1582 Alice Rivett of Suffolk, by whom he had Eliza the wife of sir William Russell treasurer of the navy. This is no doubt an error, and we cannot conceive how it could have originated.

His will, dated 8 Jan. 1592, was proved 6 April 1593. The executors were Anne his widow and his eldest son.

He is author of:

Letters. Considering how many years he held office the number of his letters now extant does not appear to be so large as might have been expected.

On the estate of Gerards Bromley in Staffordshire (which he purchased of his kinsman sir Thomas Gerard of Etwell in Derbyshire) he erected a stately house. This magnificent monument of his taste has been unfortunately pulled down, but a view of it was drawn and engraved by Michael Burghers.

Arms: Quarterly 1. & 4. Az. a lion rampant Erm. crowned O. 2. & 3. A. 3 torteaux between 2 cotices S.

Baga de Secretis. Bridgman's Knole, 58. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 145, 345; ii. 133, 288; iii. 245, 287. Campbell's Chancellors, 4 edit. ii. 238, 239, 243, 311, 314. Churton's Nowell, 143. Clive's Ludlow, 243. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 329. Ducatus Lancastriæ. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 417. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 293, 298, 302; Chron. Ser. 91, 97. Egerton Papers, 91, 194. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. i. 365; ii. 418, 471. Erdeswick's Staffordshire, ed. Harwood, 99. Foss's Judges of England, v. 350, 400, 401, 412, 491. MS. Harl. 6994. art. 99. Herbert's Ames, 983. Hollingsworth's Stowmarket, 131. Howell's State Trials, i. 957—1050, 1094, 1114, 1230, 1259, 1315. Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 127. MS. Lansd. 65. art. 44; 73. art. 28. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Mem. Scacc. 16 Eliz. r. 189. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 7, 8, 471, 476, 609. Murdin's State Papers, 215, 805. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 162. Newcourt's Repert. i. 341. Nicolas's Life of W. Davison, 302, 320, 330, 344. Notes & Queries, v. 511, 571; vii. 441, 608. Originalia. Parker Correspondence, 308, 325, 370. Plot's Staffordshire, 103. Rymer, xv. 660, 718, 720, 725. Sharp's Memorials of Northern Rebellion, 225, 226, 229. Strype's Annals, i. 32, 63, 528, 531; ii. 241, 282; iv. 70, 74. Strype's Parker, 190, 253, 309. Strype's Grindal, 208, 232. Talbot Papers, H. 245; P. 403. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, i. 186. Warton's Sir Thomas Pope, 165, 230. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 27, 38, 102.

OWEN OWENS was born at Bodfilin in the parish of Aber, in the county of Carnarvon, being second son of Owen ap Robert, esq., of Bodfilin, and his wife Ancharagad daughter and coheiress of David ap William. He commenced M.A. here in 1564, and was incorporated at Oxford 21 Feb. 1565-6. On 29 Nov. 1567 he was instituted to the rectory of Burton Latimer Northamptonshire, on the presentation of John Lambert, gent. On 11 August 1573 he was instituted to the rectory of Llangeinwen in Anglesey. On 28 Dec. 1576 he was nominated to a canonry in the church of Bangor, but refused installation. In 1584 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Anglesey. He was buried at Burton Latimer 21 March 1592-3. He married first Margaret Matthews; secondly Jane daughter of Robert Griffith, esq., constable of Carnarvon, by whom he had John Owen bishop of S. Asaph, four younger sons, and three daughters. He gave £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. to the poor of Burton Latimer.

Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 224, 225. Charity

Reports, xxiii. 326. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 115. Rowland's Mona Antiqua Restaurata, 344. Willis's Bangor, 139, 173. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 170, 377.

RICHARD GREENHAM was matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall 27 May 1559. He proceeded B.A. 1563-4, was elected a fellow, and in 1567 commenced M.A. His puritanical predilections led him at first to espouse the cause of Cartwright, and we find his name appended, with several others, to a letter addressed to the chancellor of the university praying that Cartwright might be restored to his lectureship. At a subsequent period however he forsook Cartwright's party, having observed that his readings had diverted the young men of the university from the more necessary grounds of divinity and the substantial doctrines of christianity to controversies respecting the government of the church. He even took occasion to reprove these young divines from the pulpit of S. Mary's, telling them that before they had laid the foundation of their studies, they would be setting up, as it were, the roof.

On 24 Nov. 1570 he was instituted to the rectory of Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire, and discharged the pastoral function in that place for nearly twenty years. Upon one occasion he was cited for nonconformity before Cox, bishop of Ely, to whom he addressed a lengthy epistle, setting forth his objections to subscribing the articles and using the vestments and the book of Common Prayer. The proceedings against him appear to have been abandoned.

About 1588 or 1589 he removed to London, and preached in different parts of that city until he was appointed preacher of Christ church Newgate street. He died of the plague in 1592.

His works are:

1. The Apologie or aunswere of Maister Grenham, Minister of Dreaton, unto the Bishop of Ely, being commaunded to subscribe, and to use the Romish habite, with allowance of the com. booke. In Parte of a Register, 86-93.

2. Rich. Greeneham, Preacher, his most sweet and assured comfort, for all those that are afflicted in conscience, or troubled in mind: with two comfortable letters to his frends that way greeved. London, 24mo. 1595.

3. Rich. Greeneham, his two sermons. i. On Prov. xxii. 1. ii. On 1 Thes. v. 19. London, 8vo. 1595. This work and the preceding one were published together in 1598.

4. The Works of Richard Greenham, Minister and Preacher of the Word of God: Examined, corrected, and published for the further building of all such as love the trueth, & desire to know the power of godliness. By H. H. [Henry Holland] London, 4to. 1599 (two editions the same year); fol. 1601, 1605, 1612. The editor, in dedicating the work to the countess of Cumberland and the countess dowager of Huntingdon, observes: "I come as in the name of the faithful servant of Christ, Mr. Richard Greenham, a man well known unto your honours, and to those most religious patrons of all piety and good learning, the Right Honourable Earls of Huntington, Warwick, and Bedford, of blessed memory, which now sleep in the Lord. Of them was he much reverenced in his life-time; of your honours much lamented after death; for you know the loss of such to be no small rack unto the church and people of God. Such experience and good liking have your honours had of this man of God, of his godliness and gravity, and of the manifold gifts of God in him, that I need say no more, as any way doubting of your honourable acceptation." The edition of 1612 is dedicated by Stephen Egerton to sir Marmaduke Darrell and sir Thomas Bloother, knights. The contents of that edition are as follows: P. 1. Grave counsels and godly observations. P. 71. A short forme of catechising. P. 95. A comfortable treatise for an afflicted conscience. P. 112. A second treatise of the same argument. P. 118. The marks of a righteous man. P. 122. Sweet and sure signs of election. P. 122. A treatise of a contract before marriage. P. 128. A treatise of the Sabbath. P. 171. Notes of our salvation. P. 173. A direction for reading and understanding the Scriptures. P. 178. A treatise of the resurrection. P. 187. A treatise of examination before and after the Lord's Supper. P. 194. A treatise of God's fear. P. 200. A treatise of hypocrisie. P. 204. A treatise of anger. P. 207. A treatise of blessedness. P. 210. The doctrine of fasting. P. 216. Of the sending of the

Holy Ghost. P. 236. A short treatise of prayer. P. 241. Of quenching the Spirit: Sermon on 1 Thess. v. 19. P. 249. Of murmuring: Sermon on Exod. xvi. 2. P. 255. Of zeal: Sermon on Rev. iii. 19. P. 259. Of a good name: Sermon on Prov. xxii. 1. P. 268. Humility: Sermon on Prov. xviii. 12. P. 276. Of the educating of children: Sermon on Prov. xvii. 21. P. 281. Repentance: Sermon on Acts ii. 37, 38. P. 287. The heavenly purchase: Sermon on Matt. xiii. 44. P. 307. Christian Warfare: Sermon on Eph. vi. 10—12. P. 316. Of divers Christian instructions: Sermon on Psalm xvi. P. 332. Of flying evil company, idolatry, &c.: Sermon on Gen. xlii. 9, 12, 14, 15, 21. P. 339. Mutual duties between ministers and people: Sermon on Heb. xiii. 17. P. 359. Of the confession of sin: Sermon on Prov. xxviii. 13. P. 363. The effects of Christ his cross: Sermon on Gal. vi. 14, 15. P. 379. An exposition of Psalm cxix. P. 609. Meditations on Prov. iv. 13—23. P. 612. Meditations on Prov. xiv. 5—8. P 627. The sum of the Epistle to the Hebrews. P. 628. Brief sum of Ecclesiastes. P. 629. Divers common places of religion. P. 854. Comfortable directions for afflicted minds. P. 859. Letters. P. 881. A prayer.

Mr. Greenham was a steady supporter of the puritanical party, and was understood to have entertained but little reverence for the anglican orders. As rector of Dry Drayton he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. "His constant course," says Clarke, "was to preach twice on the Lord's day, and before the evening Sermon to Catechize the young People of the Parish. His manner also was to preach on Mondayes, Tuesdayes, and Wednesdayes, and on Thursdayes to catechize the youth, and again on Frydayes to preach to his people; and that on these week dayes, the people might have the better opportunity to attend upon his Ministry, his course was to be in the Pulpit in the morning so soon as he could well see. He was so earnest, and took such extraordinary pains in his preaching that his shirt would usually be as wet with sweating, as if it had been drenched with water, so that he was forced, as soon as he came out of the Pulpit, to shift himself, and this wonderfull and excessive paines he took all his time. Twice a day he prayed in his Family, and after Sermon he used to call his servants together, and examined them of what they heard, and what they remembred. And besides all these his publike labours, he studied very hard, rising every day both Winter and Summer, at four of the clock in the morning." His learning was great, and his works have been highly spoken of. Bp. Wilkins in particular classes his sermons with the most valuable of the day. It is worthy of note that Mr. Greenham's treatise on the sabbath was one of the first books in which the certain peculiar views respecting the strict observance of Sunday were set forth. He was sometime tutor to the famous Henry Smith, commonly called silver-tongued Smith.

We are informed that he was a little man in stature. His wife was the widow of Dr. Bound. We presume this Dr. Bound to have been Robert Bound, physician to the duke of Norfolk, and the father of Alexander Bound, D.D., Nicholas Bound, D.D., and Richard Bound, M.D. Mr. Greenham's step-daughter Anne Bound became the wife of the famous John Dod of Jesus college.

Clarke's Lives, ed. 1677, p. 12, 169, 170. MS. Baker, xxxvi. 97. Neal's Puritans, i. 229. Parte of a Register, 86—93. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 232. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837, iii. 132. Herbert's Ames, 1268, 1294, 1310, 1320, 1359. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 341. Russell's Fuller, 13. Brook's Puritans, i. 415. Marsden's Early Puritans, 246. Darling's Cycl. Bibliographica. Strype's Annals, i. 625, ii. 4; App. 3, 4, iii. 491. Strype's Whitgift, 328. Strype's Aylmer, 100. MS. Harl. 6037. art. 3. Corbet's Poems, ed. Gilchrist, 246.

ROBERT COOKE, who is said to have been the son of a tanner, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 10 Nov. 1553. He proceeded B.A. 1557-8. It is said that he was for some time servant to sir Edward Brudenell, who made great collections of the pedigrees of the nobility. He commenced M.A. 1561, and was appointed Rose Blanch pursuivant extraordinary 25 Jan. 1561-2. Four days afterwards he became Chester herald, and his patent for that office was sealed 8th February following. In 1566-7 he was created Clarenceux king-at-arms. His patent for that office bears date 21 May 1567. On 24 March 1567-8 he had a special commission from the queen empowering him to visit his province.

In 1584 he accompanied Henry earl of Derby to France, to invest king Henry III. with the ensigns of the order of the garter. He was rewarded with two golden chains, one worth £120, and the other which was of greater value containing 236 links.

On one occasion queen Elizabeth made him a grant of £1000.

The earl of Leicester procured for Cooke from the earl of Shrewsbury earl-marshal, a grant of the office of garter principal king of arms. George Bentall, Shrewsbury's man, complained to Leicester that he had by this grant lost £100, which he should have had for the office. Leicester replied, "God's will! Clarinceux shall give you no less for it, so he have the office." Accordingly Cooke gave Bentall £20 and a bond for £80. From some cause which is unexplained Cooke did not become garter. Nevertheless Bentall sued him on the bond. Cooke resorted to chancery for relief. On the hearing of the cause before sir Christopher Hatton on 24 Oct. 1588 he directed a reference to Richard Swale, LL.D., one of the masters of the court. We are not acquainted with the final determination of the case.

He died and was buried at Hanworth in Middlesex in 1592. The name of his wife is unknown. He had a daughter Catharine married in 1587 to John Woodnote, esq., of Shavington in Cheshire.

Whilst a herald he made visitations of the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Warwick and Worcester, and when he became king-at-arms he by his deputies visited the counties of Berks, Cambridge, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Kent, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, and Worcester, as also the city of London.

He is author of:

1. An English Baronage. MS. Arund. in Coll. Arm. 34. Royal MS. 18. C. 17. MS. Harl. 214, 1183, 1966, 4223, 7382. MS. Coll. Regin. Oxon. 73, 133, 136. MS. Addit. 4958, 4959, 5504, 5581, 12448. MS. Phillipps, 111, 196. MS. Harl. 214 appears to be a transcript by Alexander Evesham. It belonged to sir Symonds D'Ewes, who says of it, "In which are a world of Errors, et ergo caveat Lector." We cannot say whether this disparaging remark applies merely to the transcript.

2. Heraldical Rudiments. Extracts in MS. Harl. 1407 art. 3.

3. Ordinary of Arms. MS. Phillipps, 7357.

It has been supposed that he painted the portraits of Henry VII., Henry VIII., queen Catharine, the duke of Suffolk, sir Anthony Wingfield, and sir Robert Wingfield, with his wife and sons at Cockfield hall in Yoxfield Suffolk.

As doubts have been expressed with respect to his possessing artistic abilities, we may refer to the following passage in a letter from Richard Topclyff, to the earl of Shrewsbury, 28 Feb. 1578-9: "This afternoon I called upon Mr. Clarentius, and had sight of that work he hath set out for the roof of your chamber besides your gallery; which as it shall exceed in rareness of device and beauty, so it is thought no two of any estate in England can be able, in honour to reach to perform the like; and how much more it is to be esteemed of I will not write of, until I may see it laid open to the eyes of the world. The doer oweth you much service, and he will perform it to you and yours."

His portrait has been engraved by T. Tovey from the initial letter of one of his grants.

Arms: (by grant 4 March 1577) G. semee de lis a cinquefoil O.

MS. Addit. Cat. of Arundel MSS. in Coll. Arm. p. 61. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 287. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 186. Coxe's Cat. of Oxford Coll. MSS. (Queen's Coll. p. 12, 13, 24, 25, 31, 35; Exeter Coll. p. 85.) Dallaway's Heraldic Inquiries, 163—167, 264, 296, pl. 11, 12. MS. Harl. MS. Lansd. 79. art. 31; 108. art. 100, 105. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 426, 495, 503. Leycester Correspond. 32. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 143, 349. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 586. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Noble's Coll. of Arms, 169, 177, 188. MS. Phillipps. Rymer, xv. 668, 672. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 241, 247, 258, 259. Strype's Annals, i. 558. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 105.

JOHN ELWYN, matriculated as a sizar of Clare hall 20 May 1569, proceeded B.A. 1572-3, and was collated to the vicarage of Westwell in Kent 1580. He was suspended by archbishop Whitgift for nonconformity 1583, and was one of the chiefs of the disciplinarian synod 1587. It is supposed that he died in 1592, when his benefice was vacated. Occasionally he is called Elvin.

Strype's Whitgift, 123, 126, 137. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. vii. 248. Strype's Annals, iii. 471, Append. No. xxxiv.

JOHN HOLME, a native of the north of England, was matriculated as a sizar of Christ's college 27 June 1584. He proceeded B.A. 1587-8, and commenced M.A. 1591.

He is author of:

The Burthen of the Ministerie. Gathered out of the sixt chapiter of the Epistle of S. Paul to the Galathians, the first verse. Verie profitable to be read of every faithfull subject, and of all that desire to be taught in the waie of truth. Lond. 12mo. 1592. Dedicated to George earl of Cumberland. In several publications the date of this sermon is erroneously stated to be 1582.

Cole's Athen. Cantab. II. 99.

THOMAS POPESON, born at Denham in Buckinghamshire in July 1532, was elected from Eton to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 13 Aug. 1550 and fellow 14 Aug. 1553, proceeding B.A. 1554-5, and commencing M.A. 1558. He was a schoolmaster at Bungay in Suffolk. In 1592 he and the feoffees of the town lands at Bungay established a free grammar school in that place, as also ten small scholarships in connection therewith at Emmanuel college. Half of the endowment of the scholarships came from his own estates, subject to a trifling deduction during the life of himself and his wife.

He is author of:

Ordinances and Rules for the government of Bungay school. Abstract in Charity Reports, xxii. 235.

We are told that he was the first who caused views of Eton and King's colleges to be published.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 140, 149. Alumni Eton. 166. Suckling's Suffolk, i. 156—158. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 227. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 345. Charity Reports, xxii. 234. Carlisle's Grammar Schools, ii. 511, 512.

EVERARD DIGBY, a native of Rutland, was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college 25 Oct. 1567. He proceeded B.A. 1570-1, was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation 12 Mar. 1572-3, and commenced M.A. 1574. In 1579-80 he sustained a character in Dr. Legge's play of Richardus Tertius on its performance at S. John's. He took the degree of B.D. in 1581. On 26 Jan. 1581-2 he wrote to lord Burghley soliciting to be appointed to the rectory of Tinwell in Rutland. On 10 July 1585 he was elected a senior fellow of his college.

Towards the close of the year 1587 he was deprived of his fellowship by Dr. Whitaker, master of the college. The alleged ground for this proceeding was the nonpayment of his commons: the real cause was his suspected leaning towards catholicism, and his disorderly behaviour in the college. It appears that during the time of a sermon and communion he went about fishing openly in the back-side with a casting net, with some scholars in his company, that he frequently used to blow a horn and halloa after it, and that he threatened openly to set the president in the stocks in the hearing of the scholars, when in the master's absence he supplied his room. Digby appealed to lord Burghley and archbishop Whitgift, who ordered him to be readmitted. Dr. Whitaker, however, refused to readmit him, and was supported by the powerful influence of the earl of Leicester. After a long dispute the master's sentence was confirmed. At this time Digby held a benefice out of Cambridge, and we conjecture that it may have been the before-mentioned rectory of Tinwell.

He is author of:

1. Theoria Analytica, viam ad monarchiam scientiarum demonstrans totius philosophiae & reliquarum scientiarum necnon priorum postremorumq. philosophorum mysteria, arcanaq. dogmata enucleans in tres libros digesta. Lond. 4to. 1579. Dedicated to sir Christopher Hatton.

2. De duplici methodo libri duo, unicam P. Rami methodum refutantes; in quibus via plana, expedita, et exacta, secundum optimos autores ad scientiarum cognitionem elucidatur. Lond. 8vo. 1580. An answer to this work was published under the title of: Francisci Mildapetti Navareni ad Everardum Digbeium Anglum Admonitio de unica P. Rami methodo rejectis caeteris retinenda. Lond. 1580. Franciscus Mildapettus is a nom de plume of William Temple of King's college, afterwards sir William and provost of Trin. coll. Dublin.

3. Admonitioni F. Mildapetti Navareni de unica P. Rami methodo retinenda, responsio. Lond. 8vo. 1580. Temple published a rejoinder entitled, Pro Mil-

dapetti de unicâ methodo defensione contra diplodophilum commentatio. Lond. 1581.

4. De Arte Natandi libri duo, quorum prior regulas ipsius artis, posterior vero praxin demonstrationemque continet. Authore Everardo Dygbeio, Anglo, in artibus magistro. Lond. 4to. 1587. Dedicated to Richard Wourtley, esq. We can account for the author's being only called M.A. in no other way than by supposing that the book must have been written in or before 1581, and that it was first published at or before that date, or that this edition, if the first, was set forth without the author's consent. A translation appeared under the title of, A short introduction for to learn to swimme, gathered out of master Digbies booke of the art of swimming, and translated into English for the better instruction of those, who understand not the Latin tongue, by Christopher Middleton. Lond. 4to. 1595.

5. Everard Digbie his Dissuasive From taking away the lyvings and goods of the Church, &c. Hereunto is annexed Celsus of Verona his Dissuasive translated into English. Lond. (Robert Robinson) 4to. n. d. Dedicated to sir Christopher Hatton, lord high-chancellor. This work was licensed in 1589 to Thomas Newman and T. Giberd.

6. Latin letter to lord Burghley 26 Jan. 1581-2. MS. Lansd. 34, art. 12.

The commonly received opinion that he was the father of sir Everard Digby who was a party to the gunpowder plot appears to us to be irreconcilable with dates. Sir Everard was born in 1581, at which time the subject of this memoir was a fellow of S. John's college.

Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 693. Biog. Brit. 1697. Zouch's Sidney, 241. Legge's Ricardus Tertius, 128. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 503, 506, 532. Lipscomb's Bucks, iv. 148. Hutchins's Dorset, iv. 134. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 465. MS. Baker, xii. 89, 145, 207. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 164. Bodl. Cat. Strype's Annals, ii. 304, 674; iii. 583, App. 263, with Mr. Baker's MS. notes. Strype's Whitgift, 271. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 346, 365. Herbert's Ames, 985, 1029, 1059, 1126, 1236, 1356. Lodge's Irish Peerage, ed. Archdall, vi. 267. MS. Cole, xliv. 19—27. MS. Lansd. 34, art. 12; 57, art. 41, 93; 58, art. 21.

OLIVER PIGG matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 12 Nov. 1565, proceeded B.A. 1568-9, and was admitted to the rectory of All Saints Colchester 14 June 1569, and to that of S. Peter in the same town the 18th of the same month. On 6 March 1570-1 he was instituted to the rectory of Abberton Essex. He vacated the rectory of All Saints' Colchester 1571, and resigned Abberton 1578. In the following year he also vacated S. Peter's Colchester. In 1587 he is mentioned as a puritan minister in Hertfordshire, and he appears to have been living in London in May 1591. His residence there was perhaps but temporary, as in a work published in 1592 he is referred to as a preacher in Hertfordshire.

He has written:

1. A comfortable treatise on the latter part of the 4th chapter of the first Epistle of St. Peter from verse 12 to the end. Lond. 8vo. 1582.

2. Meditations concerning prayer to Almighty God for the safety of England, when the Spaniards were come into the narrow seas. As also other meditations for delivering England from the cruelty of the Spaniards. Lond. 8vo. 1588.

3. Sermon upon the 101 Psalme, conteyning profitable instruction for all, especially for such as have any government over others. Lond. 8vo. 1591. Dedicated to Bridget countess of Bedford.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype's Annals, iii. 471, Append. lib. ii. no xxxiv. Herbert's Ames, 1140, 1246, 1330, 1332. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 3, 164, 179. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 463.

RICHARD HILL, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 10 Nov. 1559, B.A. 1562-3, is author of:

Poems in the Paradyse of dayntie devises 1576, &c. H. Hill, subscribed to a poem in that collection, is supposed to be a mistake for the same person to whom the initials R. H. in other places are presumed to belong.

William Webb speaks of Hill's skill in many pretty and learned works.

One Richard Hill had with others, 8 March 1571-2, a grant from queen Elizabeth of the estates of the gild or fraternity of S. George at Dovercourt in Essex; and Richard Hill, of Shere in the county of Surrey, gent., on 17 April 1588, contributed £25. for the defence of the kingdom against the anticipated spanish invasion. There is a letter from the master and fellows of Trinity college to secretary Walsingham, 9 Oct. 1589,

informing him why they could not serve Mr. Hill as the queen desired.

Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 244. Farr's Eliz. Poets, xxvi, 305. Herbert's Ames, 685, 1792. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 217. MS. Lansd. 61. art. 14.

EDWARD SMITH, a native of Yorkshire, was of S. John's college, B.A. 1572-3, and M.A. 1576. In 1577 he was admitted a fellow of that house on Mr. Haltriholme's foundation, and in 1583 took the degree of B.D.

He translated:

A very excellent and learned discourse, touching the Tranquilitie and Contentation of the minde: conteining sundry notable instructions, and firme Consolations, most necessarie for all sortes of afflicted persons in these latter dayes. Distinguished into seven Bookes: 1. Against Covetousness. 2. Against Ambition. 3. Against Anger. 4. Against Envie. 5. Against Pleasure. 6. Against Curiositie. 7. Against Feare: Written in French by the famous and learned M. I. Del' Espine. Cambr. 4to. 1592. Dedicated to sir Francis Hynd, knight, and Thomas Wendy, esq., two of her majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Cambridge.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's Coll. 366. Herbert's Ames, 1420.

JOHN UDALL was matriculated a sizar of Christ's college 15 Mar. 1577-8, but soon afterwards migrated to Trinity college. He proceeded B.A. 1580-1, and commenced M.A. 1584. Having taken holy orders he officiated as a minister at Kingston-upon-Thames for about seven years. His puritanical doctrines however gave offence to some of his hearers, and he was convened before the bishop of Winchester and the dean of Windsor, and afterwards before the court of high commission at Lambeth. Through the influence of the countess of Warwick and sir Drue Drury he was restored to his ministry, but in 1588 he was again suspended and deprived of his living. He then removed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the request of the inhabitants of that town, and laboured there as a minister about a year, during all which time the plague was raging there.

Having received a summons from the privy council, he repaired to London, and was examined by the court of high commission, 13 Jan. 1589-90, on a charge of being concerned in the authorship of the Marprelate tracts and two other works entitled, A Demonstration of Discipline and A Dialogue. He denied that he had anything to do with the first-named works. With regard to the Demonstration and the Dialogue he refused to answer whether he were the author or not. He was sentenced to imprisonment, and accordingly, to use his own words, "was carried to the Gate-house by a messenger, who delivered me with a warrant to be kept close prisoner, and not to be suffered to have pen, ink, or paper, or any body to speak with me. Thus I remained there half a year, in all which time my wife could not get leave to come unto me; saving only that in the hearing of the keeper she might speak to me, and I to her, of such things as she should think meet, notwithstanding that she made suit to the commissioners, yea, unto the body of the council, for some more liberty: all which time my chamber-fellows were seminary priests, traitors, and professed papists. At the end of half a year I was removed to the White Lion in Southwark, and so carried to the assizes at Croyden." He was put upon his trial on 24 July 1590, before baron Clarke and serjeant Puckering, and indicted upon the statute of 23 Eliz. cap. 3, which had been originally directed against the catholics, for having written a wicked, scandalous, and seditious libel, entitled, "A Demonstration of the Truth of that Discipline which Christ hath prescribed in his Word for the Government of his Church, in all Times and Places, until the end of the World." It was dedicated "To the supposed governors of the church of England, the archbishops, lord-bishops, archdeacons, and the rest of that order." The indictment was grounded upon these words in the dedication: "Who can, without blushing, deny you (the bishops, &c.) to be the cause of all ungodliness: seeing your government is that which giveth leave to a man to be anything, saving a sound christian? For certainly it is more free in these days, to be a papist, anabaptist, of the family of love; yea, any most wicked one whatsoever, than that which we should be. And I could live these twenty years, any such in England; (yea, in a bishop's house, it

may be) and never be much molested for it. So true is that which you are charged with, in a 'Dialogue' lately come forth against you, and since burned by you, that you care for nothing but the maintenance of your dignities, be it to the damnation of your own souls, and infinite millions more." The indictment alleged "that he not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being stirred up by the instigation of the devil, did maliciously publish a scandalous and infamous libel against the queen's majesty, her crown and dignity." The court refused to allow the prisoner the assistance of counsel. The witnesses for the prosecution were not produced in court, but the depositions which they had made before the high commission were read. So weak was the evidence that judge Clarke actually offered to allow the prisoner to deny the authorship upon his oath. "What say you?" were his words; "Did you make the book, Udall, yea, or no! What say you to it, will you be sworn? Will you take your oath that you made it not? We will offer you that favour which never any indicted of felony had before; take your oath and swear you did it not, and it shall suffice." Udall very properly refused to avail himself of such a course of proceeding. He was found guilty, but judgment was deferred. In the meanwhile he was confined in the White Lion, Southwark. He was offered a pardon if he would sign a recantation, which he refused to do in the terms proposed. On being placed at the bar at the Southwark assizes in Feb. 1590-1, he in vain urged several matters in arrest of judgment, and was sentenced to death. It was resolved to spare his life however, and several attempts were made to induce him to sign a submission. James VI. of Scotland, sir Walter Raleigh and dean Nowell interested themselves in his behalf, but unsuccessfully. He had promised on his liberation to go to Syria or Guinea for the Turkey merchants, but their ships going without him, he died in the Marshalsea about the end of the year 1592, quite heart-broken with sorrow and grief. His body was interred in the churchyard of S. George's, Southwark, being followed to the grave by a great number of London ministers.

It is said that the first person James I. enquired after when he came to England was Mr. Udall. On being informed that he was no more he exclaimed, "By my sal then the greatest scholar in Europe's dead."

His son Ephraim we shall hereafter have occasion to mention.

His works are:

1. Peter's Fall; two Sermons upon the Historie of Peter's denying Christ: wherein we may see the causes of man's falling from God, and the manner how, both of the wicked through incredulitie, and of the godly by infirmitie; and also the way that God hath set downe in his word to rise againe. Lond. 8vo. 1584.

2. Amendment of Life; being three Sermons upon Acts ii. 37, 38: containing the true effecte of the worde of God in the conversion of the godly, and the manner how it changeth their hearts and reformeth their lives, which is the true worke of regeneration. Lond. 8vo. 1588.

3. Obedience to the Gospel; being two Sermons on St. Luke ii. 15—20: conteyning the effect of the birth of Christ in the Sheepeheards and others that heard of it. Lond. 8vo. 1588.

4. Combate betweene Christ and the Devill; being four Sermons upon the Temptations of Christ in the Wildernesa by Sathan. Lond. 8vo. 1589.

5. Certaine Sermons, taken out of severall places of Scripture. Lond. 12mo. 1589; 8vo. 1696.

6. Commentarie on the Lamentations of Jeremy; wherein are contained, first, the method and order of every chapter, laide open in several tables; then a literall interpretation of the text out of the Hebrew, with a paraphrasticall exposition of the sense thereof; afterward a collection of divers doctrines; lastly, the particuler uses that are to be made of them. Lond. 4to. 1593, 1637.

7. מַפְתֵּחַ לְשׁוֹן הַקֹּדֶשׁ That is, The Key of the Holy Tongue: Wherein is conteineid, first The Hebrue Grammar (in a manner) woord for woord out of P. Martinius. Secondly, A practize upon the first, the twentie fift, and the syxtie eyght Psalmes, according to the rules of the same Grammar. Thirdly, A short Dictionary conteining the Hebrue woords that are found in the Bible with their proper significations. All Englished for

the benefit of those that (being ignorant in the Latin) are desirous to learn the holy tongue. Leyden, 12mo. 1593.

8. An Antiquodlibet, or an Advertisement to beware of secular priests. Middleburgh, 12mo. 1602. This anonymous work is ascribed to Udall by a manuscript note in the copy in the university library.

9. The true remedie against Famine and warres. Five Sermons upon the firste chapter of the prophesie of Joel, wherein the Councell that the holy Ghoste gave the Israelites to redresse the famine which they felt and prevent the warres that were threatened to come upon them, is applied in particular unto our present time: Preached in the time of the dearth 1586. By John Udall, preacher of the woorde of God at Kingston upon Thames. Lond. 12mo. n. d. Dedicated to Ambrose Dudley earl of Warwick.

10. The particular examinations, and condemnation of J. Udall, together with such things as passed between him and others by occasion thereof. 4to. In State Trials. In the time of Charles I. was published, A new discovery of old pontificall practises for the maintenance of the prelates' authority and hierarchy; evinced by their tyranicall persecution of John Udall in the raigne of queen Elizabeth. Lond. 4to. 1643.

11. A Demonstration of the trueth of that Discipline which Christ hath prescribed in his worde for the government of his church, in all times and places, untill the end of the world. ...... 4to. n. d. It is most probable that Udall wrote this work, though he would not admit it at his trial. An answer to it was published under the title of, A remonstrance; or plaine detection of some of the faults and hideous sores of such sillie syllogismes and impertinent allegations, as out of sundrie factious pamphlets and rhapsodies, are cobled up together in his booke, entitled "A Demonstration of Discipline." Lond. 4to. 1590.

12. The State of the Church of England laid open in a Conference between Diotrephes a Bishop, Tertullus a Papist, Demetrius an Usurer, Pandochus an Inne-Keeper, and Paule a Preacher of the worde of God. ...... 16mo. n. d. and in Parte of a Register 333—365. Udall is only supposed to be the author of this. Mr. Baker's copy of Parte of a Register has this note at the commencement of the above treatise, "Ant. Gilby was suppos'd to be the Author of a Dialogue, as I find in a Letter MS. of Tho. Sampson to Ant. Gilby, whether this, I cannot say." Tanner mentions an edition in 12mo. 1637.

Brook's Puritans, ii. 1. Lingard's Hist. Engl. ed. 1851, viii. 300. Strype's Whitgift, 289, 343—346, 375, 376, 377. Strype's Annals, iii., App. 262, 263, iv. 21—30, 72. Howell's State Trials, i. 1271. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Bodl. Cat. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 201, 227. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 592, 597. Marsden's Early Puritans, 183, 210, 255. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 284, 311, 312, 323. Churton's Nowell, 374. Biog. Brit. iii. 2060. Parte of a Register, 333, with Mr. Baker's MS. note. Neal's Puritans, i. 330. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 593, 594. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 731. Nicolas's Hatton, 490. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Herbert's Ames, 1286, 1334, 1680. Waddington's Penry. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 53, 54.

HENRY WILKINSON, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 30 June 1565, was elected a scholar of that society, proceeded B.A. 1568-9, and became a fellow. He commenced M.A. 1572. On 3 April 1573 he was appointed first under-master of Merchant Taylor's school, and was elected head-master 8 Nov. 1586. This situation he resigned 29 Sept. 1592. During his prefecture that seminary appears to have fully maintained the high character which had been established by his predecessor the famous Richard Mulcaster.

Wilson's Merchant Taylor's School, 85—107, 1177, 1179.

HUMPHREY FENN was matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in this university 12 Nov. 1568, proceeding B.A. 1572-3. Subsequently he migrated to Peterhouse, and commenced M.A. 1576. He afterwards became a minister at Northampton and Coventry, where he underwent many troubles on account of his puritanical opinions. Shortly after the publication of archbishop Whitgift's three articles in 1583 he was cited to appear at Lambeth, and refusing to subscribe was immediately suspended. He also suffered imprisonment, but at what precise time is not stated. During his confinement the inhabitants of Northampton presented a petition to the queen praying that she would restore him to his ministry. In 1585 he was restored to his ministry at Coventry through the influence of the earl of Leicester.

In 1587 he and the celebrated Thomas Cartwright were appointed by the pres-

byterian synod superintendents for the county of Warwick.

About the middle of the year 1591 an information was exhibited in the star-chamber against Fenn, Cartwright, and other puritan divines, charging them with having subscribed the Book of Discipline, attended seditious assemblies, and endeavoured to subvert the established church. Mr. Fenn appears to have been then, and for some time previously, confined in the Fleet. The defendants appeared and put in their answers, and were then remanded to prison. How long Mr. Fenn remained there we have not succeeded in ascertaining. Certain it is that his confinement was not very strict, for he received permission to go out every day on giving a bond to return at night, and he was likewise allowed to attend church on Sundays.

It is supposed that upon his liberation he returned to Coventry, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died firmly attached to those principles for which he suffered. In his will he made so full and open a protestation against the hierarchy and ceremonies, that the officers would not suffer it to be put among the records of the court, when it was tendered for probate.

Strype's Whitgift, 226, 331, 366, App. 142. Strype's Aylmer, ed. 1821, p. 205. Strype's Annals, iii. 471, App. 188; iv. 48, 73. Brook's Puritans, i. 444. Brook's Cartwright, 341, 356, 360, 373, 385, 393. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 57, 74, 87, 102, 113, 121, 122, 128. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline, 304, 369, 375—377. Sutcliffe's Answer to Throckmorton, 30 b, 50. MS. Lansd. 68. art. 62; 109. art. 9. Ayscough's Cat. MSS. 795. Clarke's Lives (1677), p. 160. Waddington's Penry, 247. MS. Coll. Regin. Oxon. 280, fo. 169 b.

HENRY BARROW was third son of Thomas Barrow, esq. of Shipdam in Norfolk, by his wife Mary, daughter and one of the coheiresses of Henry Bures, esq. of Acton in Suffolk. He was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Clare hall 22 Nov. 1566, proceeded B.A. 1569-70, and became a member of Gray's-inn in 1576. About this period he followed the court. John Cotton of New England relates on the authority of John Dod the decalogist, that "Mr. Barrow, whilst he lived in court, was wont to be a great gamester and dicer, and often getting much by play, would boast, vivo de die in spem noctis, not being ashamed to boast of his night's lodgings in the bosoms of his courtizens."

Subsequently he turned his attention to theological matters, and became grievously dissatisfied with the church establishment. Those who participated in his opinions, and they were not a few, were commonly denominated Barrowists, a term long employed to denote the separatists, although they were sometimes (from Robert Browne) called Brownists.

In November 1586 he and John Greenwood, clerk, who had been sometime previously in prison, were convened before the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, charged with holding the following schismatical and seditious opinions: that the worship of the english church was flat idolatry; that it admitted persons unsanctified; that its preachers had no scriptural calling; that no bishop or preacher preached Christ sincerely and truly; that the people of every parish ought to choose their bishop; that every elder, though he be no doctor nor pastor, was a bishop; that all the precise which refused the ceremonies of the church and yet preached in the same church strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel, were close hypocrites and walked in a left-handed policy, as master Cartwright, Wigginton, etc., also in Norwich master More, Paumone and Burges; that all who made catechisms, and taught and expounded printed and written catechisms were idle shepherds, as Calvin, Ursin, Nowell, &c.; that the child of ungodly parents, as of usurers, drunkards, &c., ought not to be baptized, or any bastards; and that set prayer was blasphemous. The accused at this period made show of conformity upon conference with some divines, and in hope thereof were enlarged upon bonds; but again offending they were committed to the Fleet, 20 July 1588, and never regained their liberty.

Whilst they were in prison several ineffectual efforts were made by eminent divines to induce them to abandon or modify their opinions. They desired a public disputation. This the government declined to concede. In various works which they caused to be printed in England and abroad, they inveighed against the prelates and the church establishment, and assailed in unmeasured terms all who differed from their opinions concerning church government.

At length, on 21 March 1592-3, they were indicted at the Old Bailey for feloniously publishing seditious books and pamphlets tending to the slander of the queen and government. Their conviction ensued, and sentence of death was passed upon them. On 30 March 1592-3 they were taken in a cart to Tyburn, but the terrors of death did not affright them. They were brought back to Newgate, and on 6 April 1593 were again carried to Tyburn, and there executed. Accounts differ as to their conduct in their last hour. Some tell us that they professed great piety and unfeigned loyalty, praying earnestly for the queen's long and prosperous reign. On the other hand, John Dod related that when Barrow stood under the gibbet he lifted up his eyes and said, "Lord, if I be deceived, thou hast deceived me," and so being stopped by the hand of God, he was not able to proceed to speak anything to purpose more, either to the glory of God or to the edification of the people. In the reprint of Barrow's Platform it is stated that the publisher was told by a gentleman of a good house that queen Elizabeth asked the learned Dr. Raynolds what he then thought of those two men, Henry Barrow and John Greenwood. He answered her majesty, that it could not avail anything to shew his judgment concerning them, seeing they were put to death. And being loth to speak his mind further, her majesty charged him upon his allegiance to speak; whereupon he answered that he was persuaded, if they had lived, they would have been two as worthy instruments for the church of God as have been raised up in this age. Her majesty sighed, and said no more: but after that, riding to a park near the place where they suffered death, called again to mind their suffering of death, and demanded of the earl of Cumberland, who was present when they suffered, what end they made. He answered, 'A very godly end; and prayed for your Majesty, the State, &c.'

His works are:

1. A Brief of the Examination of me Henry Barrowe, the Nineteenth of November, 1586; before the Arch Bishope, Arch Deacon, and Dr. Cussins, as neere as my Memorie could cary, being at Lambeth. In the Examinations of Henry Barrowe, John Grenewood, and John Penrie. Reprinted 4to. 1662, and in the Harleian Miscellany.

2. A brief discoverie of the false church. As is the mother such the daughter is. [Dort] 4to. 1590, ... 8vo. 1707.

3. A collection of certaine sclaunderous Articles gyven out by the Bisshops against such faithful Christians as they now untruly deteyne in their prisons, together with the answeare of the said Prisoners thereunto. Also the some of certaine conferences had in the Fleete according to the Bisshops bloudię Mandate with two prisoners there 1590. ...... 1590.

4. A collection of certain letters and conferences lately passed between certain preachers and two prisoners in the Fleet. [Dort] 4to. 1590. Jointly with John Greenwood.

5. A Petition directed to her most excellent Majestie, wherein is delivered, 1. A meane how to compound the civill dissention in the Church of England. 2. A proofe that they who write for Reformation do not offend against the stat. of 23 Eliz. c. 2, and therefore till matters bee compounded deserve more favour. ...... n. d.

6. Description of the Visible Church. Written by Barrow, Johnson, Penry, and others. Probably identical with the little thyng of one shete of paper called by Robert Stokes the Destructyon of the vysyble Church. A reply by R. Alison appeared in 1590 under the title of A Plaine Confutation of a treatise of Brownisme, published by some of that Faction, Entituled: A description of the visible Church.

7. A plaine refutation of M. Giffards booke entitled, A short treatise against the Donatistes of England. Wherein is discovered 1. The forgery of the whole Ministerie, 2. The confusion, 3. False worship, 4. And Antichristian disorder, Of these Parish assemblies, called the Church of England. Here also is prefixed a summe of the causes of our separation, & of our purposes in practise, which M. giffard hath twise sought to confute, and hath now twise received answer, By Henry Barrowe, Here is furder inserted a brief refutation of Mr. Giff. supposed consimilitude betwixt the Donatistes & us. Wherein is shewed how his Arguments have been and may

be by the Papists more justly retorted against himself the present estate of their Church. By Io. Greenwood. [Dort or Middleburgh] 4to. 1591. Dedicated to lord Burghley. Reprinted with this addition: Here are also annexed a few observations of M. Giff. his last Reply, not printed heretofore: as the other aforesaid were in the yeare 1591. ...... 4to. 1606. The few observations were by Barrow. The greater part of the original edition was, it is said, burnt by means of Francis Johnson, then preacher to the english staple at Middleburg. He kept a copy, and on reading it could have no rest till he came to London to confer with the authors, whose views he ultimately adopted.

8. Marginal observations in a copy of Gifford's Short reply unto the last printed books of Hen. Barrow & Iohn Greenwood, the chief ringleaders of our Donatistes in England. 1591. Formerly in bishop More's library, and now in that of the university of Cambridge Bb. 13. 12. The observations are in a minute and beautiful handwriting.

9. A motion tending to unity [an address to the Council for a public disputation]. Partly given in Strype's Annals, iv. 172.

10. The humble supplication of the faithful servants of the church of Christ, in the behalf of their ministers and preachers imprisoned, to the lords of the council: the separatists shewing at large their case and reason in breaking off communion with the church established. In Strype's Annals, iv. 93. This was probably drawn up by Barrow.

11. A Platform, which may serve as a Preparative to drive away Prelatism. 1593. Reprinted in the reign of James I.

12. Letter written in the time between his condemnation and execution to an honourable Lady and Countess, of his kindred, 4 or 5 May 1593. In Ainsworth's Apology for the Brownists, 1604, p. 89—95.

We think it probable that he was a nephew of John Aylmer, bishop of London, who married Judith Bures of Suffolk. She was perhaps the sister of Mr. Barrow's mother. In Barrow's examination, the lord-chancellor, pointing to Aylmer, asked if he were not the bishop of London. He replied that he knew him for no bishop. What is he then? said the lord-chancellor. Barrow merely replied, His name is Elmar. In his narrative of this examination Barrow says parenthetically, "The Lord pardon my fault, that I laid him not open for a wolfe, a bloody persecutor and apostata."

It has been erroneously asserted that Mr. Barrow was a member of Corpus Christi college. Another Henry Barrow matriculated as a pensioner of that house 18 March 1577-8, migrated to Magdalen college, and was B.A. 1579-80, and M.A. 1583.

Arms: S. two swords in saltire A. hilted O. a bordure gobony A. & G.

Bp. Andrewes' Minor Works, ix. Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, v. 411. MS. Baker, xiv. 305; xv. 1, 395. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline, 4, 5, 36, 234, 236, 249, 418 seq., 425 seq., 430, 431. Brook's Cartwright, 306, 307, 449. Brook's Puritans, ii. 24—45. Broughton's Works, 731. Camden's Eliz. Egerton Papers, 166—179. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 209. Hanbury's Memorials. MS. Harl. 1912, fo. 630, 5189, fo. 34 b. Harl. Miscellany, ed. Malham, ii. 11. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 97, 230. Herbert's Ames, 1262, 1786, 1710—1713, 1715, 1716, 1723. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 282, 322, 340, 342. MS. Lansd. 65. art. 65; 982. art. 107. Marsden's Early Puritans, 143, 148, 150. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 227. Neal's Puritans, i. 350—355. Paul's Life of Whitgift, 43—45, 49—52. Rogers's Cath. Doctr. ed. Perowne, 90, 93, 141, 167, 176, 187, 231, 238, 273, 280, 310, 311, 332, 344. Stow's Annales, 1272. Strype's Annals, ii. 534; iv. 93, 134, 136, 172, 177. Strype's Whitgift, 414—417. Strype's Aylmer, 73, 162. Sutcliffe's Eccles. Disc. 165, 166. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Thorndike's Works, i. 446; ii. 399; iv. 549. Waddington's Penry, 91, 92, 107, 116—118, 124, 147, 172, 176, 200, 248. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 592, 597; ii. 292.

JOHN GREENWOOD, matriculated as a sizar of Corpus Christi college 18 March 1577-8, proceeded B.A. 1580-1. No other degree here is recorded. He is however not unfrequently called M.A., and it may be that he took that degree elsewhere. He entered into holy orders, being ordained deacon by the bishop of London, and priest by the bishop of Lincoln. He was for some time chaplain to lord Rich. Ultimately he separated from the church, and became pastor of a congregation of nonconformists at London. His sufferings and execution will be found narrated in the preceding article.

He was married and had a young son.

Besides the books which he wrote in conjunction with Henry Barrow, he is author of:

1. M. Some laid open in his coulers Wherin the indifferent reader may easily see, howe wretchedly and loosely he hath

handeled the cause against M. Penri. Done by an Oxford man, to his friend in Cambridge. [Fawsley ?] 8vo. n. d. The address to the reader is signed I. G.

2. An answere to George Giffords Pretended Defence of Read Praiers and devised Litourgies with his ungodlie cavils & wicked sclanders comprised in the first parte of his last unchristian & reprochfull booke entituled A Short Treatise against the Donatists of England. By Iohn Greenwood Christs Poore Afflicted prisoner in the Fleet for the truth of Gospell, 1590. ...... 4to. 1590. (two editions the same year.)

3. Letters. Several are in print.

He is sometimes confounded with John Greenwood, fellow of Catharine hall, whom we have already noticed.

MS. Baker, xv. 395. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline, 5, 249, 418, 425, 429, 430. Brook's Puritans, ii. 23. Egerton Papers, 166—179. Hanbury's Memorials. Herbert's Ames, 1262, 1420, 1678, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1716, 1723. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 209. Heylin's Hist. Presb. 2nd. edit. 282, 322. MS. Lansd. 982. art. 108. Marsden's Early Puritans, 148, 150. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 227. Paul's Life of Whitgift, 43—45, 52. Rogers's Cath. Doctr. ed. Perowne, 231, 344. Stow's Annales, 1272. Strype's Annals, ii. 534; iii. 124, App. 40; iv. 96, 136. Strype's Aylmer, 162. Strype's Whitgift, 414, 415. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Waddington's Penry, 92, 94, 105, 107, 116, 147, 172, 176, 200.

JOHN PENRY was born in 1559 in Brecknockshire, and there seems good reason to suppose at Cefnbrith in Llangamarch. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse 3 Dec. 1580. At this period it is said that his sympathies were with the members of the roman catholic church, whom he joined in worship whenever opportunity offered. Ultimately however he embraced the opinions of the puritans. In 1583-4 he proceeded B.A. Subsequently he became a commoner of S. Alban hall, Oxford, taking the degree of M.A. in that university 11 July 1586. We are told that he about that time took holy orders, preached both at Oxford and Cambridge, and was esteemed a tolerable scholar, an edifying preacher, and a good man.

Strongly impressed with the spiritual destitution of Wales, he published a work calling the public attention to that subject, and specifying the remedies which he considered necessary. His strictures on non-resident and non-preaching ministers gave much offence to the prelates, and he was cited before archbishop Whitgift, bishop Cooper, and other high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. His opinions were pronounced heretical, and he was required to recant. He peremptorily refused to do so, and was sent to prison. After about a month's confinement he procured his release.

Having married he settled at Northampton, near the residence of Mr. Godly his father-in-law. About Midsummer 1588 he was residing at Mouldsey in Surrey, where he superintended the publications which came from the press of Robert Waldegrave, whom the puritans had engaged as their printer. At this period two other works on the spiritual wants of Wales appeared from his pen.

In January 1588-9 we find he had returned to Northampton, and on the 29th of that month Richard Walton, a messenger of the high commission court, searched his house, took away his books and papers, and endeavoured to secure his person. He however kept out of the way, and about the end of February or beginning of March fled to Scotland, where he was well received and taught publicly in the church.

It was believed that he was the principal author of the pasquinades published under the name of Martin Marprelate. These productions much exasperated and terrified the english government. The queen applied to king James VI. for Penry's banishment from Scotland, and that monarch issued an edict requiring him to depart the realm. The clergy everywhere stayed the proclamation, and although the english ambassador was in December 1590 assured by king James that Penry had left Scotland, it was not till September 1592 that he returned to England.

He took up his abode in London, joining a congregation of separatists which met in the suburbs of the metropolis, but he declined to hold any office. On 22 March 1592-3 he was apprehended at Ratcliffe, at the instance of Anthony Anderson the vicar of Stepney. On the 24th he was committed to the Poultry compter.

He underwent several examinations, and certain of the clergy in vain interposed to bring him to conformity. He boldly stated the grounds on which he objected to episcopacy and the discipline of the established church, and offered to

defend all points in controversy if a conference were granted in the presence of the queen and council.

On 21 May 1593 he was arraigned in the court of queen's bench on two indictments, charging him with having at Edinburgh in the kingdom of Scotland feloniously devised and written certain words in order to excite rebellion and insurrection in England. The words set out in the first indictment were to the effect that queen Elizabeth in her latter days had turned rather against Christ and his gospel than to the maintenance of the same; that her subjects were not permitted to serve God according to his word; that they were forced to be servants to the man of sin and his ordinances; and that in all likelihood, if the persecution of queen Mary had continued to that day, the church of England would have been more flourishing than it then was. In the second indictment were contained words to the effect that England had declared that she would account as an enemy to the state any one who said a word on behalf of God's house, or bewailed the misery of it; that the general state of the magistracy, of the ministry, or of the common people, was nothing but a multitude of conspirators against God, the truth, the building of his house, and against his saints and children, and consequently against the wealth of their own souls and the public peace and tranquillity of the whole kingdom; that there was to be found amongst this crew nothing but a troop of bloody soul-murderers, sacriligious church-robbers, and such as made themselves fat with the blood of men's souls and the utter ruin of the church; that godless men made of the statutes ordained for the maintenance of religion and common quietness a pit wherein to catch the peaceable of the land; that the council delighted in the injury and violent oppression of God's saints and ministers; and that they bent all their forces to bereave Christ of that right which he had in the government of his church.

Although the indictments against him were transparently insufficient, he was found guilty and received sentence of death. On the day following his trial he addressed from the queen's bench prison, to which he had been transferred, a letter to lord Burghley protesting against the justice of the verdict, and enclosing a protestation wherein he alleged that the papers set out in the indictments were confused, unfinished, and perfectly secret; that they contained objections made by others which he had intended to have examined at some future period, but which he had not so much as looked at for the last fourteen or fifteen months; that he should die the queen's faithful subject; that he never was an enemy to good order in policy whether in church or commonwealth; and that he never did anything for contention, vain-glory, or to draw disciples after him. He concluded in these terms: "Great things in this life I never sought for. Sufficiency I have had, with great outward trouble; but most content I have been with my lot. And content I am and shall be with my undeserved and untimely death, beseeching the Lord, that it may not be laid to the charge of any person in the land. For I do, from my heart, forgive all those that seek my life, as I desire to be forgiven in the day of strict account; praying for them as for my own soul, that though we cannot accord upon earth, we may meet together in heaven, to our eternal unity and happiness. And if my death can procure any quietness to the church of God, and the state of my prince and kingdom, glad I am that I have a life to bestow in this service. I know not to what better use it could be employed, if it were preserved; and, therefore, in this cause, I desire not to spare it. Thus have I lived towards the Lord and my prince; and, by the grace of God, thus I mean to die. Many such subjects I wish unto my prince; though no such reward to any of them. My earnest request is, that her majesty may be acquainted with these things before my death, or, at least, after my departure. Subscribed with the heart and hand that never devised or wrote any thing to the discredit or defamation of my sovereign, Queen Elizabeth. This I take on my death, as I hope to live hereafter, John Penry."

He was hanged at S. Thomas-a-Watering in Surrey, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th of May. Only a few hours' notice to prepare for death were given him. The suddenness of his execution arose, it was alleged, from the desire to avoid tumult.

According to Arthur Hildersham, Penry acknowledged that though he had not deserved death for any dishonour put upon the queen by that book which was found in his study and intended by him to be presented to her own hand, nor by the compiling of Martin Marprelate, of both which he was falsely charged, yet he deserved death at the queen's hand for that he had seduced many of her loyal subjects to a separation from hearing the word of life in the parish churches. Which tho' himself had learned to discern the evil thereof, yet he could never prevail to recover divers of her subjects whom he had seduced, and therefore the blood of their souls was justly required at his hands.

He was a very courageous and able, though rash and impetuous, young man, who firmly believed that his opinions were right, and held in unmitigated contempt all who differed from him. His conviction cannot but be regarded as contrary to every principle of natural justice, and a flagrant violation of constitutional law.

He married Eleanor daughter of Henry Godly of Northampton. We are unacquainted with the names of his four daughters. The eldest of them was but four years old at the time her father suffered.

The works which he acknowledged, and which have been with reasonable probability ascribed to him, are:

1. A Treatise containing the Æquity of an Humble Supplication which is to be exhibited unto Her Gracious Majesty, and this high court of Parliament, in the behalfe of the Countrey of Wales, that some order may be taken for the preaching of the Gospel among those people. Wherein is also set downe as much of the estate of our people as without offence could be made known, to the end (if it please God) may be pitied by them who are not of this assembly, and so they also may be driven to labour on our behalfe. Oxf. 8vo. 1587.

2. A viewe of some part of such publike wants & disorders as are in the service of God, within her Maiesties countrie of Wales, togither with an humble Petition unto this high Court of Parliament for their speedy redresse. Wherein is shewed, not only the necessitie of reforming the state of religion among that people, but also the onely way, in regarde of substaunce, to bring that reformation to passe. [Mouldsey?] 8vo. 1588. The running title is, A Supplication unto the High Court of Parliament.

3. An exhortation unto the governours, and people of hir Maiesties countrie of Wales, to labour earnestly to have the preaching of the Gospell planted among them. There is in the ende something that was not in the former impression. [Mouldsey?] 8vo. 1588. Dedicated to the earl of Pembroke, lord-president of Wales, and the rest of the governours, gentlemen, &c. The first edition referred to in the title is without date. To the additions in the second edition was subjoined this postscript: "I have read Master D. Some's booke, the reasons he useth in the questions of the dumbe ministrie, and communicating with them, I had answered (as you may see in this booke) before he had written. The man I reverence, as a goodly & a learned man. The weaknes of his reasons, shalbe shewed at large Godwilling."

4. A Defence of that which hath bin written in the questions of the ignorant ministerie and the communicating with them. [Mouldsey?] 16mo. 1588. This is against Dr. Some.

5. A briefe discovery of the untruthes and slanders (against the true government of the Church of Christ) contained in a Sermon, preached the 8 of Februarie, 1588, by Dr. Bancroft, and since that time set forth in Print with additions by the said Authour. This short answer may serve for the clearing of the truth untill a larger confutation of the Sermon be published. [Mouldsey?] 4to. n. d. In the address to the godly indifferent reader allusion is made to An Almond for a Parrat which contains scurilous personal attacks on Penry.

6. Th' Appellation of John Penri, unto the Highe court of Parliament, from the bad and injurious dealing of th' Archb. of Canterb. and other of his colleagues of the high commission: Wherin the complainant, humbly submitting himselfe and his cause unto the determination of this honorable assembly: craveth nothing els, but either release from trouble and persecution, or just tryall. [Coventry?] 12mo. 1589.

7. A Dialogue. Wherein is plainly

laide open the tyrannicall dealing of the Lords Bishopps against Gods Children: with certain points of doctrine, wherein they approove themselves (according to D. Bridges his judgement) to be truely the Bishops of the Divell. ...... 12mo. 1589.

8. Petition of Peace. 8vo.

9. A treatise wherein is manifestlie proved, that reformation and those that sincerely favor the same, are unjustly charged to be enemies, unto hir Maiestie, and the state. Written both for the clearing of those that stande in that cause: and the stopping of the sclaunderous mouthes of all the enemies thereof. [Edinburgh?] 4to. 1590. A second part was promised. An answer, ascribed to Thomas Nash, appeared the same year, under the title of The First parte of Pasquils Apologie, &c.

10. An Humble Motion with submission unto the Right Honourable LL. of hir Majesties Privie Counsell. Wherein is laid open to be considered, how necessarie it were for the good of this Lande, and the Queenes Majesties safety, that Ecclesiasticall discipline were reformed after the worde of God: and how easily there might be provision for a learned Ministery. [Edinb.?] 4to. 1590.

11. Propositions and principles of Divinitie propounded and disputed in the universitie of Geneva, by certaine students of Divinitie there, under M. Theod. Beza, and M. Anthonie Faius, professors of Divinitie. Wherein is contained a Methodicall summarie, or Epitome of common places of Divinitie. Translated out of Latine into English, to the end that the causes, both of the present dangers of that Church, and also of the troubles of those that are hardlie dealt with els-where, may appear in the English tongue. Edinb. 4to. 1591; ...... 1595. The translator's name does not appear, but Penry acknowledged it to be his work in his depositions before the high commissioners.

12. Observations written in Scotland. Extracts in Coke's Entries, 353; and Strype's Annals, iv. 786. Mr. Strype erroneously supposed them to have been taken out of printed books.

13. Petition to the lords of the council in the name and on the behalf of certain prisoners for religion. MS. Lansd. 109, art. 14, and in Waddington's Life of Penry, 108—116.

14. Petition to Queen Elizabeth 30 April 1592. Extracts in Coke's Entries, 352 b; Strype's Annals, iv. 178; Strype's Whitgift, 410—412; Brook's Puritans, ii. 50—52; and Waddington's Life of Penry, 183, 184.

15. History of Corah Dathan and Abiram applied to the Prelacy, Ministry, and Church Assemblies of England. ...... 4to. 1609. It is said that in the author's lifetime it was copied and freely circulated. It is also said to have been left incomplete by the author, who intended to have addressed it to the parliament.

16. Letter to his wife, 6 April 1593. Printed with his Profession of Faith, &c. ...... 4to. n. d.; and in Waddington's Life of Penry, 127—135.

17. Examination before Mr. Fanshaw and Mr. Young, 10 April 1593. Printed with the Examinations of Henry Barrow and John Greenwood; also in Brook's Puritans, ii. 53—59; and in Waddington's Life of Penry, 148 seq.

18. Letter to his daughters, 10 April 1593. In Waddington's Life of Penry, 136—145.

19. Letter to the distressed faithfull congregation of Christ, in London, and all the Members thereof, wither in bondes or at liberty, 24 April 1593. Printed with his Profession of Faith &c. ...... 4to. n. d., and in Waddington's Life of Penry, 171—177.

20. Mr. Penry's declaration, 16 May 1593, that he is not in danger of the law for the books published in his name, viz. upon the statute 23 Eliz. made against seditious words. In Strype's Whitgift, 412; and, inaccurately, in Waddington's Life of Penry, 181.

21. His protestation before his death. Sent to lord Burghley 22 May 1593. In Strype's Whitgift, 413, Append. p. 304; Brook's Puritans, ii. 59—63; and Waddington's Life of Penry, 186—200.

22. Profession of faith. Sent by Francis Johnson to lord Burghley 12 June 1593. Printed with his letter to his wife &c. ...... 4to. n. d. Extracts in Hanbury's Memorials, i. 80, 81; and Waddington's Life of Penry, 270—279. Mr. Waddington entitles it Memorial to the Government.

23. Certain Mineral Steel Points. MS. Sydenham.

24. Letters in Yelverton MS.

It is said that he was concerned in the

composition of The Description of the Visible Church mentioned in our notice of Henry Barrow.

He always disavowed the authorship of the Marprelate tracts, and certainly they greatly differ both in style and temper from his avowed publications.

Life by John Waddington. Lond. 12mo. 1854. An Almond for a Parrat, 23, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45. MS. Baker, xv. 108, 375, 378, 380. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 47, 52—54, 60, 61, 77, 88, 114, 135, 136, 165. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline, 427, 430, 431. Brook's Puritans, ii. 48. Coke's Entries, 352 b—353 b. Bishop Cooper's Admonition, 59. Cotton's Answer to Roger Williams, 117. MS. C. C. Coll. Oxon. 294, p. 278. Cranwell's Index of Early Printed Books in Trin. Coll. Libr. 45. D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors, ed. 1840, p. 305—307. Foulis's Hist. of Plots, 61. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 201. Hanbury's Memorials. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 97, 230. Hay anywork for Cooper ? 42, 61, 73; and preface to Petherham's reprint. Herbert's Ames, 1403, 1678, 1683, 1686, 1707, 1713, 1723. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 283, 284, 286, 325. Howell's State Trials, i. 1273. Marprelate's Epistle, 38, 39. MS. Lansd. 75, art. 26—28; 109, art. 13; 982, art. 106. Marsden's Early Puritans, 187, 201. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy. Neal's Puritans, i. 356—360. Paul's Life of Whitgift, 40, 49. MS. Richardson, 21. Rogers's Cath. Doctr. ed. Perowne, 203, 231, 345. Stow's Annales, 1273, 1274. Strype's Annals, iii. 556, 573—578, 610—615, Append. 261—263; iv. 174, 176—179. Strype's Whitgift, 6, 289, 295, 346—349, 409—414, 516, Append. 176—181. Sutcliffe's Answer to Throckmorton, 12 b, 13, 45 b—50, 64, 68, 70 b—73, 80. Sutcliffe's Eccles. Disc. 14. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Thorpe's Cal. State Pap. 574, 580, 581, 584, 585. Weever's Fun. Mon. 56. Williams's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Welshmen. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 591.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, son of John Marlowe, shoemaker, was born at Canterbury about Feb. 1563-4, and baptized in the church of S. George the Martyr in that city on the 26th of that month. He was educated at the King's school there, and removed thence to this university, being matriculated 17 March 1580-1 as a pensioner of Corpus Christi college. He proceeded B.A. 1583, and commenced M.A. 1587.

It seems that he was intended for one of the learned professions, probably the church. For some reason, however, he abandoned the idea, and commencing dramatic author went to the metropolis and became connected with the theatres. It is almost certain that his Tamburlaine the Great was written before he took his degree of M.A. At one time of his life he, like his great contemporary Shakspere, appeared upon the stage as an actor. In a curious ballad, published after his death, we are told that he performed at the Curtain theatre in Shoreditch:

He had alsoe a player beene
Upon the Curtaine-stage,
But brake his leg in one lewd scene
When in his early age.

The life which he led appears to have resembled that of most of his profession in that age. Recklessly squandering the proceeds of his pen, and when all was spent labouring in a garret to complete a new play—such was probably the life of Marlowe. He is represented as outdoing all his companions in blasphemy and obscenity. His death took place in a drunken brawl at Deptford, and is thus recorded in the burial register of the church of S. Nicholas: "Christopher Marlow, slaine by Francis Archer, the 1 of June, 1593." The particulars are variously related. Beard, in his Theatre of God's Judgements, published in 1597, says, "it fell out, that as he purposed to stab one whom he ought a grudge unto, with his dagger, the other party perceiving so avoyded the stroke, that withall catching hold of his wrest, hee stabbed his owne dagger into his owne head, in such sort that, notwithstanding all the meanes of surgerie that could bee wrought, he shortly after died thereof; the manner of his death being so terrible (for he even cursed and blasphemed to his last gaspe, and together with his breath an oath flew out of his mouth) that it was not only a manifest signe of Gods judgement, but also an horrible and fearefull terror to all that beheld him." Vaughan, in the Golden Grove, &c., 1600, says, "It so hapned that at Detford, a little village about three miles distant from London, as he meant to stab with his ponyard one named Ingram, that had invited him thither to a feast and was then playing at tables, hee quickly perceyving it, so avoyded the thrust, that withall drawing out his dagger for his defence, hee stabd this Marlow into the eye, in such sort that, his braynes comming out at the daggers point, hee shortly after dyed. Thus did God, the true executioner of divine justice, worke the ende of impious atheists."

The following works were written by or have been ascribed to him:

1. Tamburlaine the Great. Who, from a Scythian Shephearde by his rare and woonderfull Conquests, became a most puissant and mightye Monarque. And (for his tyranny, and terrour in Warre)

was tearmed, The Scourge of God. Devided into two Tragicall Discourses, as they were sundrie times shewed upon Stages in the Citie of London. By the right honorable the Lord Admyrall, his servauntes. Lond. 4to. and 8vo. 1590; 8vo. 1592. The first part only, Lond. 4to. 1605. The second part, Lond. 4to. 1606. This tragedy has been ascribed to Nash. Mr. Collier thinks that Marlowe was our first poet who used blank verse in dramatic compositions performed in public theatres, that Tamburlaine was the play in which the successful experiment was made, and that it was acted anterior to 1587.

2. The Tragedie of Dido Queene of Carthage: Played by the Children of her Majesties Chappell. Written by Christopher Marlowe, and Thomas Nash, Gent. Lond. 4to. 1594. Reprinted in The Old English Drama 1825, vol. ii. This play was completed and published by Thomas Nash.

3. In obitum honoratissimi viri, Rogeri Manwood, Militis, Quæstorii Reginalis Capitalis Baronis. In Collier's Annals of the Stage.

4. Translation into english rhyme of Coluthus's Rape of Helen. 1587. This is not now extant.

5. The Maiden's Holiday. A comedy. Entered in the Stationers' Books 8 Apr. 1654, as the joint production of Marlowe and Day. It was never printed.

6. Lusts Dominion; or, The Lascivious Queen. A Tragedie. Written by Christofer Marloe, Gent. Lond. 8vo. 1657. Reprinted in Old English Plays 1814, i. 89. Notwithstanding the name on the title-page, this play was certainly not written by Marlowe.

7. Two plays, The Troublesome Raigne of King John, in Two Parts, and The Taming of a Shrew, both of which were remodelled by Shakspere, have been ascribed, but on very slight grounds, to Marlowe.

8. The Famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta. As it was playd before the King and Queene, in His Majesties Theatre at White-Hall, by her Majesties Servants at the Cock-pit. Lond. 4to. 1633; with a preface by W. Shone. Lond. 8vo. 1810. Reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays, viii. 297. An alteration of this play was produced at Drury-lane theatre in 1818, and owing to Kean's exertions in the character of Barabas was very favourably received. "The first two acts of The Jew of Malta," observes Mr. Hallam, "are more vigorously conceived, both as to character and circumstance, than any other Elizabethan play, except those of Shakspere."

9. The Massacre at Paris: With the Death of the Duke of Guise. As it was plaide by the right honourable the Lord high Admirall his Servants. London (Edward White) 8vo. n. d.

10. Certaine of Ovids Elegies. By C. Marlow. At Midleborugh; with a second title, Epigrammes and Elegies. By I. D. and C. M. 12mo. n. d. There are two other editions without date bearing this title: All Ovids Elegies: 3. Bookes. By C. M. Epigrams by J. D. At Middlebourgh. 12mo. The epigrams were wholly written by John, afterwards sir John, Davies. The elegies were condemned and burnt at Stationers' Hall in 1599, by order of the archbishop of Canterbury.

11. The Passionate Shepherd to his Love. A song. Printed in England's Helicon 1600, and in Walton's Complete Angler. Snatches of this exquisite song are sung by sir Hugh Evans in the Merry Wives of Windsor.

12. Verses in England's Parnassus 1600, p. 480.

13. Dialogue in Verse. In the Alleyn Papers, edited for the Shakspere Society by Mr. John Payne Collier, p. 8.

14. The troublesome raigne and lamentable death of Edward the second, King of England: with the tragicall fall of proud Mortimer: And also the life and death of Peirs Gaveston, the great Earle of Cornewall, and mighty favorite of king Edward the second, as it was publiquely acted by the right honorable the Earle of Pembrooke his servauntes. Lond. 4to. 1598, 1612, 1622. Reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays, ii. 312.

15. Hero and Leander. Lond. 4to. 1598; whereunto is added the first booke of Lucan translated line for line by the same author. Lond. 4to. 1600; with a continuation by George Chapman. Lond. 4to. 1606, 1609, 1613, 1629, 1637.

16. Lucan's First Booke Translated Line for Line. Lond. 4to. 1600. According to the title-page of the second edition of Hero and Leander this translation ought to have accompanied it. Mr.

Dyce thinks, however, that the two pieces are never found in conjunction.

17. The Tragicall History of D. Faustus. As it hath bene Acted by the Right Honorable the Earle of Nottingham his servants. Lond. 4to. 1604, 1616, 1619? 1624, 1631. Printed with new Additions with several new Scenes, together with the Actors' names. Lond. 4to. 1663; 8vo. 1814, 1818. The first edition differs in several important particulars from those which followed. Additions were made to the play by Thomas Dekker, William Birde, and Samuel Rowley.

It is to be feared that the charges of atheism and blasphemy brought against Marlowe were not without some foundation, though perhaps greatly exaggerated by the dishonest zeal of puritanical assailants of the drama. It is as a writer, however, that he has a claim to our remembrance. He was one of the founders of the english stage, and even Shakspere did not disdain to borrow from his writings. Mr. Dyce observes that, "though immeasurably superior to the other dramatists of his time, he is, like them, a very unequal writer; it is in detached passages and single scenes, rather than in any of his pieces taken as a whole, that he displays the vast richness and vigour of his genius. But we can hardly doubt that if death had not so suddenly arrested his career, he would have produced tragedies of more uniform excellence; nor is it too much to suppose that he would have given still grander manifestations of dramatic power; indeed, for my own part, I feel a strong persuasion, that, with added years and well-directed efforts, he would have made a much nearer approach in tragedy to Shakspere than has yet been made by any of his countrymen."

The author of The Return from Parnassus has the following remarks upon him:

Marlow was happy in his buskin'd muse;
Alas! unhappy in his life and end.
Pity it is that wit so ill should well,
Wit lent from heaven, but vices sent from hell.

An edition of Marlowe's works appeared Lond. 2 vols. 12mo. 1826. Its editor, whose name is not stated, has long been dead. A superior edition by the Rev. Alexander Dyce was published Lond. 3 vols. 12mo. 1850, and again in 1 vol. royal 8vo. Lond. 1858.

Memoir by Rev. Alexander Dyce. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 288; ed. Bliss, ii. 67. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 512. Ret. Rev. iv. 142. Collier's Reg. of Stationers' Comp. Collier's Annals of the Stage. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Langbaine. Winstanley's Dramatic Poets. Jacob's Lives of the Poets. Biog. Dram. Henslowe's Diary. Collier's Lives of the Actors. Beard's Theatre of God's Judgements. Campbell's Specimens, 42. Alleyn Papers, 8. Brydges's Restituta, ii. 128, 161. MS. Richardson, 52. Douce's Cat. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. 85. Dodsley's Old Plays, ii. 307; viii. 299. Hallam's Lit. of Europe, ii. 169. Gent. Mag. c. (1) 1; N.S. xv. 45. Cens. Lit. viii. 19. Collier's Poet. Decameron. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 357. Ulrici's Shakspeare's Dramatic Art, 44. Jonson's Conversations with Drummond, 17. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 209.

THOMAS TURNER, matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall in May 1549, proceeded B.A. 1551-2. On 31 May 1555 he was admitted a fellow of Peterhouse, commencing M.A. the same year, and subscribing the roman catholic articles then imposed on all graduates. On 31 Oct. 1569 he was collated to the prebend of Pratum Majus in the church of Hereford. In 1583 he was created D.D. It would seem that he died shortly before 8 June 1593.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 176, 196, 220, 221, 229. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 524. Strype's Whitgift, 4.

JOHN FORTH, matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college 3 Dec. 1572, B.A. 1576, M.A. 1580, was admitted to the rectory of Goodneston Kent, 5 Dec. 1584, on the presentation of Edward Fagge, gent. He vacated this benefice, probably by death, shortly before 13 Aug. 1593.

He is author of:

Synopsis Politica. Lond. 12mo. 1582. Dedicated to sir Gilbert Gerard master of the rolls.

It appears from the dedication that he had been an unsuccessful candidate for a fellowship at S. John's.

Hasted's Kent, fo. edit. ii. 816.

NICHOLAS COLPOTTES, born in or about 1542 at Brame grange in Ely, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college, being admitted scholar thereof 6 Jan 1559-60, and matriculated 20 May 1560. On 7 Jan. 1562-3 he was admitted fellow. He took the degree of B.A. soon afterwards, and com-

menced M.A. in 1567. In the proceedings against Dr. Philip Baker, the provost of his college, he took a conspicuous part, and was the bearer of the complaint against him, which the fellows sent up to sir William Cecil. The result was a visitation of the college, the flight of Dr. Baker, and the election of Dr. Roger Goad as provost. Mr. Colpottes was on 28 Aug. 1570 enjoined to study divinity, being then in priest's orders. On 31 Oct. 1571 the college licensed him to go beyond the seas for the sake of study and other necessary causes, and there to remain for three years from the day he left the college, and to receive £8 a-year whilst absent. It does not appear that he availed himself of this permission. His name occurs in May 1572 amongst the subscribers against the new statutes of the university, and it appears that he was then or soon afterwards one of the bursars of his college. He is frequently mentioned in the papers relative to the complaints made in 1576 by certain of the fellows of King's college against Dr. Goad the provost. On 11 April 1576 he was collated by Sandys bishop of London to the vicarage of South Weald, with the chapel of Brentwood in Essex, and he vacated his fellowship shortly before Christmas 1577. On 18 March 1577-8 he was admonished for not saying service according to the book of common prayer. He proceeded B.D. 1578. On 30 June 1585 the provost and scholars of King's college presented him to the rectory of Dunton Wallet in Essex, whereto he was instituted on the 9th of August. He was chaplain to sir Thomas Bromley lord-chancellor. His death occurred shortly before 17 Sept. 1593.

In Alumni Etonenses and Registrum Regale he is called NICHOLAS GIBSON; but in the records of his college, the university, and the diocese of London, he seems to have been uniformly termed Nicholas Colpottes.

Alumni Eton. 175. Hale's London Precedents, 165. Heywood and Wright's Laws of King's and Eton Colleges, 212, 218, 226, 230—233, 235. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 358. MS. Lansd. 11. art. 64; 109. art. 41. Liber. Protocoll. Regal. i. 184, 198, 218, 224, 247. Ledger Coll. Regal. ii. 365, 517. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 231, 646. Strype's Annals, i. 483. Strype's Whitgift, 17. Strype's Grindal, 142, 143.

THOMAS NOKE, a native of the town of Cambridge, born about 1535, was educated at Eton, and elected from thence to King's college, being admitted scholar 14 Aug. 1549 and fellow 14 Aug. 1552. He proceeded B.A. 1553-4, and commenced M.A. 1557, being enjoined by the provost to study divinity 27 Feb. 1561-2. On 20 March following he was admitted a fellow of Eton college. He held the rectories of Sandy and Tempsford in the county of Bedford, proceeded B.D. 1570, and on 20 Sept. 1573 was collated to the prebend of Carlton-cum-Thurlby alias Carlton Paynel in the church of Lincoln. It would appear that he died shortly before 10 Nov. 1593.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

One R. Noke occurs as an inhabitant of the town of Cambridge in the reign of queen Mary. We suppose him to have been the father of Thomas.

Alumni Eton. 60, 165. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 226. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 140. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 136, 146, 192.

CHRISTOPHER CARLILE, son of Alexander Carlile, citizen and vintner of London, by his wife Anne daughter of sir George Barne, knight, lord-mayor of London, was born in or about 1551. He is stated, but without probability, to have been born in Cornwall. He was educated in this university, where he attained unto perfection of good letters, and understood many languages. In 1572 he went to Flushing, and was present at the siege of Middelburgh. Boisot, the admiral of the prince of Orange, held him in such esteem that no orders of the senate or the council were carried into execution without his being consulted. Afterwards he repaired with one ship and a vessel of smaller size to La Rochelle, to serve under the prince of Condé, who was about to furnish supplies to the town of Barway, then besieged by the french king. Condé had intended to attack the royal fleet in person, but on the arrival of Carlile the command was given to him. Having discharged this duty he went to serve at Steenwick in Overissel, then beleaguered by the Spaniards. In consequence of his conduct there he was placed at the head of the english troops at the fortress of Zwarte Sluis. When leading troops from thence to the army, he was sur-

prised by a body of the enemy consisting of two thousand foot and six hundred horse. He vigorously repulsed them, and slew or took eight hundred. In consequence of the inconvenience which arose from the great number of foreigners in the prince's camp, it was determined to give the sole command to one person, and accordingly Carlile was appointed to fill that responsible station. After the siege of Steenwick was raised he went to Antwerp, and was on the point of returning to England, when he was sent for by the prince and the confederate states again to take upon him the sole command of the camp until sir John Norris should arrive to share it with him. Altogether he served the prince of Orange five years without receiving pay.

He conveyed the english merchants into Russia in 1582, when the king of Denmark was at war with that country. The danish fleet met them, but observing his squadron of eleven ships did not venture upon an engagement. The russian envoy got on board at the port of S. Nicholas, and was conveyed to England.

By the interest of his relative, sir Francis Walsingham, captain Carlile received £1000 by subscription at Bristol for an attempt to settle in America, and proposed to the Russia merchants to raise £3000 more in London, which sum of £4000 he deemed sufficient to settle one hundred men in their intended plantation. The project appears to have been unsuccessful. A letter from the earl of Shrewsbury to Thomas Bawdewyn, 20 May 1583, alludes to Carlile's scheme.

In 1584 sir John Perrott, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, appointed him commander of the garrison of Coleraine and the district of Route.

Being recalled to England in 1585 he was, through the influence of Walsingham, made lieutenant-general of the land forces, consisting of above 2300 troops, in the expedition to S. Domingo, sir Francis Drake being at the head of the fleet, consisting of twenty-one sail. In this expedition the cities of S. Domingo, S. Iago, Carthaginia, and S. Augustine were taken. The success of this campaign was in great measure owing to the lieutenant-general's good conduct. Stow says: "the chief service in this conquest consisted most in the valor of the Land Souldiers, although the same was no way observed of the Spaniards, nor Indians, nor of the English, saving of such as were there present."

By privy seal, dated at Greenwich 30 April 1587, and by patent 26 July 1588, he was appointed to succeed captain Dawtrie as constable of the palace of Carrickfergus, or Knockfergus, co. Antrim. His fee was two shillings and eightpence irish per diem, and he was attended by twenty armed footmen at eightpence a-day each.

On 10 June 1590 he wrote to lord Burghley requesting a commission from the queen to seize for lawful prize any goods which might be found in England belonging to spanish subjects. In urging his claims upon her majesty he says, "I have bene longe tyme a fruiteles suitor, even well nighe the moste part of fower yeares tyme, as also that I have spente my patrimonye and all other meanes in the service of my Countreye, which hath not been less than Five Thousande pounds, whereof I doe owe at this presente the beste parte of £3000. There is no man canne challenge me that I have spente any part of all this expense in any riotte, game, or any other excessive, or inordinate maner."

He died in London 11 Nov. 1593, "and, as is supposed, for griefe of his frends death, he was quicke witted, and affable, valiant and fortunate in warre, well read in the Mathematikes, and of good experience in Navigation, whereuppon some have registred him for a Navigator, but the truth is his most inclination, and profession, was chiefely for lande service, he utterly abhorred Pyracy." Holland terms him, "vir verè nobilis, valde fortis et ad miraculum diligens et industrius, in omni re gerenda felicissimus, et quod eum non minimè commendabat, imprimis probus et honestus." He was married and had children.

He is author of:

1. A brief Summary Discourse upon a Voyage intending to the uttermost parts of America. Written in 1583. Printed in Hakluyt, iii. 182.

2. Christopher Carleill's suit to lord Burghley for a commission to seize Spanish goods, 1590. MS. Lansd. 64, art. 54.

3. A discourse on the discovery of the hithermost parts of America, written by

Capt. Carleill to the Citizens of London. MS. Lansd. 100, art. 14.

4. Account of advantages to the realm from a sudden seizure of books, letters, papers &c. of the Low Country people residing and inhabiting under the obedience of the king of Spain, with answers to objections. MS. Lansd. 113, art. 7.

There is a fine portrait of him in Holland's Heroologia, and another engraved by Robert Boissard.

Arms: O. a cross patonce G. Crest: (granted 10 Oct. 35 Eliz. by Edmund Knight, Norroy) A dexter arm embowed in armour O. garnished G. the hand in a gauntlet holding a commander's baton O.

Howe's Contin. of Stowe, 805. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 336. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 154. Holland's Heroologia, 94. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 120. Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Port. 38. Granger, i. 288. Biog. Brit. 2465 C. Collections for the History of the ancient Family of Carlisle, 15. Herbert's Ames, 1269. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 241, 243. Spenser's Works, ed. Mitford, i. p. xix. Moule's Bibl. Herald, 39.

THOMAS GENT, eldest or only son of William Gent, esq., of Moynes, in the parish of Steeple Bumpstead in Essex, by his second wife Agnes daughter and coheiress of Thomas Carr, esq., of Great Thurlow in Suffolk, was educated for a time in this university, and as we believe in Corpus Christi college. Leaving the university without a degree, he studied the common law in the Middle Temple and was called to the bar. In 1571 he was Lent reader of that society. On 2 April in that year he was constituted for life steward of all the courts of Edward de Vere earl of Oxford. He was returned for Malden to the parliament which met 8 May 1572, and was again Lent reader of his inn in 1574. On 2 June 1584 he was made serjeant-at-law, and on or shortly before 1 Feb. 1585-6 was constituted one of the barons of the exchequer. His name occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer for Sussex issued on the last-mentioned day, under which William Shelley, esq. was indicted for high treason. It appears that he was in the high commission for causes ecclesiastical. As a mark of the queen's favour he had a special licence to act as a justice of assize in his own county, notwithstanding the prohibition in the statute 33 Hen. VIII. c. 24. Dying in or about January 1593-4 he was buried at Steeple Bumpstead.

By his first wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of sir John Swallow of Bocking, he had Henry, baptized 14 May 1564; Thomas of Rocliff in Cumberland; Edward; Roger; Edward and Vere (twins); William; Frances, wife of George Bradley of Cambridgeshire; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Denston of Cardew in Cumberland; Grizel, wife of John Lyne of Norwich; Bridget, married 15 April 1591 to Thomas Onwine or Onion of Steeple Bumpstead; and Anne, wife of ...... Hyatt. His first wife was buried at Steeple Bumpstead 12 May 1585, and he married secondly, in April 1586, Elizabeth widow of Robert Hogeson of London, and sister of Morgan Robyns, esq. He had no issue by her. Edward Gent, fellow of Corpus Christi college 1597, and one of the prroctors of the university 1605, was no doubt one of his sons.

He in 1580 added a stately front to Moynes the ancient mansion of his family. His virtue, piety, modesty, and truth are celebrated by Thomas Newton.

Arms: Quarterly 1. (Gent) Erm. on a chief indented S. two eaglets displayed O. 2. & 3. (Moyne) O. a cross engrailed S. a label of three points G. on each point three bezants. Crest: a demi-eagle displayed Erm.

Baga de Secretis. Burke's Landed Gentry, ed. 1858, p. 436. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 383, 384. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 218, 227, 525; Chron. Ser. 94, 95. Foss's Judges of England, v. 412, 414, 490. Harl. Misc. ed. Malham, ii. 18. Morant's Essex, ii. 336, 344, 354. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 62. Newtoni Encomia, 121. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 91. Wright's Essex, i. 632—634.

WILLIAM HARRISON, a native of London, was educated under Alexander Nowell at Westminster school. He was a member of this university in 1551, and afterwards studied at Oxford. We are unable to ascertain his house at either university. William Brooke lord Cobham appointed him his domestic chaplain, and on 16 Feb. 1558-9 presented him to the rectory of Radwinter, Essex. He proceeded B.D. here in 1569, under a grace which calls him M.A. of Oxford of seven years' standing. On 28 Jan. 1570-1 he was instituted to the vicarage of Wimbish cum Thunderley, Essex, which he resigned before 16 Nov. 1587. He was installed canon of Windsor 24 April 1586, and dying shortly before 11 Feb.

1593-4 was buried at Windsor. He had several children by his wife Marian, daughter of William Isebrand of Ardenne near Guisnes in Picardy.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses in the university collection on the deaths of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551.

2. An Historical description of the Iland of Britaine, with a briefe rehersall of the nature and qualities of the people of England and such Commodities as are to be found in the same. Comprehended in three bookes. Prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, 1577 and 1587. Dedicated to William lord Cobham. A truly admirable and highly curious work.

3. The description of Scotland, written at the first by Hector Boetius in Latine, and afterwards translated into the Scotish speech by John Bellenden archdeacon of Mundy and now finallie into English. Published with Holinshed's Chronicle. Dedicated to Thomas Sacford, master of requests. The translator's death took place before he had finished this work, which was completed by Francis Thynne, Lancaster herald.

4. A Chronologie, gathered and compiled with most exquisite diligence after the example of Gerardus Mercator, and other late chronologers. This work is referred to by Holinshed, but is not now known to be in existence.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 381. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 537. MS. Richardson, 39. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 479, 674. Churton's Nowell, 9. Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Lib. 3, 58. Nicolson's Scotch Hist. Lib. 4, 82. Restituta, ii. 242. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 349. Ashmole's Berks, iii. 263. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 5, 24, 25; ii. 563.

HENRY ALDRICH, son of John Aldrich, alderman of Norwich and brother of Thomas Aldrich, ultimately master of Corpus Christi college, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 12 May 1563. He migrated to Corpus Christi college in 1565, and proceeded B.A. 1567-8. In 1569 he was elected a fellow, and in 1571 commenced M.A. It is said that in February 1572 he was summoned before the high commissioners for ecclesiastical causes at Lambeth, to answer some allegations which had been made against him, but we incline to believe that his brother was the party so summoned. He resigned his fellowship at Corpus about 1579, and dying in 1593, out of his great regard to that college bequeathed thereto £40 to provide charcoal for the hall fire from Candlemas till thirty days after.

Arms: O. on a fess V. a bull passant A.

Heywood and Wright's Univ. Trans. 145, 191. Literary Gazette for 1847, p. 220. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 88, 112, 116; Append. p. 60, 84; List of Members, 3.

WILLIAM DODINGTON, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 20 May 1545, was appointed a fellow or scholar of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546, and proceeded B.A. 1547-8. In the reign of Elizabeth it appears that he practised as a solicitor and held an office in the court of exchequer. In March 1583-4 he seems to have been living at Brearmore in the New Forest. Sir Francis Walsingham calls him his brother, by which he probably meant his brother-in-law. He committed suicide by throwing himself from the top of S. Sepulchre's church in London, but we know not when this event occurred.

He is author of:

Letters. One intimating his intention of committing self-murder has been entitled A lamentable Ejaculation of W. Dodington's distressed Soul. It is signed Willm. Dodington the elder, and lays the blame on John Buckley and his fellows.

We surmise that he was brother of Bartholomew Dodington, regius professor of greek.

Another William Dodington was elected from Westminster to Trinity college 1574, but took no degree.

Alumn. Westm. 51. MS. Addit. 15, 226. fo. 35 b. MS. Lansd. 26. art. 1; 37. art. 2; 99. art. 32. Lemon's Cal. St. Pap. 436, 477, 493, 521, 640. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 15 Eliz. r. 71. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 293. Nicolas's Hatton, 94, 362. Originalia, 2 Eliz. p. 4, r. 66; 7 Eliz. p. 1, r. 41; 32 Eliz. p. 3, r. 14, 16; 33 Eliz. p. 4, r. 56; 37 Eliz. p. 4, r. 207; 45 Eliz. p. 3, r. 2. Rymer, xv. 108. Strype's Annals, iii. Append. p. 37, 38. Wright's Eliz. i. 506.

THOMAS GATAKER, a younger son of William Gataker, of Gataker hall, Shropshire, became a student of the common law at the Middle Temple about the commencement of queen Mary's reign. Popham, afterwards lord chief-justice, was his fellow-student and intimate friend. He had been brought up by his parents in the catholic religion, but the persecution which he witnessed led him to sympathise with the protestants, and event-

ually to adopt their opinions. His parents sent him to the english college at Louvain in the hope of reclaiming him; and with the like object they settled upon him a lease of an estate of £100 per annum in old rents. When he had been at Louvain about six months, his father, finding him fixed and immoveable in his determination, recalled him to England, and revoked his former grant of £100 per annum. This revocation could not be effected without the son's consent, "but this young disciple had already learned the hard lesson of self-denial, and of forsaking all to follow Christ, and therefore, to preserve his conscience pure and intire, he gave up that which was intended as a baite to Apostacy."

Some of his new friends sent him to Oxford, where he spent eleven years. At the termination of that time he entered Magdalen college in this university, where he continued about four years. He does not appear to have graduated. He was ordained deacon and priest by the bishop of London in 1568, and afterwards became domestic chaplain to the earl of Leicester. On 21 June 1572 he was collated to the rectory of S. Edmund's, Lombard-street, London; and on 25 Jan. 1576-7 to the rectory of Christchurch, London. The latter benefice he resigned in 1578. His death occurred in 1593.

He occupied a prominent position among the puritans of his day.

By his wife Mary Pigott he had a son Thomas, afterwards so famous as a critic.

Clarke's Lives, (1677) 248, 249, 251. Newcourt's Repert. i. 320, 344. Brook's Puritans, ii. 68. Biog. Brit. 2155, 2156. Fuller's Worthies (Shropsh.)

ANTHONY GREENE, who is said to have been a native of Russia, was matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall 25 Jan. 1581-2, and proceeded B.A. 1584-5. On 27 June 1588 he was elected a fellow of that house, and in the same year commenced M.A.

He is author of:

A paper in MS. Lansd. 99. art. 29. It is described as a strange heap of confused unintelligible jargon.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240.

ROGER LEE, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 12 Nov. 1547, B.A. 1551, M.A. 1555, subscribed the roman catholic articles, and in 1560 was elected a fellow of his college. On 14 Dec. 1560 he, with others, was commissioned to press workmen to finish the chapel and library of the college. He was created M.D. 1563.

He practised medicine with success, and was physician to the earl of Shrewsbury, who sent him to attend the archbishop of York about January 1592-3.

MS. Lansd. 66, art. 75, 76. Talbot Papers, I. 158. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 176. Rymer, xv. 605.

THOMAS ROBINSON, of Catharine hall, B.A. 1586-7, M.A. 1593, is author of:

De lapide philosophorum. A short poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum.

Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 313.

RALPH ROKEBY, second son of Ralph Rokeby, serjeant-at-law, by his first wife Dorothy daughter of sir James Danby, knt., was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in Nov. 1562, and became a scholar of his house, but appears not to have taken a degree. He subsequently studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, where he had for his chamber-fellow John Stubbe, of whom he speaks affectionately, stating that Stubbe had corrected many of his unruly humours and trained him up in the paths of God's fear and service. He was acquainted with sir William Cordell, master of the rolls, and those famous antiquaries William Lamburde and William Camden. Mr. Rokeby was, 11 March 1588-9, constituted steward, surveyor, and receiver of the hospital of S. Catharine near the tower of London. He also held, but at what time does not appear, the office of secretary to the queen's council in the north. The period of his death has not been ascertained.

He married first Douglas daughter of William Ferne, esq. of Doncaster, by whom he had no issue: secondly, Joan daughter of John Portington, esq. of Portington, by whom he had Anne wife of sir John Hotham of Scarborough.

He is author of:

1. Œconomia Rokebeiorum, compiled in the year 1565, being lost a great while, after found again, and reviewed by him in the yeare 1593, by way of letter to his very good nephews Thomas, William, Ralph, Robert, sons of William Rokeby

of S. Kiers, esq., and to Ralph son of George Rokeby Brother of the said William the Father. In Whitaker's Richmondshire, i. 158—180. Additions by others of the family have been interpolated from time to time. It may be characterised as a valuable and interesting account of his ancient and worthy race.

2. Letters. The number of these is not large.

Retrospect. Review, N.S. ii. 486. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 152; ii. 416. MS. Lansd. 68, art. 100; 71, art. 34. Ducarel's S. Catharine's Hospital, 94, 95. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 158. Burke's Ext. and Dorm. Baronetage, 451.

ROBERT STOKES, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 26 Dec. 1570, B.A. 1574-5, M.A. 1578, adopted puritan opinions, and about 1589 caused to be printed at his expense at Dort books entitled, A collection of certain slanderous articles, &c., and An answer to George Gifford's defence of read prayers. About 500 of each were printed and brought to England, and many copies were dispersed by Henry Barrow and John Greenwood. At Midsummer 1590 he caused to be printed at Dort 500 copies of a Collection of certain letters and conferences lately passed. Two hundred of these copies he brought to England in his cloak-bag and sundry of them were delivered to one Mychens "to be sted." At Christmas following he, at the persuasion of Barrow and Greenwood, got printed at Dort at his charge A brief dissection of the false church and a plain refutation of Mr. George Gifford's book. Three thousand were printed which were taking at Flushing and Brill. "Before all thys" he caused "a little thyng of one of shete of paper" called the Destructyon of the vysyble Church to be printed. He was on 21 March 1592-3 indicted with Barrow, Greenwood and others for writing and publishing books to cry down the church of England and to lessen the queen's prerogative in matters spiritual. His life seems to have been spared. The nonconformists assembling at a meeting-house in Aldgate excommunicated him for apostacy.

Egerton Papers, 166, 173. Brook's Puritans, ii. 147.

THOMAS COOPER, bishop of Lincoln, was incorporated D.D. here, cum osculo pacis, 27 Sept. 1571. He was born in Oxford, and educated in grammar learning in the school attached to the college of S. Mary Magdalen, being then a chorister of that house, of which in 1539 he was elected probationer, and in the year following perpetual fellow.

In the reign of queen Mary he took a degree in medicine and practised that faculty at Oxford, but on the accession of Elizabeth resumed the profession of divinity and became a frequent preacher.

About 1566 he was made dean of Christchurch, and in 1569 dean of Gloucester. On 24 Feb. 1570-1 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence he was in 1584 translated to Winchester. The latter preferment he retained till his death, which occurred 29 April 1594. His body was interred in his cathedral.

Over his grave was soon after laid a flat marble, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Thomas Cooper, olim Lincolniensis, nuper Wintoniensis Episcopus, munificentissimus, doctissimus, vigilantissimus Præsul, qui religiosissime in Domino obiit April 29, A.D. 1594.

Thesaurus, Chronicon, Cooperi cætera Scripta
Dum remanent, celebris Cooperi fama manebit.
Oxoniensis erat, Gloucestrensisque Decanus,
Continuus primæ Vice-Cancellarius urbis:
Tum Lincolnensis fit Præsul et inde movetur
Wintoniam, denos ubi sedit Episcopus annos.
Summe doctus erat, summeque benignus egenis,
Et summo studio divina oracula pandit.
Terra tegit corpus, sed spiritus est super astra,
Cœlestes animæ cœlesti pace fruentur.

Bishop Cooper was an industrious writer. His theological works are numerous. One of them, the exposition of the lessons from the Old Testament, was deemed by archbishop Parker worthy of a place in every parish church. He is also well known by his controversy with Martin Marprelate. But his great work is the Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ, commonly called Cooper's dictionary. It was much esteemed by queen Elizabeth, and led to the author's promotion in the church. The worthy bishop lived very unhappily with his wife, whose violent temper and levity of conduct caused many remarks in Oxford. It is related that on one occasion Mrs. Cooper took the MS. of her husband's dictionary, then about half finished, and threw it into the fire. He, however, instead of being discouraged by this mischance, patiently began the work again.

Arms: Az. a fess. between 3 pelicans in piety A.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 608. Richardson's Godwin. MS. Baker, xxiv. 156. Zouch's Sidney, 29. Le Neve's Fasti. Blazon of Episcopacy. Rev. J. E. B. Mayor in Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, iv. 15. Aubrey's Letters, ii. 290. Bloxam's Magd. Coll. Register, i. 7. Rymer, xv. 628. Strype. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy.

EDMUND SCAMBLER was born at Gressingham, Lancashire, about 1510. He was educated in this university, and was both of Peterhouse and Queens' college. In the account of queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge in 1564 it is stated that he was of Jesus college also. He proceeded B.A. 1541-2. We cannot ascertain when he commenced M.A.

During the persecution in queen Mary's reign he was pastor of a congregation of protestants at London. After the accession of Elizabeth he became vicar of Rye in Sussex, and obtained the situation of chaplain to Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury. On 6 April 1560 he was appointed prebendary of Wistow in the church of York, and by letters patent dated 21 June 1560, canon of Westminster. Having obtained the favour of secretary Cecil he was raised to the bishopric of Peterborough, being consecrated 16 Feb. 1560-1. The newly-elected bishop shewed his gratitude by granting to the secretary several of the estates of the see, especially the hundred of Nassaburgh in Northamptonshire. By commissions from the queen and the archbishop of Canterbury, dated 13 May 3 Eliz., he was authorised to hold his prebend of Wistow and his canonry of Westminster in commendam with his bishopric for the term of three years. On 26 May 1560 we find him preaching at S. Paul's cross, and on 22 Feb. 1560-1 before the queen. He delivered the sermon at the funeral of Jane Seymour, daughter of the duke of Somerset and one of the queen's maids of honour. He was present at the convocation of 1562, and subscribed the articles then drawn up.

In 1564 he was created D.D., being then a member of Queens' college. He was incorporated at Oxford in 1584.

On 15 Dec. 1584 he was translated to Norwich, being confirmed on 15 Jan. following. In 1588 he condemned Francis Ket for heresy. Dying 7 May 1594 he was buried with heraldic ceremonies in his cathedral on the 3rd of June. A monument of freestone was erected to his memory, bearing his effigy in alabaster, and enclosed with a lofty iron grate. During the civil wars the grate was taken away, the effigy broken, and the monument pulled down as far as the brick-work. The remainder, being unsightly, was afterwards removed, and the space between the pillars left void. The inscription was as follows:

Edmundi Scambleri, viri reverendissimi, et in amplis. dignitatis gradu, dum inter homines ageret, locati, Corpus in hoc tegitur Tumulo, obiit Non. Maii A° 1594.

Vivo Tibi, moriorque tibi, tibi Christe resurgam,
Te quia justifico, Christe prehende Fide,
Hinc abeat mortis Terror, Mihi Christe Redemptor,
Mors mihi jam lucrum est, tu pie Christe Salus.

Natus apud Gressingham in Com. Lanc. S. S. Theol. Prof. apud Cantabrigienses, obiit Ætat. 85, An. 1594, Nonis Maii.

After the restoration, James Scambler, of Wolterton in Norfolk, esq., the bishop's great grandson, erected in Norwich cathedral a handsome mural monument to his memory, on which are the above verses, and the arms of the see impaling Scambler, and this inscription:

Deo Sacrum. Monumentum Reverendi Edmondi Scambler, sub Maria Confessoris, sub Elizabetha Præsulis, primum Petroburgensis, postmodum Norwicensis, Memoriæ Extructum, Furore autem, et Immanitate Temporum (circa Annum Dom. MDCLI*) dissipatum, pietate ultima et Sumptibus Jacobi Scambler (Nepotis) de Wolterton in Agro Norfolciensi Armigeri restauravit Jacobus Scambler Pronepos. Anno Dom.* MDCXCI.

His will, proved 22 June 1594, contains directions for his sepulture, and for the inscription on his monument of four verses to be found in a prayer-book in his study at Ludham. There are bequests to his sons Thomas and Adam; his son-in-law Thomas Fraunces; Anne Wharlowe his daughter, and her son Richard; and to his sons James and Edward, whom he appointed executors. The overseers of the will were Dr. Redman and Mr. John Pettus. One Adam Scambler, a justice of the peace for Norfolk, died 18 Sept. 1641.

Bishop Scambler's works are:

1. E. Schambler, Vicar of Rie, and one of Peter house in Cambridge, his Medicine prooved for a desperate Conscience. Lond. (Wm. Riddle) 8vo. n. d.

2. Articuli xxiii religionis ad decanum et prebendarios ecclesiæ suæ. In Gunton's Hist. of Peterborough, 71.

3. The Injunction of Edwarde bysshope of Peterbroughte. Licensed to Thomas Marshe, 1569.

4. Articles to be inquired of within the Diocese of Norwich. The first visitation of Edm. Scamber, xx Eliz. Lond. (Thomas Purfoot), 4to.

5. Translation of the gospels of SS. Luke and John in the Bishops' Bible.

6. Letters. Several have been printed.

Bishop Scambler greatly impoverished the sees of Peterborough and Norwich. Dr. Howland, his successor at Peterborough, sued out a commission and took a survey of the dilapidations of the see, which were estimated at £1351. 19*s*. 11*d*. The bishop answered it in every particular, expecting to have got off for nothing. Indeed he endeavoured to make it appear that he had expended above £300, and had received nothing from his predecessor. However on 9 Feb. 1585-6 he was awarded to pay 400 marks, and to leave goods to the value of £20.

Arms: A. on a fess betw. 3 bibles G. a falcon rising O. betw. 2 suns in their glory. Granted by sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter king-at-arms, 3 Sept. 1560. On 20 Dec. 1585 he had the following grant from Robert Cooke, Clarenceux: A. a chief S. in fess a human heart G. Crest: a garb O within a ducal coronet.

MS. Baker, xxvii. 355, 356. Richardson's Godwin. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 558. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 655. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 801. Gunton's Hist. of Peterborough, 71, with Baker's MS. Notes. Neal's Puritans, i. 75. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. ii. 207; iii. 286. Sale Cat. of D. Turner's MSS. 286. Dyer's Privileges, ii. 22, 35. Ellis's Letters, iii. (2) 33; iii. (3) 350. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 219. MS. Lansd. 6. art. 50; 17. art. 27; 21. art. 2; 27. art. 75; 34. art. 9; 37. art. 14; 38. art. 71; 45. art. 48; 52. art. 69; 57. art. 75. MS. Harl. 6995, p. 479. Blazon of Episcopacy, 81, 87. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 229. Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 457. Wren's Parentalia, 51. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 88, 110, 121; iii. 4, 16. Sir Tho. Browne's Works, iv. 6. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 203, 208, 210. Strype's Annals, i. 155, 201, 206, 246, 267, 327; ii. 90, 586; iii. 110, 330, 456, 557, App. 175. Strype's Parker, 67, 121, 183, 256, 322, 342, 510, App. 75, 102, 154. Strype's Memorials, iii. 460, 470. Strype's Grindal, 48, 175, 263. Strype's Whitgift, 112, 113, 117, 215. Strype's Cranmer, ed. 1840, p. 1055. Zurich Letters, i. 7; ii. 160. Parker Corresp. 261, 335. Herbert's Ames, 800, 871, 1799. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 164, 374, 414, 437, 529, 560, 561, 566. Marprelate's Epist. 59. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 470, 534; iii. 226, 354. Newcourt's Repert. i. 925. Rogers's Catholic Doctrine of the Ch. of Engl. ed. Perowne, p. xi. Weever's Fun. Mon. 870. Fox's Acts & Mon.

JOHN AYLMER, otherwise ÆLMER or ELMER, of an ancient family seated at Aylmer hall in Norfolk, was born in or about 1521. At an early age he was taken under the patronage of Henry Grey marquess of Dorset and afterwards duke of Suffolk, who sent him to this university. He is stated to have been a fellow of Queens' college. It is probable that he was also a conduct of King's college. He proceeded B.A. 1540-1, and taking holy orders was, on 17 Sept. 1541, admitted to the church of Rodney Stoke in Somersetshire. In the latter part of 1542 we find him resigning the church of Stokesyffard, [Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire?] and on 27 March 1543 he was instituted to the vicarage of Wellington in Somersetshire. He commenced M.A. 1545, in which year he was in possession of the prebend of Eastharptree in the church of Wells.

Having accepted the office of domestic chaplain to his early patron the marquess of Dorset, he removed to Bradgate in Leicestershire, where he spent some time in educating the marquess's children. In this capacity he has the glory of having imparted to the ill-starred lady Jane Grey that piety and learning which excited so much admiration.

Roger Ascham has preserved an interesting account of a visit which he paid to Bradgate in August 1550, to take leave of the lady Jane. "Her parents, the Duke and the Duchess, with all the household, gentlemen and gentlewomen, were hunting in the park. I found her in her chamber, reading Phædon Platonis in Greek, and that with as much delight, as some gentlemen would read a merry tale in Boccace. After salutation and duty done, with some other talk, I asked her, why she would leese such pastime in the park. Smiling she answered me, 'I wisse, al their sport in the park is but a shadow to that I find in Plato. Alas! good folk, they never felt what true plesure meant.' 'And how came you, madam,' quoth I, 'to this deep knowledge of plesure, and what did chiefly allure you unto it, seeing not many women, but very few men, have attained thereunto?' 'I will tell you,' quoth she, 'and tell you a troth, which perchance ye will marvel at. One of the greatest benefits that ever God gave me is, that he sent me so sharp and severe parents and so gentle a schoolmaster: for when I am in presence either of father or mother,

whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand or go, eat, drink, be merry or sad, be sewing, playing, dancing, or doing any thing else, I must do it as it were in such weight, measure and number, even so perfectly as God made the world; or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatned, yea presently sometimes with pinches, nipps, and bobbs, and other ways, (which I will not name for the honour I bear them,) so without measure misordered, that I think myself in hell, till time come that I must go to Mr. Aylmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing whiles I am with him. And when I am called from him, I fall on weeping, because whatsoever I do else but learning, is full of grief, trouble, fear, and wholly misliking to me. And thus my book hath been so much my plesure, and bringeth daily to me more plesure and more, that in respect of it, al other plesures in very deed be but trifles and troubles unto me.'"

On 15 June 1553 he was installed archdeacon of Stow in the church of Lincoln. This dignity conferred a seat in the convocation which assembled in the first year of queen Mary's reign. He soon demonstrated that he did not fear to avow the reformed opinions which he had imbibed, for he boldly challenged the catholic divines to a dispute with him on the controverted tenets. Fox has preserved a sketch of his arguments on this occasion with one Moreman, respecting the doctrine of transubstantiation. His conduct led to his being deprived of his preferments.

Unwilling, however, to receive the crown of martyrdom he soon fled to Germany, and resided first at Strasburg and afterwards at Zurich. His time was passed in pursuing his studies and instructing youth. He assisted John Fox in his literary labours, more particularly in his latin translation of the Acts and Monuments and of archbishop Cranmer's Vindication of the book of the Sacrament against Gardiner bishop of Winchester. He also composed an answer to Knox's Regiment of Women, in which he displayed sentiments of a puritanical tendency, of which his enemies afterwards used often to remind him. There can be little doubt that this work impeded his promotion in the church. At any rate he never meddled with authorship again. He took advantage of the opportunities afforded by his exile to visit the principal universities of Italy and Germany. At Jena he received an offer from the duke of Saxony of the hebrew lectureship in that university, which however he declined, anticipating a speedy return to England.

On Elizabeth's accession he came home and was one of the eight protestants appointed to dispute with the like number of catholic divines at Westminster. It is uncertain whether he were reinstated in his archdeaconry of Stow, but in 1562 he was appointed to that of Lincoln, through the influence of secretary Cecil.

He sat in the famous convocation of 1562, and subscribed the thirty-nine articles then agreed to, but was not present at the debate in the lower house respecting the expediency of abolishing certain rites and ceremonies.

On 6 Sept. 1564 he was installed prebendary of S. Martin's in the church of Lincoln; on 13 Nov. 1568 prebendary of Decem Librarum; and on 5 May 1571 prebendary of Coringham in the same church.

Whilst he held his archdeaconry he passed much of his time at Lincoln, exercising the functions of a justice of the peace for that county and of an ecclesiastical commissioner. In the latter capacity he exerted himself so zealously that not a recusant was left in the county at his coming away. His love of litigation was shewn by his going to law with the bishop of Lincoln respecting the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the archdeaconry. The matters in dispute were in 1572 submitted to arbitration.

On 10 Oct. 1573 he accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. at Oxford.

In 1574 the archbishop of Canterbury selected him to compose an answer to the Book of Discipline. He declined the task. Some of his contemporaries attributed the refusal to discontent at not being made a bishop. He had often been recommended by the archbishop as a fit person to be raised to the episcopal bench, but these recommendations had been invariably disregarded.

At length, upon Sandys's translation to York, he was appointed to succeed him in the see of London. He was con-

secrated at Lambeth 24 March 1576-7, and on 10 May following received restitution of the temporalities. Sandys had always been on friendly terms with Aylmer, had been his fellow exile, had been instrumental in obtaining his promotion, and had introduced an encomium of him into his farewell sermon at S. Paul's cross. Notwithstanding all this, Aylmer was no sooner made bishop than he entered into a very discreditable squabble with his predecessor about the income of the see, and subsequently commenced an action for dilapidations.

On 23 April 1577 he was appointed one of the special commissioners for the determination of certain disputes in the university of Oxford. Within his diocese he soon began to shew his authority by fining and imprisoning those who presumed to think differently from himself. With regard to the catholics he preferred having recourse to fines rather than imprisonment, which "by sparing their housekeeping, greatly enricheth them." On 17 Dec. 1577 he began his primary visitation, during which he discovered a mass-priest, a conjuror, and a seminary reconciler.

He was particularly severe in his dealings with the puritans. In 1578 he imprisoned a young bookseller for selling the book entitled An Admonition to the Parliament, which contained some strictures on the government of the established church. He also prosecuted one Mr. Welden of Cookham for having said that "there was never bishop so vilely esteemed as he was, and that he was as ill thought of as ever was Bonner." On Sunday 27 Sept. 1579 he summoned the city clergy to his palace at one o'clock. Forty appeared. The bishop admonished them to avoid discussing the points treated of in Stubbe's book, The Discovery of a Gaping Gulph, respecting the queen's projected marriage with the duke of Anjou, and not to meddle with the ubiquitarian controversy. This mode of proceeding being very effectual, he often resorted to it afterwards.

In May 1579 he was brought before the council on a charge of having felled large quantities of timber belonging to the bishopric, and was openly reprimanded by the lord-treasurer and restrained from felling any more. An information was afterwards laid against him for felling the elms at his palace at Fulham. Francis Bacon jocularly remarked that the bishop was a good expounder of dark places.

In 1581 he was solicited by the lord-treasurer to answer father Campian's Ten Reasons, but he would have nothing to do with it, alleging his dislike to controversy, which he thought turned the minds of the people too much from the essence of religion, made them quarrelsome and captious, indifferent subjects, and not very good Christians. In the same year an end was put to a quarrel which had lasted some time, between the bishop and lord Rich, who kept in his house in Essex one Wright a puritan minister to whom the bishop had refused to grant a licence. They were summoned before the ecclesiastical commission, and lord Rich's bastard uncle was committed to the Marshalsea, Wright to the Fleet, and one Dix, who was also mixed up in the affair, to the Gatehouse. About this time the bishop evinced so much zeal in the ecclesiastical commission, and provoked the puritans to such an extent, that the lord-treasurer deemed it prudent to caution him to be less severe for the future. The clamour which was raised against him rendered him desirous of being removed to some quieter diocese, and he made several unsuccessful applications for the sees of Ely and Winchester.

At his triennial visitation in 1583 he required a new subscription of his clergy, and corrected several abuses, amongst others the prevalence of the commutation of penance, which was practised in his diocese by chancellors, commissaries, officials, registers, even to the very apparitor. He addressed the lords of the council on the subject, requesting them to bring it before the ecclesiastical commissioners, suggesting that the commutations should be refunded and applied to the repairing of S. Paul's "which," said he, "would well help to make good a good piece of it. And besides, by this means all ecclesiastical officers would be more precise in bargaining for sin, and all sinners would be more afraid of punishment: God's name would be less dishonoured, and the chief of the clergy, which were therein most blamed, should, he hoped, shew themselves of all others to have least gain: or else let them bear the burden of their deserts." At this visitation he silenced one Huckle, but

was afterwards ordered by the council to restore him. He also became involved in trouble through suspending George Giffard, minister at Malden, whom he was likewise obliged to restore; though he afterwards suspended him a second time, and, as it is supposed, a second time restored him.

About this time he committed to prison Thomas Cartwright, the leader of the puritan party. On notifying this to the lords of the council, he stated that he had acted under the queen's warrant. The queen was much incensed at this introduction of her name. Soon afterwards he was charged with having spoiled the revenues of his see, but he succeeded in shewing his innocence.

During his triennial visitation in 1586 he narrowly escaped an insult which probably might have terminated in a serious tumult. Some tradesmen at Malden in Essex employed a fellow to go into the church besmeared like a fool, to snatch the bishop's hat from his head, and after twirling it round on his finger, to toss it into the midst of the people. Luckily for himself the bishop was apprised of this design, and committed the principal contrivers of it to prison.

In 1587 he and other commissioners deprived Robert Cawdrey of the living of South Luffenham, Rutland. Cawdrey would not submit, but after a contest which lasted upwards of four years the original sentence was confirmed.

His suspension of silver-tongued Smith in 1588 has been related in our account of that famous preacher. In 1589 the bishop suspended Daniel Dyke preacher at S. Alban's, and in 1591 he summoned Cartwright, then a prisoner in the Fleet, to appear before him and other ecclesiastical commissioners, and expostulated with him on his obstinacy. In the following year we find him complaining to the council that sir Denis Roghan, an irish priest, and a woman passing as his wife, had been quartered upon him, and desiring to be relieved of this "most heavy and unbishoplike burden."

Being now advanced in years he desired leave to resign his bishopric in favour of Dr. Bancroft. His request however was refused, much to his disappointment, for he was very anxious that Bancroft should be his successor, and the day before his death signified his regret that he had not written to the queen on his behalf.

He expired 3 June 1594. On the 26th his body, followed by 450 mourners, was brought from his palace at Fulham and interred in his cathedral before S. George's chapel, under a fair stone of grey marble, which has long since disappeared. It bore the following inscription:

> *Hic jacet certissimam expectans resurrectionem suæ carnis D. Johannes Aylmer D. Episcopus Londini. Qui obiit diem suum an. Dom.* 1594. *Ætat. suæ* 73.
>
> *Ter senos annos Præsul; semel Exul, & idem*
> *Bis Pugil in causa religionis erat.*

His works are:

1. An Harborowe for faithfull and trewe Subjects, against the late blowne Blaste, concerning the Government of Women. Wherein bee confuted al such Reasons as a Straunger of late made in that Behalfe. With a briefe Exhortation to Obedience. Strasburgh, 1559. (anon.) Dedicated to the earl of Bedford and lord Robert Dudley, master of the queen's horse. This work is an answer to John Knox's First Blast against the monstrous Regiment and empire of Women published in 1556, and was undertaken after the accession of Elizabeth "upon a consultation holden among the exiles, the better to obtain the favour of the new queen, and to take off the jealousy she might conceive of them, and of the religion which they professed." Mr. M'Crie says, "The Harborow has been written with great care; it contains a good collection of historical facts bearing on the question; and though more distinguished for rhetorical exaggeration than logical precision, the reasoning is ingeniously conducted and occasionally enlivened by strokes of humour. It is, upon the whole, a curious as well as rare work."

2. The Order of Prayer upon Wednesdays and Fridays, to avert and turn God's wrath from us threatened by the late terrible earthquake, to be used in the Parish Churches. Lond. 1580. Reprinted in Clay's Liturgical Services, 563.

3. Preface to Bertrand de Loques' Treatise of the Church, translated by Thomas Wilcox 1581. The puritans objected to this preface. It is not certain that it was written by Aylmer.

4. A Necessary and Godly Prayer, appointed by the right Reverend father

in God, John lord bishop of London, to be used throughout that dioces on Wednesdayes and Fridayes, for the turning away of God's wrath, as well concerning this untemperate weather by rain lately fallen upon the earth, and scarcity of victualls, as also all other plagues and punishments: most needfull to be used in every houshold throughout the Realme. 1585.

5. Orders set down to be observed in the City, and in the suburbs thereof, 1589. MS. Addit. 12503.

6. Certaine Prayers collected out of a forme of Godly Meditations set forth by her Majesties Authority in the great Mortality in the 5th year of her Highnesse Reign and most necessary to be used at this time in the like Visitation of Gods heavy hand for our manifold Sinnes, and commended unto the Ministers and People of London. By John Bishop of London in July 1593. With a Preface of Directions for Ministers and Order for the fast. Lond. 4to. 1594.

7. Abbreviatio vitæ Sancti Ricardi Cicestrensis episcopi. MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. B. 2. 18.

8. Sermons. Some were probably published, as Holinshed gives extracts respecting sir Thomas More from one preached at S. Paul's cross, 18 Oct. 1584.

9. Letters. Several are in print.

Bishop Aylmer was a good scholar, master of the three learned languages, had read much history, and was skilled in the civil law. His mind, however, was narrow and bigoted. The rigour with which he exercised the tyrannical powers of the high commission rendered him an object of the most intense hatred to the puritans. His situation in the metropolis, the chief seat of the precisians, no doubt rendered him particularly conspicuous, and may in some degree palliate, though it cannot justify, his harsh conduct. As we have seen, Burghley cautioned him to be more lenient, and we find a letter subscribed by Burghley, Leicester, Walsingham, Hatton, and several others, urging him to give a sum of money to Barnaby Benison, whom he had suspended and imprisoned on the ground of some irregularity in his marriage, and who would otherwise bring an action for damages, a course of proceeding likely to throw discredit on the bishop. As may be imagined, a man of his stamp was no friend to the promulgation of opinions by means of the press. Indeed he was very vigilant in suppressing publications of a seditious character.

The puritan writers were not slow to attack him. They were especially scandalised at his playing at bowls on Sunday. Martin Marprelate asserts that he frequently lost his temper when engaged in this amusement, exclaiming, when the bowl went too far, "The Devil go with it," and then he would follow it himself. The bishop alleged in his defence that he learned the custom at Geneva, where, though the people were very strict, it was never held unlawful, even on the Sabbath, after divine service was over; that it never caused him to withdraw from service or sermon; and as to any hasty expressions that escaped him, he intended no evil, and they ought to be looked on in the light of human frailties. We are told that he could preach not only rhetorically but pathetically. When he observed the thoughts of the congregation to wander he would take a hebrew bible out of his breast and read a chapter from it. The people naturally gaped and looked astonished. Then putting away the book he shewed them the folly of listening greedily to new and strange things, and giving small attention to matters regarding themselves and of the utmost importance. It is related of him that upon one occasion when the queen was suffering from toothache, but was unwilling to bear the pain of having the tooth extracted, he called the dentist, saying, "Come, though I am an old man, and have but few teeth to spare, draw me this;" which was done accordingly, and her majesty, seeing him treat the affair so lightly, had hers drawn also.

He married Judith Bures, of a good family in Suffolk, by whom he had seven sons and two or three daughters, namely, 1. Samuel, who was bred a lawyer and served the office of sheriff for the county of Suffolk. 2. Theophilus, whom we shall hereafter mention. 3. John, afterwards knighted, who resided at Rigby in Lincolnshire. 4. Zachary. 5. Nathaniel. 6. Tobel, (*i. e.* God is good) of Writtle in Essex. Archbishop Whitgift was his godfather, and the reason for his singular appellation was his mother's being over-

turned in a coach without injury when she was pregnant. 7. Edmund. 8. Judith, who became the wife of William Lynch, gentleman of Kent. 9. Elizabeth, wife of sir John Foliot, of Perton, Worcestershire. 10. Either a third daughter or else lady Foliot took for her second husband Mr. Squire, a clergyman, a man of wit, but very debauched. With respect to Zachary and Edmund we are told nothing except the extraordinary friendship which they bore each other. When Edmued lay sick Zachary continued with him night and day till his death, and on the undertaker's coming to measure the body Zachary desired to be measured also, and in a very short space took possession of the coffin made for him at the same time with that of his deceased brother.

His portrait has been engraved by R. White.

Arms: A. a cross betw. 4 sea-aylets S. beaked and membered G.

Life by Strype. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. iii. 287. Faulkner's Fulham, 452. Heylin's Hist. Presb. ed. 1672, p. 250. Marsden's Early Puritans, 167, 173, 174, 182, 217. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 260. Smith's Autographs. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 67, 80, 91, 231. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 198, 220, 275. Herbert's Ames, 776, 1330, 1572, 1718. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 832. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 232. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 543, 545, 549, 553, 569, 582, 598, 622, 625, 626, 631, 649, 650, 652—654, 669, 694. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 182; ii. 47, 80, 135, 143, 186, 301. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, i. 383. Granger. MS. Cott. Vesp. C. xiv. 530. MS. Lansd. MS. Harl. 6992, p. 470. MS. Addit. 12503. Addit. Charters, 6033. Zurich Letters, i. 11, 69; ii. 34, 179; iii. 275, 277, 373, 429, 431. Parker Corresp. 350, 477. Becon's Works, ed. Ayre, i. p. ix, ii. 424. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. (9). Fulke's Works (Parker Soc.), ii. 37. Jewell's Works, ed. Ayre, ii. 94; iv. 1200. Grindal's Remains, 353, 432. Clay's Liturgical Services, 466, 562. Churton's Nowell, 223, 242, 246, 261, 304, 310, 396, 426. M'Crie's Life of Knox, 162—167, 428, 440. Rymer, xv. 769, 772, 773, 776, 781. Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 16. Blazon of Episcopacy, 75. Maitland's Essays on Ref. 200—225. Holinshed's Chron. iii. 939. Aquepontani Concert. Eccles. Cathol. 300 b. Richardson's Godwin. Stubbs's Registr. Sac. Anglic. 85. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 226. Marprelate's Epistle, 4, 54, 76. Marprelate's Epitome, 19, 32, 41, 61, 63. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 30—39, 47—51, 66, 77, 78, 146, 151, 158, 217. Aubrey's Lives, 225.

ANDREW PIERSON, of Corpus Christi college, proceeded B.A. 1540-1, was elected a fellow soon afterwards, and commenced M.A. 1544. He was for some time bursar of the college. In 1550 he served the office of proctor of the university, shortly after which time he vacated his fellowship. In 1551 he proceeded B.D. It is probable that he was the person who, on 3 Oct. 1553, was ejected from a cure in Cambridge for continuing to administer the communion according to the protestant ritual, after having received an admonition from Dr. Young the vicechancellor. What he did during the reign of queen Mary is not known. Soon after the accession of queen Elizabeth archbishop Parker took him under his patronage, appointed him one of his chaplains, and made him his almoner and master of the faculties. Out of this last office he granted to the archbishop's eldest son John the sum of £20 per annum. On 21 Jan. 1559-60 he was chosen by the archbishop to preach a sermon at the consecration of five bishops, which he did on this text, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your father which is in heaven."

About this time the archbishop collated him to the rectories of Brastede, Wrotham and Chidingstone in the county of Kent, and in 1561 ineffectually recommended him as a fit person for the provostship of Eton.

In 1562-3 Mr. Pierson sat in the convocation as proctor of the diocese of Llandaff. He subscribed the articles then agreed upon, and voted against the six articles for abolishing certain rites and ceremonies. The archbishop obtained for him a canonry in the church of Canterbury, to which he was admitted 30 Nov. 1563. In 1569 he and Thomas Lawes, M.A. were in a commission to visit the diocese of Canterbury.

In 1575 his friend and patron the archbishop died. As a proof of the esteem in which he held him he bequeathed him a handsome gilt cup and cover (being a present from the queen), and appointed him one of his executors.

Mr. Pierson probably died shortly before 13 Nov. 1594, on which day his canonry was conferred on Ralph Talboys.

He is supposed to have revised the books of Leviticus, Numbers, Job, and Proverbs in the bishops' bible. They are marked with the initials A. P. C., which are presumed to stand for Andreas Pierson Cantuariensis.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 354; ed. Lamb, 315. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 61. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 587. Hasted's Kent, iii. 157, 227; v. 32. Strype's Parker, 15, 49, 54, 57, 64, 100, 104, 130, 143, 183, 283, 440, 443, 497, 510, 511, App. 187, 189, 190, with Mr. Baker's MS. notes. Strype's Grindal, 211. Strype's Whitgift, 311. Strype's Annals, i. 329, 339. Parker Corresp. 197, 335, 442, 444.

RICHARD BANES, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college 9 Nov. 1568, proceeded B.A. 1572-3. He subsequently removed to Caius college, and in 1576 commenced M.A. as a member of that house. He was hanged at Tyburn 6 Dec. 1594. We know not his offence. The fact that he suffered the extreme penalty of the law appears by the register of the Stationers' company, which records the entry to Thomas Gosson and William Blackwell of a ballad entitled the Wofull lamentacion of Richard Banes executed at Tybone the 6 of December 1594.

He is author of:

A Note contayninge the opinion of one Christopher Marlye concernynge his damnable opinions and judgment of Relygion and scorne of God's worde. MS. Harl. 6853, fo. 320; Ritson's Observations on Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, p. 40; Marlowe's Works, ed. Dyce, 1858, p. 389.

Reg. Stationers' Company, B. 316. Ritson on Warton's Engl. Poet. 40—42. Marlowe's Works, ed. Dyce.

RICHARD BECON, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 12 Nov. 1567, proceeded B.A. 1571, and commenced M.A. 1575. He afterwards studied the common law at Gray's inn, and by patent dated 17 Dec. 1586 was appointed her majesty's attorney for the province of Munster. Another person was appointed to that office in 1591.

Mr. Becon is author of:

Solon his Follie, or a Politique Discourse, touching the Reformation of common-weales conquered, declined or corrupted. Oxford, 4to. 1594. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. A copy in the university library contains this manuscript observation: "Note here for the better understanding of this Allegoricall discourse y^t by Salamina must be understood Ireland and by Athens England."

Herbert's Ames, 1405. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 186.

PAUL GREAVES, who is supposed to have been a member of this university, but whose college we are unable to ascertain, is author of:

Grammatica Anglicana, præcipuè quatenus à Latina differt ad unicam P. Rami methodum concinnata. In qua perspicuè docetur quicquid ad huius linguæ cognitionem requiritur. Cambr. 8vo. 1594.

Herbert's Ames, 1422.

ANTHONY HALL, son of a person of the same name who was one of queen Elizabeth's messengers, was matriculated as a pensioner of Emmanuel college in June 1583. Leaving the university without a degree he studied the common law at Barnard's inn, and by the patronage of lord chief-justice Anderson became a clerk in the office of the prothonotaries of the common pleas. On 12 Feb. 1593-4 we find his father writing to lord Burghley, who was commissioner for executing the office of earl-marshal, soliciting the son's appointment as a pursuivant-at-arms, "his inclination" being, as his father states, "apt to gather gentlemens Cotes, as well on church windowes, stone walles, as noble mens tombes, whereby he hath collected some thirty thousand or more cotes of his own tricking and wrighting, besyd a pretie skill in counterfeiting pictures after the lyfe or otherwise." He did not obtain the appointment.

Ellis's Letters (2), iii. 168. Strype's Annals, iv. 166. Strype's Stow, lib. i. p. 136.

ROBERT HOLLAND, of Magdalen college, proceeded B.A. 1577-8, and took the degree of M.A. as a member of Jesus college in 1581. He afterwards became rector of Prendergast Pembrokeshire.

He is author of:

The Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christs nativitie, life, actes, miracles, death, passion, resurrection, and ascension: Gathered into English meeter, and published to withdraw vaine wits from all unsaverie and wicked rimes and fables, to some love and liking of spirituall songs and holy Scriptures. Lond. 8vo. 1594. Dedicated to the Right Worshipfull Mistress Anne Phillips of Picton. This work is of excessive rarity. It has been erroneously ascribed to Henry Holland.

Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 173. Farr's Elizabethan Poets, xlvi, 477. Herbert's Ames, 1256.

RICHARD LEWES, or LEWIS, son of Lewis ap William ap Tudor, of Egrin in the parish of Llaneber, Merionethshire, received his education at Oxford, where

he proceeded B.A. 27 Jan. 1575-6. In December 1576 he addressed a letter to lord Burghley requesting that he might be a client to his lordship. He afterwards commenced M.A., and was incorporated in that degree here in 1579. He proceeded B.D. at Oxford 10 May 1584. He appears to have subsequently been created D.D., but at what university we cannot ascertain.

He is author of:

A Sermon preached at Paul's Cross, concerning Isaac his Testament &c. on Gen. xxi. 1—10. Oxford, 8vo. 1594. Dedicated to sir Henry Unton, knt. of Wadley Berks, "his most loving and magnificent patron."

By his wife, who was sister of Dr. Theodore Price, he had three sons, Humphrey, Owen or Gwen, and William.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 198, 227, 437. Herbert's Ames, 1406. Unton Inventories, lxiii. MS. Lansd. 23. art. 48.

WILLIAM MALIM was born in 1533 at Staplehurst in Kent. After having studied at Eton he was admitted a scholar of King's college in this university 14 Aug. 1548, and fellow of the same society 22 Aug. 1551. In 1552-3 he proceeded B.A. On 11 Jan. 1554-5 he was discommuned for a fortnight, but the nature of his offence is not recorded. He commenced M.A. 1556.

It is probable that during the time he held his fellowship he travelled into various countries of Europe and Asia. He himself states that he had seen Antioch, Constantinople, Jerusalem, and other eastern cities.

On 14 Jan. 1559-60 he was enjoined by the college to divert to the study of the civil law.

In 1561 he was appointed master of Eton school, and he discharged the duties of the office for ten years. Shortly after his appointment he resigned his fellowship at King's college.

On 3 April 1569 he was installed prebendary of Biggleswade in the church of Lincoln.

In 1573 he was appointed head-master of S. Paul's school. After he had held the post nearly seven years he grew weary of the work, and sought for an employment less onerous and more profitable. With this object he addressed a letter to his patron the lord-treasurer Burghley, which concludes in these words:

Adsis tu Cynosura mihi, ter nobilis Heros,
Ne tenui in mensa desit mediocre salinum,
Ne nimium fractum me rodat tristis egestas,
Neve ego perpetuo curis involvar acerbis.
Hæc mea vota precor supplex, ne segnius hauri,
Candide Mæcenas, unus qui singula possis.
Sic tibi multiplices current fœliciter anni,
Prospera magnanimi numeres et lustra Metelli.

We presume his letter had not the desired effect, as he retained the mastership till 1581.

It is supposed that he died shortly before 15 Aug. 1594.

He is described as a neat scholar, master of a very good latin style, and an excellent calligrapher.

He is author of:

1. De adventu gratissimo Elizabethæ reginæ ad arces Windesorienses Ætonensium scholarium maxime triumphans ovatio; sub auspiciis Gulielmi Malim, Cantuariensis, tunc archididascali, qui carmen Græcum præfixum habet. Anno 1563. Royal MS. 12 A. xxx.

2. A true Report of all the successe of Famagosta, of the ancient writers called Tamassus, a Citie of Cyprus. In the which the whole order of all the Skirmishes, batteries, mines, and assaults geven to the said Fortresse, may plainly appeare, &c. Englished out of Italian by William Malim. Lond. 4to. 1572.

3. Oratio Latina duci Joanni Casimir. Licensed to John Allde 1578.

4. Epistola Gul. Malim Domino Burghlæo de vita et moribus Thomæ Chaloneri. Prefixed to sir Thomas Chaloner De Republica Anglorum instauranda. Lond. 4to. 1579; a work which was edited by Malim at the request of lord Burghley.

5. In singulorum decem Thomæ Chaloneri de republica instauranda librorum argumenta 'Ογδοδοστιχον. Prefixed to sir Thomas Chaloner de Republica Anglorum instauranda.

6. Statuta, ordinationes, et consuetudines scholæ Etonensis per singulos anni menses, composita, seu saltem, in ordinem digesta per Gul. Malim. MS. C. C. C. C. 118, p. 477. Printed in Heywood and Wright's Laws of Eton and King's Colleges, 626—633.

7. Latin verses (*a*) before Carr's Demosthenes 1571; (*b*) before Edward Grant's Græcæ Linguæ Spicilegium 1575; (*c*) annexed to map of Zutphen 1586.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 132, 144, 157, 185. Knight's Colet, 375. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 112.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, iii. 417. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 504. Alumni Eton. 165. Herbert's Ames, 653, 893, 1071. Ackermann's Eton. Coll. 59. Ackermann's S. Paul's School, 31. Whitney's Emblems, 152. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 185, 215, 222.

FRANCIS DERRICK, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college 30 June 1565, proceeded B.A. 1569-70. He migrated to Corpus Christi college in 1570, and as a member of that house commenced M.A. 1573. In 1594 he was residing at Antwerp, and appears to have been an agent of the english government. There are extant two letters in that year from him to Harry Wickham, servant to the earl of Essex. They are both dated Antwerp, 9 Oct. N.S., and appear to convey advice and intelligence on political subjects under a slight disguise of mercantile terms. At that period the earl of Essex had the charge of the queen's foreign correspondence.

Masters's Hist. of C.C.C.C. ed. Lamb, 465. Murdin's State Papers, 677—680.

JOHN PINE, of Catharine hall, B.A. 1585-6 is author of:

Commendatory verses before Robert Holland's Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1594.

Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 300. Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 177.

RICHARD SMITH matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 13 Dec. 1560, removed to Trinity college, became a scholar of that house, and in 1564-5 proceeded B.A. Soon afterwards he was elected a fellow, and in 1568 commenced M.A. His name occurs amongst the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572. In 1575 he proceeded B.D. He is author of:

Verses in commendation of (*a*) Richard Robinson's Rewarde of Wickednesse 1574; (*b*) George Gascoigne's Flowers 1575; (*c*) and Henry Constable's Sonnets 1594.

Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 333. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 61.

JOHN VOLPE, physician to the earl of Sussex and others of the nobility, was created M.D. here in 1569, and about the same time was made archdeacon of Glendaloch in Ireland. He was however deprived of this dignity, of which one John Ball got possession. On 23 Nov. 1577 we find archbishop Loftus writing to the earl of Sussex desiring that Dr. Volpe might be restored. It is probable that he lived till 1594.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 150. MS. Cotton. Vesp. F. xii. 149. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 219.

EDWARD EDGEWORTH received his education at this university, but in what house we cannot ascertain. About 1565 he was installed prebendary of Tipperkevin in the church of S. Patrick Dublin. By letters patent, dated 19 May 1571, he was presented to the vicarage of Kirby Green, Lincolnshire, and on 2 June 1575 was installed prebendary of S. Martin in the church of Lincoln. The bishop of London gave him, on 26 Feb. 1578-9, the rectory of S. Anne, Aldersgate-street, London, and on 5 Mar. following the vicarage of S. Alban's, Hertfordshire. In 1586 he was made vicar choral and prebendary of S. Michan in Christchurch, Dublin.

In consequence of the wars and tumults in Ulster, the queen, on 28 May 1589, granted him the custody of the bishopric of Kilmore during its vacancy, and of the monastery of Cavan during the royal pleasure.

In 1593 he was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, by virtue of letters patent containing a clause permitting him to hold in commendam his prebends of Tipperkevin and S. Michan, and the rectories of Ardmulghan co. Meath, and Carrickfergus co. Antrim. The see had been vacant for the space of eleven years, during most of which time he had held it in custodiam.

He died at Dublin in 1595, and was buried in S. Michan's church there.

Ware's Bps. ed. Harris, 206. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 71, 82, 181; iii. 157, 204. Rymer, xv. 698. Liber Hiberniæ, v. 17. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 186. Newcourt's Repert. i. 278, 786.

THOMAS FAIRFAX was matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in March 1557-8, proceeded B.A. 1560-1, subsequently became a fellow of Catharine hall, commenced M.A. 1564, was one of the university preachers 1569, and B.D. 1575. He was collated to a canonry of Carlisle 15 Jan. 1577-8, which preferment he vacated in or before 1595. He was chaplain to Toby Mathew bishop of Durham.

He appears to have made collections relative to church affairs during his own time.

Strype's Whitgift, 570. MS. Baker, xxiv. 153. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 253. Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis (Natural and Artificial Rarities, p. 75).

ROBERT HARRISON was on 4 Oct. 1564 matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college, whence he removed to Corpus Christi college. He proceeded B.A. 1567, and commenced M.A. 1572. We afterwards find him residing at Aylsham in Norfolk. On his marriage he evinced his disaffection to the liturgy of the church by refusing to allow some part of the established office to be used. A vacancy occurring in the mastership of the grammar school at Aylsham he was an applicant for the office, and was in July 1573 recommended to Dr. Parkhurst, the bishop of the diocese, by the mayor and certain of the aldermen of Norwich, who styled him honest and learned, and stated that Lancelot Thexton, the vicar of Aylsham, and divers others of the ancientest and gravest of that town were well inclined to his appointment. As to the offence in the matter of his marriage he had, they alleged, shewn some penitence and had faithfully promised to be neither author nor maintainer of any faction there. The bishop, in an answer written from Ludham in the same month, observed that some of the town as well as other gentlemen of the country, who had their children to bring up, had dissuaded him from admitting Harrison. "And surely," said he, "there are great causes lead me thereto, if they, or any of them be found true. First, he is a very young man; and though learned, yet, in respect of his age, and want of experience, not so fit as many others. He is reported to condemn the reading of profane authors to children. Then dare I boldly say, he shall never bring up good scholars. And another great matter is, I have been credibly informed, that he hath been troubled with a phrensy: which sickness, as it is thought incurable, so it is most dangerous to admit such a person to have rule over young ones; that besides his young years hath not power and rule over himself at all times. Touching his offence in the manner of his marriage, the same hath been doubled in him; that being overnight forewarned by one of his dearest friends, Mr. Greenwood, the schoolmaster there, (the new proclamation then newly set forth considered,) that he should admit Mr. Thexton the vicar to marry him, and besides that, not to break the order of her majesty's book in any part, yet notwithstanding he enterprised, as you have heard; to the offence of divers, and to my great displeasure and discredit: being persuaded that fact of his is not unknown to my lord of Canterbury, and others of the best calling. And touching his penitence, it is far from that you write of, that, as I have been informed, he did rather confirm his disobedience, than any way submit himself for the same. And being for mine own part, in respect of my place, as also for duty and discharge of my conscience, bound to have a special care of the youth of the diocese, as the imps that by God's grace may succeed us, by good bringing up, and become worthy in the commonwealth; I cannot be easily persuaded to admit Mr. Harrison to any such charge over them."

At length however the bishop admitted him to the office, on the presentation of the bailiff and headboroughs, subject to these conditions: that he should keep and execute the statutes of the school, in reading the authors there appointed; that he should not be contentious neither with his pastor nor neighbours; that he should have no evil nor strange opinions, nor defend them obstinately in prophesying, or any other conference; and that he should use no unlawful games, neither vain nor disordered company.

Within less than a month he gave offence. Being godfather to a child, he requested certain changes to be made in the office used on its baptism. In January following bishop Parkhurst removed him, and put one Sutton into the place.

Of his subsequent history we have but few details. On 13 May 1576 he appeared before Edmund Freake bishop of Norwich. What was his particular offence we cannot state, but he set the episcopal authority at defiance, and soon afterwards published an abusive letter to the bishop, whom he in conclusion besought to have a care for his soul and to renounce the evil office he had usurped.

About 1582 he joined Robert Browne, the famous separatist, at Middleburgh, and with him inveighed against bishops, ecclesiastical courts, ceremonies, ordination of ministers, and what not. Browne returned to England and conformed to the church after a sort, but Harrison seems to have remained at Middleburgh, at which place he died in or about 1595.

His known and probable works are:

1. Of ghostes and spirites walking by night, and of strange noyses, crackes, and sundry forewarninges, which commonly happen before the death of menne, great slaughters and alterations of kyngdomes. One Booke. Written by Lewes Lavaretus of Tigurine, And translated into Englyshe by R. H. Lond. 4to. 1572.

2. Master R. H. his letter to the B. of Norwich, 1576. In A Parte of a Register, 365—370.

3. A Letter intercepted from R. H. one of Brownes faction discovering in part his great dislikinge of the said Brownes schismatical practises. Lond. 8vo. 1583.

4. A letter, the title of which we cannot ascertain, but which attracted some attention; for Thomas Cartwright published at Middleburgh without date, An Answer unto a Letterof Master Harrisons, and thereupon Robert Browne published, but where or when we are not informed. An Answer to Master Cartwright his Letter for joinyng with the English Churches.

5. Three Formes of Catechissmes conteyning the most principal points of Religion. ...... 12mo. 1583.

6. A little Treatise upon the first verse of the 122 Psalm stirring up unto a careful labouring for the true Church government. ...... 12mo. 1583. In the State Paper Office are Notes out of Harrison's Book headed A Treatise stirring up unto carefull desiringe and dutifull laboringe for true Churche Government. To all his Christian Brethrene in England which wayte for the Kingdom of Christe.

7. A boke of the forme of common prayers, administration of the Sacramentes &c., agreeable to Gods worde, and the use of the Reformed Churches. ...... 8vo. 1586, 1587.

8. A theologicall discourse of the Lamb of God and his enemies. Lond. 4to. 1590.

He was also concerned with Robert Browne in writing Reformation without tarrying for anie.

Our older writers almost uniformly miscall him Richard Harrison.

Bancroft's Daung. Posit. 83, 89. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline, 5, 436, 448, 449. Biog. Brit. 985. Bodl. Cat. ii. 225. Brook's Cartwright, 304—306. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 68, 69. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 67. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 164, 172. Herbert's Ames, 971, 1167, 1662, 1677. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd. ed. 256. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 694. Maitland's Index of Early Engl. Books at Lambeth. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 309. Rogers's Cath. Doct. ed. Perowne, 176, 185, 203, 237, 273. Strype's Annals, ii. 292, 293; iii. 186. Strype's Parker, 327, 449, 450. Sutcliffe's Eccles. Disc. 71, 165.

JOHN JAMES, a native of Hampshire, was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 4 Oct. 1564, became a scholar of that house, and in 1567-8 proceeded B.A. Subsequently he was elected a fellow, and in 1571 commenced M.A. He had a licence from this university to practise physic in 1575, and was created M.D. here 1578. He had also the same degree at Leyden. On 2 Jan. 1582-3 he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, whereof he became a fellow 25 June 1584. He represented Saint Ives in Cornwall in the parliament which met 23 Nov. 1585. In 1588 he was censor of the college of physicians, which office he also filled in 1591 and 1594. In the parliament which met 19 Feb. 1592-3 he served for Newcastle-under-line, having been returned for that borough on the nomination of the earl of Essex. By letters patent, dated 4 Nov. 1595, he was constituted physician to the queen's household, with the fee of £50 per annum.

He was well skilled in spanish and other modern languages, and we find mention made of his having been employed by the government upon certain translations.

It is remarkable that the annals of the college of physicians mention only his Leyden degree. He is the first graduate from that university (founded 1575) whose name appears therein.

Ellis's Lit. Letters, 93. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 280. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 88. Murdin's State Papers, 807. Rymer, xvi. 283. Whitney's Emblems, 212. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 100, 133.

GERARD PEETERS received his education at Westminster school, whence in 1582 he was elected to Trinity college

in this university. He was matriculated 13 October in that year, proceeded B.A. in 1586-7, and was elected to a fellowship. In 1590 he commenced M.A. His fellowship was vacated between 1592 and 1595.

He has Greek verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

We consider it by no means unlikely that he was author of the following works, which contain strictures on a treatise on local memory, published by Alexander Dicson, a scotchman:

1. Libellus de memoria, verissimaque bene recordandi scientia. Authore G. P. Cantabrigiensi. Huc accessit eiusdem admonitiuncula ad A. Dicsonum, de artificiosæ memoriæ, quam publicè profitetur, vanitate. Lond. 16mo. 1584.

2. Antidicsonus cuiusdam Cantabrigiensis G. P. Accessit Libellus, in quo dilucidè explicatur impia Dicsoni Artificiosa memoria. Lond. 8vo. 1584. Dedicated to Thomas Moufet, M.D.

Al. West. 57. Herbert's Ames, 1141.

WILLIAM SMYTHURST, of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1580-1, had the rectory of Sherrington in Bucks, of which he was about 1595 deprived for nonconformity. The earl of Essex was his great friend, and repeatedly, but without success, applied for his restoration.

MS. Baker, xv. 179. Brook's Puritans, iii. 514.

RICHARD STAPLETON, of S. John's college, B.A. 1590-1, is author of:

Verses before Greene's Mamillia, 1593; and sonnet prefixed to Chapman's Ovid's Banquet of Sence, 1595.

Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 351.

ROBERT WESTHAWE, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 26 June 1577, B.A. 1580-1, is author of:

An Almanacke and Prognostication made for the yeare of our Lord God 1595, calculated according to art for the Meridian of Norfolke, &c., Long. 20°. 0'., Lat. 52°. 46'. Lond. 8vo. 1595. In this work he is described as gentleman.

Maitland's Index of Early Engl. Books at Lambeth. Herbert's Ames, 1028.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college 12 Nov. 1568, proceeded B.A. 1571-2, and commenced M.A. 1575. He was a schoolmaster in Cambridge in 1579. In the following year we find him residing in the parish of S. Botolph near Aldersgate London. He proceeded B.D. in 1582.

He appears to have been the author of:

1. A Confutation of certain Articles delivered unto the Familye of Love, with the exposition of Theophilus, a supposed Elder of the sayd Familye upon the same Articles. Lond. 4to. 1579. Dedicated to Richard Cox bishop of Ely. Prefixed are certain notes by John Young bishop of Rochester.

2. A very godly and learned Treatise of the Exercise of Fastyng described out of the word of God very necessarye to bee applyed unto our Churches in England in these perillous dayes. Lond. 8vo. 1580. Dedicated to lady Paget and Edward Carey, esq., one of her majesty's privy chamber.

3. M. Luthers preface on the epistle to the Romans translated by W. W. Lond. 8vo. (Tho. Woodcock.) n. d.

4. Augmentation (by W. W.) to A brief Treatise contayning many proper Tables &c. Lond. 8vo. 1591.

5. Menæcmi a pleasant comœdie taken out of Plautus by W. W. Lond. ...... 1595. Reprinted in Six Old Plays. Lond. 4to. 1779. Also attributed to William Warner.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype's Annals, ii. 327, 590, 606. Herbert's Ames, 667, 668, 1101, 1112, 1277. Biog. Dram. iii. 34.

HENRY WALPOLE, eldest son of Christopher Walpole, esq., of Docking in Norfolk, by his wife Margaret daughter of Richard Bokenham and widow of Roger Warner, was born in 1559, and matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in June 1575. He continued several years at Cambridge but did not graduate. The statement that he was a student at Oxford apparently rests on no solid foundation. In 1578 he was admitted of Gray's inn, where he not only studied the common law, but also the controverted doctrines of the church. It is stated that he was the means of making twenty converts to the roman catholic faith. He was present at the disputations of father Campian in the Tower, and witnessed the trial and execution of that famous jesuit, whose heroism made him resolve to devote him-

self to the service of the church. This resolution was strengthened by the attention of the authorities being directed to him in consequence of his having written some verses in praise of Campian, and converted to catholicism Edward Walpole, a kinsman of his who had been educated as a calvinist. To avoid arrest he retired to his father's house, but the search for him was so strict that he was in continual fear of discovery. He therefore fled to the southern coast and reached France in safety. He first proceeded to Paris, and afterwards to the english college at Rheims, where he arrived 7 July 1582. The next year he was sent with four others to the english college at Rome. There he was admitted into the society of Jesus 4 Feb. 1584.

The climate of Italy not agreeing with his health, he was sent back by his superiors to France. He spent some time at Verdun, and having become convalescent, went through a course of theology at Pont-a-Mousson. He was ordained subdeacon at Metz, and deacon and priest at Paris.

He was appointed by the general of the society to accompany the army of the duke of Parma in Belgium. He fell in with a party of the enemy, was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the english under the command of the earl of Leicester. He appears to have received very harsh treatment. After being in confinement upwards of a year he obtained his release through the exertions of one of his brothers.

He then went to Spain to assist father Persons in superintending the english seminaries. He spent two months at the college of Seville, and then repaired to the college at Valladolid. Of the latter he was vice-rector.

On leaving Valladolid he was sent back by Persons to Flanders, with a commission from the king of Spain to the council there in favour of the english college lately founded at S. Omer's. This duty he successfully performed.

He had long cherished a desire to be sent on the english mission, and he now succeeded in obtaining the necessary leave from his superiors. Accordingly he embarked at Dunkirk, and arrived at Flamborough-head 4 Dec. 1593. A few hours after landing he was arrested at Kilham, and carried before the earl of Huntingdon at York. Whilst in prison he held several conferences with protestant divines on the controverted doctrines. Being removed to London he was committed to the Tower 25 Feb. 1593-4. Here he remained a whole year, during which time he was put to the torture no less than fourteen times, whereby he lost the use of his fingers.

He was sent back to York and tried there for high treason 3 April 1595, was found guilty, and sentenced to death. Alexander Rawlins, another priest, was convicted at the same time. They were both executed at York on the 7th of April.

Mr. Walpole is author of:

1. An Epitaphe of the Lyfe and Dethe of the most famouse clerke and vertuose priest Edmund Campian, and reverend father of the meeke faith of the blessed name of Jesus. MS. Laud. Rot. F. 1, 2. Printed in Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 631, and in A true Report of the Martyrdome of Mr. Campian, written by a Catholic Priest.

2. Letters. Several are in print.

Arms: O. on a fess between 2 cheverons S. 3 cross crosslets of the first.

More's Hist. Provinciæ Anglicanæ Soc. Jes. 201. Oliver's Jesuits, 213. Challoner's Memoirs of Miss. Priests, i. 182. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 148. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 750. MS. Richardson, 43. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 630. Southwell's Bibl. Script. Soc. Jes. 332. MS. Harl. 1177. fo. 146, 1912. fo. 669. Birch's Eliz. ii. 177. Camden's Eliz.

WILLIAM WICKHAM was born at Enfield in Middlesex in 1539, being son of John Wickham of that place, by his wife Barbara daughter of William Parker, esq. of Norton Lees in Derbyshire, and of Luton in Bedfordshire. He imbibed the rudiments of learning at Eton, and being sent from thence to King's college, was admitted a scholar 18 Sept. 1556, and fellow 19 Sept. 1559. He proceeded B.A. 1560-1, and commenced M.A. 1564. In 1565 he was in priests' orders. On 20 June 1568 he was admitted a fellow of Eton, and soon afterwards vacated his fellowship at King's college. He took the degree of B.D. 1569. About 1570 he was viceprovost of Eton.

On 11 Aug. 1570 he was installed a canon of Westminster, and by patent, dated 22 June 1571, was appointed to a canonry at Windsor. He was one of

the royal chaplains in or before 1574, in which year he was recommended by Grindal archbishop of York as a fit person for the mastership of the Savoy hospital, then vacant by the deprivation of Thomas Thurland.

On 30 May 1577 he was elected dean of Lincoln, one of the richest preferments in the church of England. With it he held the prebend of S. Botolph's.

On 2 Sept. 1579 he was collated to the prebend of Eccleshall in the church of Lichfield. In the following year we find him resigning the archdeaconry of Surrey.

In 1584 he was recommended by archbishop Whitgift as a fit person to fill the bishopric of Chichester. It may have been in some degree owing to this recommendation that on 20 November in the same year he was elected bishop of Lincoln, being confirmed on the 5th and consecrated on the 6th of December following.

He preached the sermon at the funeral of Mary queen of Scots at Peterborough, 1 Aug. 1587. Martin Marprelate taunts him with having upon this occasion expressed a hope that his auditors might hereafter meet the departed queen, "an unrepentant papist," in heaven.

On 22 Feb. 1594-5 he was translated to the see of Winchester. He received restitution of the temporalities on the 14th of March. He was, however, seized by death at his palace in Southwark on the 12th of June 1595, and was buried in S. Mary Overies, where he is commemorated by the following inscription:

Gulielmus Wickham, translatus a sede Lincoln. et Mense Martii 1595, *existens Episcopus Winton. obiit* 12 *Junii, proxime sequent. Reliquit uxorem laudatiss. quæ sepelitur in Ackenbury Com. Huntingdon.*

Doctrina Antistes præstans, et moribus æquis;
Eloquio et Pietate gravis; Mensaque manuque
Non parcus; justi neglectus honore sepulcri
Hoc jacet. O Seclum insipiens! Verum æquior illi,
Dum moritur, Deus aligeros dat cernere missos,
Qui migrantem animam cæli ad sublimia ferrent.
T. M. posuit Junii 10, *A.D.* 1600.

He married Anthonina, daughter of William Barlow bishop of Chichester. She died on Ascension-day 1598, and was buried at Alconbury, Huntingdonshire. By her he had issue: Henry, whom we shall hereafter notice; William, who died young; Thomas; Barlow, who died 26 March 1617; Frances, wife of —— Wolriche; Susan; Anne; and Elizabeth.

Sir John Harington says of him: "About the yeere 1570 he was Vice-provost of Eaton, and as the manner was, in the Schoolmasters absence would teach the schoole himselfe, and direct the boyes for their exercises (of which my selfe was one) of whom he shewed as fatherly a care, as if he had been a second Tutor to me. He was reputed there a very milde and good natured man, and esteemed a very good Preacher, and free from that which St. Paul calleth Idolatry, I mean covetousnesse; so that one may say probably, that as the first William Wickham was one of the richest Prelates that had been in Winchester a long time, and bestowed it well; so this was one of the poorest, and endured it well."

He is author of:

1. Latin verses (*a*) in the university collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius 1560: (*b*) prefixed to Dr. Thomas Wilson's Discourse upon Usurye, 1572.

2. Interpretation of a statute of Balliol college, Oxford, cir. 1584. In Statutes of Bal. Col. Oxf. ed. 1853, p. 29.

3. Interpretation of some doubts in the statutes of King's college, 19 Nov. 1594. In Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's and Eton colleges, 270—275.

4. Letters. A few are in print.

A good portrait of him in his episcopal robes was formerly in the possession of his descendant, William Wickham, esq., British envoy to the Swiss cantons.

Arms: (granted by Cooke, Clarenceux) Erm. a bordure engr. G. entoyer of mullets O.

Alumni Eton. 60, 171. Antimartinus, 52. Blazon of Episcopacy, 64. Collect. Topog. & Geneal, iii. 183, 369. Eagle and Younge's Tithe Cases, i. 100. Fuller's Worthies (Middx.). Gent. Mag. lxix. (1) 15, 117, 283. Grindal's Remains, 349. Hackett's Epitaphs, i. 104. Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 74. Hay any work for Cooper? 24, 73. Herbert's Ames, 820. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's and Eton Colleges, 264—275. Huntingdonsh. Visitation, ed. Ellis, 46. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 601; ii. 24, 34, 115; iii. 18, 30, 353, 396. Manning and Bray's Surrey, i. p. lxxxv; iii. 576. Marprelate's Epistle, 5, 64. Marprelate's Epitome, 1. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 94, 110. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ii. 510, 512, 513; iii. 4, 16. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 160, 182. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xvi. 269, 271. Strype's Annals, ii. 534; iii. 197, App. 149; iv. 123, 205. Strype's Parker, 517. Strype's Stow, bk. 3, p. 212; bk. iv. p. 12. Strype's Whitgift, 171, 215, 430. Talbot Papers, G. 245. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 766. Topographer and Genealogist, iii. 69, 72. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 365; ii. 832. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 453. Zurich Letters, ii. 263.

GEOFFREY DOWNES, born in the town of Shrigley in Cheshire, was on 22 May 1554 matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college, whence he migrated to S. John's. He proceeded B.A. 1557-8, and was in 1558 admitted a fellow of S. John's on Mr. Ashton's foundation. He commenced M.A. 1561. On 28 June 1568 he became rector of Chaldwell in Essex, on the presentation of sir Anthony Cooke. On 4 March 1571-2 he was admitted rector of S. Margaret, Lothbury, London, on the queen's presentation. In 1572 he supplicated the university of Oxford for the degree of B.D., but appears not to have obtained the same. On or before 27 April 1573 he was deprived of the rectory of S. Margaret, Lothbury. If, as is probable, nonconformity was the cause, he must have subsequently altered his opinions, as 9 Jan. 1575-6 he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Bishopsbourn with Barham in the county of Kent, soon after which he resigned the rectory of Chaldwell. In 1579 the queen presented him to the rectory of Little Thurrock in Essex, yet he does not appear to have been admitted thereto. We presume that his death took place shortly before 5 July 1595, when the famous Richard Hooker became rector of Bishopsbourn. Mr. Downes was reputed to be learned, but we are unable to refer to any production of his pen.

Arms: S. a hart lodged A. within a bordure O. entoyer of quatrefoils of the field.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 338. Newcourt's Repert. i. 301; ii. 125. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 190. Rymer, xv. 751, 788. Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 379.

JOHN ASTLEY, often called ASHLEY, eldest son of Thomas Astley, esq., by his second wife Anne [Wood] held a confidential position in the household of the princess Elizabeth, on whom his wife Catharine was in attendance (although she was for a time removed from that charge by a special order of the privy council). In a letter to his friend Roger Ascham, dated Hatfield 19 Oct. 1552, he refers to their friendly fellowship at Cheston, Chelsey, and Hatfield, their pleasant studies in reading together Aristotle's rhetoric, Cicero, and Livy, their free talk mingled always with honest mirth, their trim conferences of that present world, and too true judgments of the troublesome time that followed.

He left England in the reign of Mary, and played a somewhat conspicuous part in "The historie of that sturre and strife which was in the Englishe church at Frankford from the 13 daie of Ian. Anno Domini 1557 forwarde." Returning to this country on the accession of Elizabeth he was, 23 Dec. 1558, constituted master of the jewel house and treasurer of her majesty's jewels and plate, with the annual fee of £50. His wife was also appointed chief gentlewoman of the privy chamber, and he was one of the grooms of the chamber. Soon afterwards he obtained from the crown a grant of the mastership of the game in Enfield chace and park, with the office of steward and ranger of the manor of Enfield. At the new year 1561-2 he gave the queen a fair gilt bowl or spice plate with a cover, weighing 31 ounces, and his wife gave 12 handkerchiefs edged with gold and silver. In return the queen presented him with a gilt cup with a cover, weighing 54 ounces, and his wife with various articles of plate weighing 45½ ounces.

Accompanying her majesty on her visit to this university in August 1564 he was created M.A., it being probable that he had received some education here, and perhaps in Jesus college, of which his son was subsequently a member.

In or about 1568 the queen granted him a lease in reversion of the castle and manor of Allington in Kent. In Sept. 1574 he occurs as one of the commissioners in the county of Middlesex for horses and geldings for the wars. In 1576 we find him writing from Otterden in Kent, where he had an estate which he afterwards sold to Dr. Lewin. At the new year 1577-8 the queen gave him 18¾ ounces in gilt plate, and he seems to have had the like gift from her in several succeeding years. At the new year 1585-6 he gave her majesty "one casse, with one brode knyfe, and too carving knives, haughtes of ivery fayre wrought with mother-of-perle agutt into them garnished with golde; inameylde with flower-de-luses in the top in a case of greene vellat."

He represented Maidstone in the parliaments of 29 Oct. 1586 and 4 Feb. 1588-9, having before sat in the house of

commons, though for what place we cannot determine. He seems to have died about July 1595.

By his first wife, Catharine daughter of sir Philip Champernowne of Devonshire, he had no issue. His second wife was Margaret daughter of Thomas lord Grey, by whom he had sir John Astley, of whom we shall hereafter make mention; Margaret, wife successively of Anthony Neville of Mattersey co. Nottingham, and of sir Godfrey Rodes; Bridget, wife of sir Norton Knatchbull of Mersham in Kent; and Eleanor, wife of Thomas Knatchbull, esq., brother of sir Norton.

He is author of:

1. Letters. That to Roger Ascham, to which we have referred, is prefixed to the latter's Report and Discourse of the affairs and state of Germany.

2. The Art of Riding, set foorth in a breefe treatise, with a due interpretation of certeine places alledged out of Xenophon, and Gryson, verie expert & excellent Horssemen: Wherein also the true use of the hand by the said Gryson's rules and precepts is speciallie touched: and how the Author of this present worke hath put the same in practise, also what profit men may reape thereby: without the knowledge whereof, all the residu of the order of Riding is but vaine. Lastlie is added a short discourse of the Chaine of Canezzan, the Trench and the Martingale: written by a Gentleman of great skill & long experience in the said Art. Lond. 4to. 1584. Prefixed is a letter signed G. B. to the right Worshipful Gentlemen Pensioners, Mr. Henry Mackwilliam and Mr. William Fitzwilliams, 30 Sept. 1583.

Arms: Az. a cinquefoil Erm.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 276, 339, 462, 487, 528, 534. Household Account of Princess Eliz. 4, 31—34, 41. Haynes's State Papers, 96, 99—102, 107. Murdin's State Papers, 807. Originalia, 2 Eliz. p. 2, r. 26; 26 Eliz. p. 6, r. 162. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 15 Eliz. r. 50. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, 81, 100, 101. Herbert's Ames, 694, 959, 1111. Aschami Epistolæ, 108, 110. Bizarri Opuscula, 108, 132. Bennet's Ascham, 3, 4, 191. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 65, 173, 229, 231. Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii. 130. Wright's Eliz. ii. 18, 20. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. iv. 452. Troubles at Frankfort, 58, 62—64, 174. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 111, 121. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 15. Strype's Annals, ii. 65, 537, Append. p. 158. Ducatus Lancastriæ, i. 316. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 14, 116, 117, 119, 125, 126, 130, 189; ii. 80, 91, 272, 452; iii. 21. MS. Lansd. 19. art. 93. MS. Addit. 5751. fo. 197, 198, 204; 5756. fo. 236. Additional Chart. 5983.

THOMAS LAWES, son of Thomas Lawes of Aylsham in Norfolk, was matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college 12 Nov. 1555, and proceeded B.A. 1558-9. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college. He was ordained priest by Grindal bishop of London 28 Dec. 1559. For some time he taught a grammar school at Stamford by the appointment of sir William Cecil. In 1562 he commenced M.A. On 13 Jan. 1568-9 he was collated to a canonry in the church of Canterbury. In 1569 he was in a commission to visit the city and diocese of Canterbury. On 13 Feb. 1569-70 he was admitted to the mastership of Eastbridge hospital at Canterbury. He was created LL.D. in 1578, and was for many years commissary-general of the diocese of Canterbury. About November 1589 he resigned his canonry at Canterbury, but he retained the mastership of Eastbridge hospital till his death, which occurred 9 Aug. 1595. It was alleged that by the connivance of archbishop Whitgift he concealed the lands of his hospital and let them out at low rents.

Arms: O. on a chief S. three mullets of six points of the field.

Grindal's Remains, 415, 416, 424. Hasted's Kent, xii. 56, 132. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 47. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 333. Parker Correspond. 442. Strype's Parker, 283, 286, 292, 440, App. 176. Strype's Grindal, 36, 211, 241. Strype's Whitgift, 311, 498.

BARTHOLOMEW DODINGTON, a native of Middlesex, born in or about 1536, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 12 Nov. 1547, admitted a scholar of that house in 1548, and proceeded B.A. 1551-2. On 8 April 1552 he was admitted a fellow on the foundation of the lady Margaret. In 1555 he commenced M.A., subscribing the roman catholic articles then imposed on all graduates. We find him convened in Feb. 1556-7 before cardinal Pole's delegates for the visitation of the university, He served the office of proctor for the year commencing 10 Oct. 1559. On 18 November following he was elected one of the senior fellows of his college. In or about 1560 he was appointed a fellow of Trinity college. On 15 Oct. 1561 he wrote a latin letter to sir William Cecil, requesting his influence for the appointment of public orator. In

the following year he was elected regius professor of greek. In 1570 he, with many others, subscribed a letter on behalf of Thomas Cartwright. He held the office of auditor of the imprest, but we have not ascertained the date of his appointment. It appears that he resigned his professorship in 1585.

He died 22 Aug. 1595, and was buried in the north transept of Westminster abbey, where he was commemorated by the following inscription, long since defaced:

> *Certâ resurgendi spe hic situs est Barthol. Dodingtonus, optimis Artibus a Pueritiâ innutritus, Regii Græcarum Literarum Professoris* XX *annos in Academiâ Cantabr. munere summâ cum laude perfunctus: vir ut exquisitâ eruditione, ita moribus sanctissimis, singulari Integritate, et Modestiâ incomparabili, qui anno Ætatis* lx, *Salutis* MDLXXXXV, *die Augusti* xxii, *Animam Deo reddidit, et triste sui desiderium amicis reliquit.*

He was a profound greek scholar, and was also famous for the elegance of his penmanship.

His works are:

1. Gratulatio in adventum clarissimi Domini Roberti Dudlei facta a cœtu studiosorum Collegii Trinitatis 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 49.

2. Greek and Latin Orations on the queen's visit to Trinity college 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 83—86.

3. Epistola de vita et obitu clarissimi viri medici et philosophiæ præstantissimi D. Nicholai Carri. Printed with Carr's Demosthenes, 1571.

4. Greek verses (*a*) subjoined to Carr's Demosthenes, 1571; (*b*) prefixed to Edward Grant's Græcæ Linguæ Spicilegium, 1575; (*c*) prefixed to Everard Digby's Theoria Analytica, 1579; (*d*) prefixed to Edward Grant's edition of Crispinus's Lexicon, 1581; (*e*) prefixed to Peter Baro's Prælectiones in Jonam, 1599; (*f*) prefixed to Whitaker's translation of bp. Jewel's answer to Harding; (*g*) prefixed to Camden's Britannia.

5. Latin Letters.

Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 344, 355. MS. Cole, xxxi. 97. Keepe's Mon. Westmon. 174. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 176, 219, 234. MS. Lansd. 10. art. 50; 63. art. 84. Lemon's Cal. State Pap. 187, 248, 292, 599. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 618, 660. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 50, 58, 84, 143. 148. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 294, 295. Notes and Queries, ii. 196. Strype's Cheke, ed. 1821, p. 141. Strype's Annals, i. 625. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 230. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 310. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 209.

THOMAS DIGGES, son of the celebrated mathematician Leonard Digges, of Wotton in Kent, by his wife Bridget daughter of Thomas Wilford, esq., was born in Kent, probably at the residence of his father. Wood's statement that he received his education at Oxford appears to us wholly devoid of foundation. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in this university in May 1546, proceeded B.A. 1550-1, and commenced M.A. 1557.

He became very proficient in mathematical and military matters. His intimate acquaintance with Dr. John Dee was doubtless of considerable advantage to him.

He served for Wallingford in the parliament which met 8 May 1572. In 1583 he was appointed superintendent of the works and fortifications at Dover. In the parliament which assembled 23 Nov. 1585 he represented the town of Southampton. In 1586 he was, through the influence of the earl of Leicester, made muster-master of the english forces in the Netherlands. In that capacity he seems to have made strenuous exertions, and to have evinced no slight ability.

He died 24 Aug. 1595, and was buried in the chancel of the church of S. Mary Aldermanbury, where the following inscription was put up to his memory. It was destroyed in the fire of London.

> *Thomas Digges, esq. sonne and heyre of Leonard Digges, of Wotton, in the county of Kent, esq. and of Bridget his wife, daughter of Thomas Wilford, esq. which Thomas deceased the 24th day of Aug. anno Dom.* 1595.
>
> *Agnes wife to Thomas Digges, esq. daughter to sir William [Warham?] Seintleger, knight, and of Ursula his wife, daughter of George Nevil, lord of Abergaveny, by whom the said Thomas had issue Dudley his sonne and heyre; Leonard his second son; Margaret and Ursula now living; beside William and Mary, who died young.*
>
> *Deo opt. max. et memoriæ.*
>
> *Hic resurrectionem mortuorum expectat Thomas Digsæus armiger, ex antiqua Digsæorum in Cantia familia oriundus. Vir fide et pietate in Deum singulari, rei militaris admodum peritus, optimarum literarum studiosus et scientiis mathematicis ad miraculum (ut ex libris editis constat) eruditissimus: quem Deus in cœlestem patriam, anno salutis* 1595, *evocavit. Charissimo marito uxor mœstissima posuit.*
>
> *Here lieth in assured hope to rise in Christ, Thomas Digges, esq. sometime muster-master of the English army in the Low Countries: a man zealously affected to true religion, wise, discreete, courteous, faithfull to his friends, and of rare knowledge in geometrie, astrologie, and other mathematical sciences, who finished this transitory life with an happy end in anno* 1595.

Of his son sir Dudley Digges we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. Leonard, another of his sons, acquired some reputation as a poet, and died in 1635.

The famous Tycho Brahe had no mean opinion of Thomas Digges's mathematical talents. John Davis, in his Seaman's Secrets, published in 1594, remarks: "I am fully perswaded that our countrie is not inferiour to any for men of rare knowledge, singular explication, and exquisite execution of the artes mathematicke, for what strangers may be compared with M. Thomas Digges, Esquire, our countryman, the great master of archmastrie? and for theoretical speculations and most cunning calculation, M. Dee and M. Thomas Heriotts are hardly to be matched." Mr. Halliwell observes: "Thomas Digges ranks among the first English mathematicians of the sixteenth century. Although he made no great addition to science, yet his writings tended more to its cultivation in this country than perhaps all those of other writers on the same subjects put together."

His works are:

1. A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, divided into three Bookes, Longimetra, Planimetra, and Stereometria, containing Rules manifolde for mensuration of all lines, Superficies & Solides: with sundry straunge conclusions both by instrument and without, and also by Perspective glasses to set forth the true description or exact plat of an whole Region: framed by Leonard Digges Gentleman, lately finished by Thomas Digges his sonne. Who hath also thereunto adjoyned a Mathematicall treatise of the five regulare Platonicall bodies and their Metamorphosis or transformation into five other equilater unifoorme solides Geometricall, of his owne invention, hitherto not mentioned by any Geometricians. Lond. 4to. 1571. Lately reviewed by the author himselfe, and augmented with sundrie Additions, Diffinitions, Problemes, and rare Theoremes, to open the passage, and prepare away to the understanding of his Treatise of Martiall Pyrotechnie and great Artillerie, hereafter to be published. Lond. fol 1591. Dedicated to sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper.

2. Epistle to the reader of John Dee's Parallacticæ Commentationis Praxeosq. Nucleus quidam, 1573.

3. Alæ seu Scalæ Mathematicæ, quibus visibilium remotissima Cœlorum Theatra conscendi, & Planetarum omnium itinera novis & inauditis Methodis explorari: tùm huius portentosi Syderis in Mundi Boreali plaga insolito fulgore coruscantis, Distantia, & Magnitudo immensa, Situsq. protinùs tremendus indagari, Deiq. stupendum ostentum, Terricolis expositum, cognosci liquidissimè possit. Thoma Diggeseo, Cantiensi, Stemmatis Generosi, Authore. Lond. 4to. 1573, 1581. Dedicated to lord Burghley.

4. A Prognostication everlastinge of right goode effecte, fruictfully augmented by the auctour, contayning plain, briefe, pleasaunte, chosen rules to judge the Weather by the Sunne, Moone, Starres, Comets, Rainebow, Thunder, Cloudes, with other extraordinarye tokens, not omitting the Aspects of the Planets, with a briefe judgement for ever, of Plenty, Lacke, Sickenes, Dearth, Warres, &c., opening also many natural causes worthy to be knowen. To these and other now at the last are joyned divers General pleasaunt Tables, with many compendious Rules, easye to be had in memory, manifold wayes profitable to all men of understanding. Published by Leonard Digges Gentleman. Lately corrected and augmented by Thomas Digges his Sonne. Lond. 4to. 1578. Dedicated to Edward Fiennes earl of Lincoln.

5. An Arithmeticall Military Treatise, named Stratioticos: Compendiously teaching the Science of Numbers, as well in Fractions as Integers, and so much of the Rules & Æquations Algebraicall, and Arte of Numbers Cossicall as are requisite for the Profession of a Soldiour. Together with the Moderne Militarie Discipline, Offices, Lawes & Dueties in every wel governed Campe & Armie to be observed: Long since attempted by Leonard Digges Gent. Augmented, digested, and lately finished by Tho. Digges his Sonne. Whereto he hath also adjoyned certaine Questions of great Ordinaunce, resolved in his other Treatize of Pyrotechny and great Artillerie, hereafter to bee published. Lond. 4to. 1579, 1590. Dedicated to Robert Dudley earl of Leicester. To the second edition is appended, A briefe and true Report of the Proceedings of

the Earle of Leycestre, for the Reliefe of the Towne of Sluce, from his arrival at Vlishing, about the end of June, 1587, untill the Surrendrie thereof 26 Julii next ensuing. Whereby it shall plainelie appeare his Excellencie was not in anie Fault for the Losse of that Towne.

6. England's defence: A treatise concerning invasion; Or a brief discourse of what orders were best for the repulsing of foreign enemies, if at any time they should invade us by sea in Kent or elsewhere. At the end of the preceding work; and Lond. fol. 1686.

7. Plan of Dover Castle, Town, and Harbour, drawn in 1581, by, or for the use of, Thomas Digges, esq. of Wootton in Kent, on a scale of fifteen poles to an inch. Copy in MS. Addit. 11815.

8. A briefe discourse declaringe how honorable and profitable to youre most excellent majestie, and howe necessary and commodiouse for your realme, the making of Dover Haven shalbe, and in what sorte, with leaste charge in greatest perfection, the same may be accomplyshed. About 1582. Printed by T. W. Wrighte, M.A. in Archæologia, xi. 212—254, from a MS. bequeathed to the society of antiquaries by John Thorpe, esq.

9. Letter to the earl of Leicester, with a Platt of military Ordnance for the Army he is to conduct into the Low Countries, that his Lordship may, from the opinions thereon of the ablest judges in military matters, resolve on the best; with the States inclination to crave him only for their governor. MS. Harl. 6993. art. 49.

10. Instructio exercitus apud Belgas, 1586. MS.

11. Commendatory epistle prefixed to sir Edward Hoby's translation of Cognet's Politique Discourses upon Trueth and Lying, 1586.

12. A boke named Tectonicon, briefly shewinge the exacte measuring, and spedye reckonynge all manner of lande, squares, tymber, stone, steaples, pyllers, globes, &c. Published by Leonarde Digges, gentleman, in 1556. Augmented by Thomas Digges, his son. Lond. 4to. 1592, 1605, 1614, 1625, 1630, 1634, 1637, 1647, 1656.

13. Perfect description of the celestial orbs, according to the most antient doctrine to the Pythagoreans. Lond. 4to. 1592.

14. Humble motives for association to maintaine religion establish'd; published as an antidote against the pestilent treatises of secular priests. Lond. 8vo. 1601. An answer appeared under the title of A briefe censure upon the puritane pamphlet, entitled, "Humble motyves for association, &c.," reprooving it of so many untrueths, as there be leaves in the same. ...... 8vo. 1603.

15. Foure Paradoxes, or politique Discourses; two concerning militarie Discipline wrote long since by Thomas Digges; two of the Worthinesse of War and Warriors. By Dudley Digges his sonne. Lond. 4to. 1604.

16. Nova Corpora Regularia. Lond. 4to. 1634.

17. Digiti-Lengua; or, the most compendious, copious, facile, and secret Way of silent Converse ever yet discovered. Lond. 12mo. 1698.

18. Letters. Many have been preserved.

Besides the above works, he had begun the following, with the intention of completing and publishing them, "had not the infernall furies, envying such his fælicitie and happie societie with his mathematical muses, for many yeares so tormented him with lawe-brables, that he hath bene enforced to discontinue those his delectable studies."

19. A Treatise of the Arte of Navigation, bewraying the grosse erroures by oure maysters and marriners practised, delivering new rules, &c.

20. A brief Treatise of Architecture Nauticall, wherein is delivered Rules infallible upon anye one forme or modell of excellencie founde, to buylde shyppes for all burthens, &c.

21. Commentaries upon the Revolutions of Copernicus.

22. A Booke of Dialling.

23. A Treatise of Great Artillerie, and Pyrotechnie.

24. A Treatise of Fortification of Townes, Fortes, and Campes.

Arms: G. on a cross A. 5 eagles displayed S.

MS. Addit. 11815. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 430. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, v. 239. Cabala, ii. 50. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 234, 302, 323. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (2) 299. Companion to the Almanac 1837, p. 40. MS. Cotton. Dee's Diary, 43. Halliwell's Letters on Scientific subjects, 6, 30, 33. MS. Harl. Hasted's Kent, iii. 130, 762; iv. 35. Herbert's Ames, 656, 862, 867, 913, 970, 983. Hollinshed's Chron. iii. 1541. MS. Lansd.

Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 454, 577. Leycester Corresp. 135. Lowndes' Bibl. Man. Originalia, 16 Eliz. p. 1, r. 188; 22 Eliz. p. 3, r. 11. Penny Cyclopædia, iii. 244; xxiv. 163. Strype's Annals, iv. 122. Strype's Parker, 512. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 227. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 412. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 88, 104. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 415, 636; ii. 592.

ROBERT FORTH, son of Robert Forth, esq., clerk of the privy seal to king Henry VIII., was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity hall in May 1552, proceeded LL.B. 1557, and was created LL.D. 1562. On 20 Jan. 1563-4 he was admitted an advocate. He was incorporated LL.D. at Oxford 6 Sept. 1566. On 16 October in the same year he appeared at the bar of the house of commons to defend the right of sanctuary of the church of Westminster, in support whereof he alleged divers histories and laws. The bill for abolition of the privilege was ultimately thrown out, or, as the phrase then went, dashed. Archbishop Parker bequeathed him a legacy of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

His name occurs in a commission touching piracies, issued 11 Mar. 1576-7. On 9 May 1579 he was admitted a master in ordinary of the court of chancery. He was also one of the council of the lord high-admiral. About 1586 he subscribed 20*s.* for additional buildings and improvements in the free school at Guildford. In February 1587-8 he contributed £50 for the defence of the kingdom against the anticipated spanish invasion.

In a case of Steward *v.* Fanshaw, in the court of chancery, he reported against the plaintiff, who used hard, unmeet, and irreverend speeches to him. The court therefore, on 23 Nov. 1592, ordered the plaintiff to be examined on interrogatories. His name occurs in the commission issued 26 March 1592-3, concerning jesuits, seminary priests and conventicles, and for the discovery of counterfeiters of the coinage. He was one of the executors of bishop Aylmer.

He died 3 Oct. 1595, and was buried with heraldic attendance on the 13th of the same month, at S. Gregory's by S. Paul's London.

He married in or about July 1565 Martha daughter of William Box, alderman of London. She died 26 Nov. 1589, aged 45, and was buried at S. Gregory's 1 December the same year. His second wife was Elizabeth daughter and sole heiress of George Baldre, esq., and widow of Robert lord Rich. He married thirdly, on 3 April 1592, at Streatham in Surrey, Mary daughter of sir Richard Southwell and widow of William Drury, LL.D. She survived him and was his sole executrix. By his first wife he had Thomas, born about 1571; and Margaret, wife of Henry Townshend, esq., of Braconash in Norfolk. He had no issue by his second or third wives.

At the time of his death he was seised of the manors of Levehurst in Lambeth, and Palmers, alias Tylehurst, in Croydon, and held on lease for years the parsonage of Newington in Kent, and messuages in Warwick-lane and Foster-lane in London. We also find mention of his having the rectory or prebend of Llandissil, a lease of which he granted to Valentine Dale, LL.D.

We have already noticed the curious misstatement that his widow remarried Dr. Dale.

He is author of:

Verses prefixed to John Mayo's Popes Parliament 1591.

Arms: Az. a rose between 2 martlets in pale within as many flaunches O. each charged with a rose G. Crest: a hind's head couped V. guttée d'or collared and lined of the last.

MS. Addit. 12, 505. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 95, 306, 310; ii. 39. Collectanea Topog. & Geneal. iii. 310; iv. 390, 397; v. 220; vi. 116. Coote's Civilians, 47. Foss's Judges of England, v. 401. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 536, 538, 539. MS. Lansd. 145. art. 50. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 482. Manning & Bray's Surrey, i. 76; ii. 544; iii. 500. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ. Nicolas's Hatton, 61. Rymer, xv. 770; xvi. 201. Steinman's Croydon, 46. Strype's Annals, i. 528; iii. 123, 588, 592; iv. 25. Strype's Parker, 387, 476, App. 188, 191. Strype's Whitgift, 273, 340, App. 137. Strype's Aylmer, 114. Strype's Stow, lib. iii. p. 228. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 175.

PHILIP HOWARD, son of Thomas Howard fourth duke of Norfolk, was born at Arundel-house London, 28 June 1557. His mother, the lady Mary Fitzalan, daughter and heiress of Henry earl of Arundel, died two months afterwards of a puerperal fever. A few days after his birth he was baptised with great pomp in the chapel at Whitehall, by Heath archbishop of York, in the presence of the king, queen, and principal persons of the court. He was educated at home. One of his preceptors was Gregory Martin.

As soon as he had attained the age of

twelve years he was married to Anne Dacres eldest daughter and heiress of Lord Dacres of the North, by his wife Elizabeth Labourn afterwards the third wife of the duke of Norfolk. About two years afterwards they were remarried by order of the duke, who feared that the marriage might be annulled by order of the queen or by some other means.

Notwithstanding the attainder of his father he continued to be styled by courtesy the earl of Surrey. Soon after his father's death, he and his two younger brothers came to this university, but to what college we have not been able to ascertain.

In November 1576 he was admitted M.A. The grace for his admission runs as follows: Conceditur ut honoratissimus Dominus Dominus Philippus Howard Comes Surrey coöptetur in ordinem Magistrorum in Artibus sic ut non arctetur ad aliquam ceremoniam solitam observari ab incipientibus in eâdem facultate, sed tantum admittatur ad placitum sic ut ejus admissio stet ei pro completis gradu et formâ, et promittat observantiam privilegiorum et consuetudinum hujus Universitatis approbatorum. Memorandum: Quod idem præsentatus est 12° Novembris per Doctorem Chaderton in habitu Regentis et dedit fidem Doctori Whitgift (tunc deputato Domini Procancellarii) ut Marchio Northampton superiori folio, et agnovit Dominam Reginam supremam gubernatricem, &c., et admissus est ut reliqui ad gradum magisterii flectendo et osculando. William marquis of Northampton, to whom reference is made in the above grace, was admitted to the degree of M.A. in 1571. The record of the proceeding is as follows: Memorandum: Quod dictus Dominus Marchio sedens in cathedrâ ad mensam in Novâ Capellâ præsentibus Dominis Judicibus Assisæ et Gaolæ Deliberantiæ et magnâ generosorum coronâ, ponebat manus suas inter manus Domini Procancellarii in admissione suâ, et post admissionem Orator Academiæ habuit orationem gratulatoriam, et dictus Dominus palam et publicè promisit se memorem Academiæ si quando prodesse possit.

About the eighteenth year of his age he went to court, and appears to have led a rather dissolute life. At this time he utterly neglected his wife in the vain hope of obtaining the queen's favour, "which could not be had (as was observ'd) by such as he, if they shew'd any love for their Wives."

On 24 Feb. 1579-80 lord Lumley conveyed his life interest in the castle and honour of Arundel to the earl of Surrey, who thereupon claimed the title of earl of Arundel. The queen resisted the claim, but the council unanimously allowed it after a long investigation, on the ground that the title was appendant to the castle. He accordingly took his seat in the house of lords 11 April 1580, although he was not restored in blood till the following March.

He was present at the disputations held by Charke, Fulke, Whitaker, and others, against Edmund Campian the jesuit. From what he heard upon these occasions he was led to adopt the catholic faith, though he did not openly avow the change in his sentiments till more than a year afterwards, being deterred by the rigorous laws then in force against members of the church of Rome. In 1583 he entertained queen Elizabeth at Arundel. Soon after her departure the earl was ordered into close custody in his own house. The next day he was examined before the privy-council respecting his religion and his dealings with cardinal Allen and Mary queen of Scots. He made no admissions. Two days afterwards lord Hunsdon was sent to interrogate him on the same subjects, and also respecting Throckmorton's conspiracy, but was equally unsuccessful. His secretary John Momford was apprehended and questioned respecting his master's suspected correspondence between cardinal Allen and the queen of Scots. Though threatened with the rack, he would make no charge against his master, who was released at the expiration of three weeks, as well as his uncle and brother, who had been also arrested.

At length in 1584 he was formally reconciled to the church by father William Weston, alias Edmonds, of the society of Jesus. The change which was soon observed in his demeanour and manner of life led his enemies to suspect the truth, and he determined to escape their machinations by quitting the kingdom. Accordingly he embarked on a ship at Little Hampton in Sussex, having previously addressed an eloquent letter to the queen in justification of the

course he had taken, and disclaiming any intention of being a traitor to her majesty. His design however had been already betrayed to the council, and by their orders one Keloway boarded the earl's ship, took him into custody, and carried him under a strong guard to London. He arrived there 25 April 1585, and was immediately committed to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner until his death. His brother, the lord William Howard, whom he had converted to catholicism, and his sister, the lady Margaret Sackville, were likewise sent to the Tower.

He was twice visited during his confinement by some of the privy-council, but they were unable to elicit from him anything tending to criminate himself. At length, on 17 May 1586, he was arraigned in the star-chamber. The charges against him were, that he had sought to leave the kingdom without licence, that he had been reconciled to the church of Rome, that he had held treasonable correspondence with cardinal Allen, father Parsons and other traitors, that he had assumed the title of duke of Norfolk, and that he had been privy to the bull of Sixtus V. To these charges he replied that he was justified by necessity, because the laws of the country did not permit him to worship God according to his conscience; that he had confessed his sins to a priest, and had received absolution, but that in any other manner he was not reconciled; that he had not corresponded with cardinal Allen upon matters of state, but only concerning religion; and that he never had assumed nor been addressed by the title of duke of Norfolk. Nevertheless he was fined ten thousand pounds, and sentenced to imprisonment during the queen's pleasure.

From his first commitment to the Tower he was placed in close confinement, and for several years was not permitted to speak with any person except in the presence of his keeper. During the first thirteen months of his imprisonment "he had no servants of his own to attend upon him, and never came out of his chamber to walk in any other room or take the air a little in the garden, but either his Keeper or the Lieutenant, or both of them, were ever present with him. After that time he was permitted to have sometimes one, sometimes two of his own servants to be with him, but with such condition, that after their entrance there, they remained as prisoners, and neither could depart thence without special leave of the Council, nor so much as walk into the garden, or into any other room besides their Lords lodgings, but at such times and with such persons, as it pleased the Keeper to appoint, and all the rest of the night and day they were lock'd up, and could not speak with any body living. In which respect, as also by reason of the uncomfortableness of the room wherein they and their Lord were lock'd up, as having no sight of the Sun for the greatest part of the year, together with the noisomness thereof caused by a Vault that was near or under it, which at some times did smell so ill, that the Keeper could scarce endure to enter into it, much less to stay there any time. For these respects, I say, there was none of his servants but were long weary of being with him there, before they could obtain licence to be dismiss'd, and some of them were kept there untill, through weakness and indisposition caused by being kept so close, they were not able to do him almost any service, at least not such as his necessities did require, he being very often troubled with Sicknesses and Diseases, which were occasioned for the most part by his so great restraint and strict imprisonment, as some learned Physitians who best knew the state of his body did affirm." Besides the miseries which so close a confinement must necessarily inflict, he was treated with great harshness by the lieutenant of the Tower, who did everything he could to annoy and vex him. His attendants too were always on the alert to catch any expressions he might let fall which could by any misrepresentation be construed as disrespectful to the queen or laudatory of her enemies. At last they succeeded in entrapping him. In the beginning of 1588 the earl obtained permission for William Bennet, one of queen Mary's priests and a prisoner in the Tower, to visit his chamber. The necessary vestments were obtained and mass was frequently said there, in the presence of two other prisoners, sir Thomas Gerard, a knight of Lancashire, and Mr. Shelley, a Sussex gentleman. When the armada was on

its way to England, a rumour was current among the catholics that a sudden massacre of them was intended on the first landing of the Spaniards. The earl, upon hearing this, suggested that he and his companions in misfortune should offer up prayers for twenty-four hours for averting the danger or preparing themselves for death. Shelley afterwards induced the earl to desist from his purpose, thinking that the affair might be misrepresented. And he judged rightly. The earl's enemies induced Gerard and Shelley to testify that the prayers were offered up for the success of the spanish fleet, and Bennet, out of fear of the Tower, torments, and death, asserted that he had been solicited by the earl to say a mass of the Holy Ghost with the same intent. The earl was again committed to close custody, and was twice interrogated by some of the privy-council. At last, on 14 April 1589, he was arraigned in Westminster hall, on a charge of high treason, before the earl of Derby, lord high-steward, and twenty-three other peers. The charges preferred against him in the star-chamber were again brought forward, but the real issue was whether he had solicited others to pray with him for the success of the armada. When sir Thomas Gerard was called the earl adjured him to declare nothing but the truth, and represented to him the dreadful solemnity of the last day, which so terrified the witness that he was hardly able to speak one word to the purpose. Bennet's attestations he endeavoured to invalidate by putting in a letter purporting to have been written by him, in which he confessed that his depositions were false and had been made through fear of torture and death; but Bennet affirmed that the letter was not written by him, but by one Randal, who however was not examined. The earl persistently asserted his innocence, declaring that the prayers had been offered up for the protection of the catholics from massacre. The peers severally pronounced him guilty, and the lord high-steward condemned him to die as a traitor.

In expectation of immediate death he requested the queen as a last favour to allow him to see once more his wife and children. No answer was returned. It was resolved to spare his life, yet it was not notified to him for a long time, so that for some years he was in continual expectation of death.

From the commencement of his imprisonment his miserable life was spent in devotional and ascetic exercises, which he practised with increased rigour after his condemnation. His mode of life is thus described by his anonymous biographer: "In the beginning when he was first committed to the Tower, he spent two hours or thereabouts every morning at his Prayers. One hour and a half in the afternoons, and one quarter before he went to bed in the examination of his conscience, and recommendation of himself to Almighty God. And after some time he adjoined to his other Devotions the saying of the Priestly Office, and thereby was of force something longer at prayer than before, which pious custome he continued untill the Physicians by reason of his Weakness some smal time before his death compell'd him to leave it of. But after his Condemnation he spent betwixt four and five hours every morning in prayer and meditation and betwixt three and four in the afternoon. The rest of his time, excepting that little he spent in walking or some other corporal exercise appointed by the Physicians, he bestowed either in writing or translating Books of Piety. . . . . . . In the year 1588, soon after his second Commitment to close Prison, he began to fast three days every week, Mundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in them neither flesh nor fish. But finding by experience that his body was not able to endure so much, he altered it in this manner. That his one meal on Mundays was of flesh: on Wednesdays of fish: on Fridays of neither flesh nor fish, and abstaining also from all whitmeats and wine. And this manner he observed constantly both before and after his Arraignment, (excepting only the Wednesday immediately following it, wherein he did eat some smal thing for Supper having then some special need thereof) untill he was prescribed by his Physicians to alter that course, which was not long before his Death. Many times he used also the same abstinence upon Thursdays as upon Mundays with only one meal of flesh. And upon some special dayes he abstained wholy from all kind of sustenance either meat or drink. These were the Vigils of the Feasts of Corpus

Christi, of the Ascension of our Saviour, of all Saints, as also the Eves of the Feasts of the B^d Virgin, to whom he was particularly devout. Yet he carried it in such manner than none ever had any knowledge thereof, excepting one Gentleman his servant, from whom I had it, whose help he used therein. For upon those dayes as soon as his dinner was brought in, the rest both of his own and the Lieutenant's servants being sent out, and the dore fast shut, he made him eat and drink the same quantity that himself usually did on other fasting dayes, which being done, and the door open again, the other servants came in to take away as at other times, without ever perceiving any thing at all, by reason they saw his trenchers and napkin folded, and as much meat eaten as on other dayes. His hour of rising in the morning was constantly at five of the clock, having to that end a Larum in his chamber, and was very carefull that it should be set overnight. Immediately as soon as he was risen out of bed, he fell down upon his bare knees, and breath'd forth in secret his first Devotions to Almighty God, his eyes and hands lifted up to Heaven with his kneeling in that manner then and at other times, his knees were grown very hard and black. While he made him self ready (wherein he spent but little time) he used some vocal prayers wherein he was so unwilling to be interrupted, that if it happen'd any of his servants to have spoken but a word unto him in that time, he would make no answer at all, till he had ended, and then would tell them how great a displeasure therein they did unto him, warning them withall to do the like no more. All the following hours of the day were very orderly distributed by him into a certain and set manner, some to one exercise, some to another; but the most, as I said before, to Prayer and practise of Devotion. And always at nine at night, except upon some extraordinary occasion, after the examination of his conscience, he betook himself to his rest."

In August 1595 while sitting at dinner he was taken ill. His friends attributed the illness to poison. He desired the queen to grant him a parting interview with his wife and children. She however refused to comply with his request unless he would consent to attend the service of the protestant church. He spurned the condition. For two months he lay in a very weak state, applying himself to his devotions, and on Sunday, 19 Oct. 1595, he expired. He was buried in the church of S. Peter ad vincula within the Tower, in the grave where his father's body rested. His interment was conducted with a due regard to economy. His coffin cost the queen ten shillings, and the black cloth which covered it thirty shillings. As he was a catholic the chaplain deemed it a profanation to read the established service over the grave: and therefore began thus: "Wee are not come to honour this man's religion; we publickely professe, and here openlie proteste, otherwyse to be saved; nor to honour his offence, the lawe hath judged him, wee leave him to the Lord. He is gone to his place. Thus we find it true, that is sette downe in our owne booke, 'Man that is born of a woman &c.' Thus God hath laid this man's honour in the dust. Yet as it is said in the scriptures, 'Go, and bury yonder woman, for she is a king's daughter,' so we commit his bodie to the earth, yet giving God hearty thanks that hath delyvered us of so greate a feare. And thus let us praise God with the song of Deborah." This was followed by the forty-ninth psalm, and the service was concluded with a prayer composed for the occasion. "Oh! Almighty God! who art the judge of all the world, the lord of lyfe and death, who alone hast the keys of the grave, who shuttest and no man openeth it, who openest and no man can shut it, wee give thee hearty thanks, for that it hath pleased thee in thy mercy to us, to take this man out of the world; wee leave him to thy majesty, knowing by the worde, that hee and all other shall reyse again to give an account of all that has been done in the fleshe, be it good or evyll, against God or man."

In 1624 his remains were removed to a vault at Arundel, and the following inscription was engraved on a brass plate affixed to the coffin:

Philippi Comitis olim Arund. et Sur. ossa veneranda hoc loculo condita, impetratâ a Jacob. Rege venid, Annæ uxoris dilectiss. diligenti curâ, Thomæ filii insigni pietate, a Turri Lond. in hunc locum translata sunt anno

MDCXXIIII. *Qui primò ob fidei Cathol. professionem, sub Elizabethâ carceri mancipatus, deinde pœnâ pecuniariâ decem mille lib. mulctatus, tandem capitis iniquiss. condemnatus, post vitam in arctiss. custodiâ in eâdem Turri an. decem, mens. 6. sanctiss. transactam piissime,* xix *Octob. Ao* MDXCV *non absq. veneni suspicione in Dno. obdormivit.*

The following account of his unusual powers of memory bears a striking resemblance to what is related of Dr. Thomas Fuller. "If he had but once heared out of any English, Latin, or Italian history so much read as was contained in a leaf, he would forthwith perfectly have repeated it. Some for a trial have invented twenty long strange and difficult words, which he had never seen nor heared before, yet did he recite them readily, every one in the same order as they were written, haveing once only read them over. Going one day from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London to his own house without Temple Bar, he observed the signs of all the houses that were on the left side of the street, which are some hundreds questionless, and being come into his house he caused one of his servants to write them down in a paper as he named them, and another being sent with the paper to try thereby if the signs of the houses did agree both in name, number, and order with those written in the paper, found them exactly so to do."

His works are:

1. An Epistle in the Person of Christ to the Faithfull soule, written first by that learned Lanspergius, and after translated into English by one of no small fame, whose good example of sufferance & living hath and wilbe a memoriall unto his countrie and posteritie for ever. Antwerp, 8vo. 1595.

2. Three Treatises of the Excellency and Utility of Virtue, "which never came to light by reason he was forced to send them away upon fear of a search before they were fully perfected and polished."

3. Letters, latin and english. Several have been printed.

By his wife Anne Dacres, eldest daughter and heiress of lord Dacres of the north, he had issue, Elizabeth, who died at the age of fifteen; and Thomas, who was restored in blood.

His portrait has been engraved for Lodge's Portraits by I. Thomson from a painting by Zucchero.

Lives of Philip Howard earl of Arundel, and of Ann Dacres his wife, edited by the duke of Norfolk, 1857. Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, ed. 1832, p. 161. Cornelii à Lapide Commentaria in omnes Divi Pauli Epistolas, ed. 1627, p. 935, (in Heb. 10, ver. 34). Athenæum, 1857, p. 781. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 276. Strype's Annals, ii. 674, App. 63; iii. 58, 67, 202, 217, 313—316, 349, 477, 562, App. 134, 158, 184, 260, iv. App. 17. Strype's Memorials, iii. 378. Strype's Whitgift, 302. MS. Lansd. 20. art. 58; 30. art. 83; 45. art. 82, 84; 47. art. 45; 55. art. 61; 79. art. 74; 94. art. 39, 49; 106. art. 35; 256. art. 15. MS. Harl. 286. art. 150; 787. art. 43; 834. art. 5; 1042. art. 4; 2194. art. 15. MS. Arundel. 83, f. 6. MS. Cotton. Jul. F. vi. 64 b, 200; Vesp. F. xii. 210; Tit. B. ii. 209. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 424, 425, 436, 446, 460, 469, 639, 665. Herbert's Ames, 670, 833, 1727. Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 252. Camden's Elizabeth. MS. Baker, xxiv. 167. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 103. Lingard's Hist. Engl. ed. 1851, viii. 186, 291, 446. Oliver's Jesuits, 103. Netherclift's Autogr. Letters, 53. Tierney's Arundel, 19, 129, 357, 630. Howell's State Trials, i. 1249. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 37. Vincent on Brooke, 543, 560. Lodge's Portraits. Collins's Peerage. Wright's Eliz. Nicolas's Hatton. Stow's Chron. 702. Baga de Secretis, pouch. 49.

THOMAS LAKES, a native of Kent, was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college 8 March 1557-8, proceeded B.A. 1560-1, and commenced M.A. 1564. He was created M.D. 1571, and was member for the port of Hastings in the parliaments which met 8 May 1572, 23 Nov. 1585, and 29 Oct. 1586. In the latter year articles were exhibited against him to lord Burghley, and there is a letter from him to that nobleman wherein he complains of his enemies and entreats his lordship's good opinion. On 8 May 1590 he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians. He was perhaps the person of this name who sat for Malmsbury in the parliament of 19 Feb. 1592-3. He was buried 26 Sept. 1595 at S. Dunstan's-in-the-West London, having been an inhabitant of Fetter-lane in that parish. Elizabeth his widow was buried in the same church 9 Dec. 1596. She was his second wife and daughter of John Dryland.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll. of Coll. of Physicians, i. 109. MS. Lansd. 51. art. 21, 22. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 97, 106, 116, 134. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 570. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iv. 119, (where although buried in 1595 it is stated that he was M.P. for Romney in 1603.)

THOMAS HENEAGE, eldest son and heir of Robert Heneage, of the city of Lincoln, esq., one of the king's auditors, by his first wife, Lucy daughter and coheiress of Ralph Buckton, esq. of Hemswell in Yorkshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in this

university in May 1549. He represented Stamford in the parliament which met 5 Oct. 1553, and his father dying 27 July 1556 he succeeded to his estates.

Shortly after the accession of Elizabeth he was appointed one of the gentlemen of her majesty's privy chamber. To the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3 he was returned for Boston. The statement that he was also elected to that parliament for the county of Lincoln is, we doubt not, inaccurate.

On 3 August 1564 the queen granted to him and Anne his wife the reversion of the capital messuage and park of Copthall in the parishes of Waltham and Epping, Essex. There he subsequently erected a noble mansion from a design of the famous John Thorpe. The inner court was 83 feet square, and the gallery 186 feet long, 22 wide, and 22 high. He accompanied the queen on her visit to Cambridge 5 Aug. 1564, being with other officers of the household lodged in Queens' college. On the 10th he was created M.A. In 1565 he was admitted a member of Gray's-inn. About 1566 he was appointed treasurer and receiver of the tenths of the profits of the salt manufacture, under a patent granted to Francis Bertie of Antwerp.

In or shortly after January 1569-70 he was appointed treasurer of the queen's chamber. About November 1570 the queen sent letters to the town of Colchester soliciting for him a grant of Kingswood heath near that town, and the bailiffs and commonalty accordingly granted him a lease thereof for sixty years. On 5 June 1571 the senate sent him a letter thanking him for supporting the act confirming the privileges of the university and other enactments in favour of that body. He represented the county of Lincoln in the parliaments which met 2 April 1571 and 8 May 1572.

In 1573 the queen granted to him and his wife the manor and rectory of Epping in Essex. At the new year 1575-6 he presented the queen with a jewel of agate garnished with gold, diamonds, rubies and opals. In 1576 her majesty granted him the manor of Bretts in Westham-Burnels, Essex. The manor of Brightlingsea in that county, and other lands there were granted to him and others in the same year. At the new year 1576-7 his present to the queen was a jewel of gold having thereon a salamander of opals garnished with diamonds, and his wife gave a ring of gold with six opals and very small rubies.

On 1 Dec. 1577 he was knighted at Windsor. At or about this time he and his brother Michael were appointed keepers of the records in the Tower of London. At the new year 1577-8 he presented the queen with a cloak of black velvet set with sixteen great buttons of gold being dolphins, and edged with a small passamaine lace of gold and lined with sarcenet. Lady Heneage also gave the queen a jewel, being a dolphin of mother-of-pearl garnished with small sparks of rubies and opal. In return the queen gave them 70 oz. of gilt plate. He and his wife occur as making rich presents to the queen and receiving from her plate on many subsequent returns of the new year. On one of these occasions his present was a jewel of gold like an alpha and omega with sparks of diamonds.

His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, 25 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D. was convicted of high treason. He represented Essex in the parliament which met 23 Nov. 1585, and continued to sit for that county until his death.

In 1585-6 he was dispatched by the queen to the Low-countries with an angry message to the earl of Leicester. His instructions bear date 10th February, and he arrived at Flushing on the 2nd of March, having tarried for passage at Margate a fortnight, and lain on the sea two nights. In the first instance his proceedings much dissatisfied her majesty, who, notwithstanding he was unwell, refused to allow him to return home until he had executed her orders. In a letter written to him with her own hand on 27 April 1586 she says, "Do that you are bidden, and leve your considerations for your owne affayres; for in some things you had cleare commandement, which you did not, and in other none and did." At the end of May he had a conference with Leicester and the states at Arnheim, and in June returned to England. On the night of the 9th of that month he had audience of the queen, who expressed her satisfaction at his conduct.

In September 1587 he was admitted vicechamberlain of the queen's household, and at or about the same time was sworn of the privy-council. About the beginning of 1588 he had a grant from her majesty of lands of the annual value of £150 in exchange for other lands of less value, and the queen granted to sir Moyle Finch and John Audley, in trust for sir Thomas Heneage, the manors of Ravenston and Stoke Goldington in the county of Buckingham, with other manors, lands and tenements in that county and in the county of Northampton. He was paymaster of the land forces raised in July 1588 to repel the spanish invasion. In a letter to the earl of Leicester, dated on the 17th of the month, he acquaints him that on that afternoon he, lord Hunsdon, Mr. Wolley, sir John Norris, and sir Thomas Leighton had had a conference respecting the best means of withstanding the attempt of the Spaniards upon London in case it should be suddenly assailed when the english ships were wind-bound. In November the same year he had a grant from the crown of the manor of Horning in Norfolk and the hospital or priory there, parcel of the possessions of the see of Norwich. John lord Lumley conveyed to sir Thomas Heneage and his wife the manor of Helpholme in Yorkshire. One Edward Carlton also laid claim to it, and sir Thomas and his wife filed a bill in chancery to quiet their possession. We cannot state the date of this proceeding or the result.

In 1590 he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. On 22 March 1591-2 his name occurs in the special commission for Middlesex under which sir John Perrott was convicted of treasonable correspondence with the king of Spain. He also occurs in another commission for that county, 21 Feb. 1593-4, under which Patrick O'Cullen was convicted of high treason; and in one for London issued on the 25th of the same month, under which Roderigo Lopez, M.D. was convicted of the same offence. The queen dined with sir Thomas Heneage at the Savoy 7 Dec. 1594. At one period his London residence was at the ancient mansion called Bevis Marks, which he inherited from his father, and which seems to have been known as Heneage house.

His death occurred at the duchy-house in the Savoy 17 Oct. 1595, and he was buried on the 20th of November at S. Paul's cathedral. In the chapel of the Virgin Mary behind the choir was a monument having, under an arch flanked by composite columns crowned with pyramids, recumbent statues of sir Thomas Heneage, clad in armour, and his first wife. In front of the basement was the figure of their daughter in the attitude of prayer, also the figure of their deceased infant son lying on a tomb. On tablets under the arch and on the basement was the subjoined inscription:

Thomas Heneage Eques auratus, ex antiqua Heneagiorum familiâ, in Comitatu Lincolniensi oriundus; Ingenii Splendore, morum elegantia, orationis facultate, et optimis studiis ornatissimus, Cameræ Regiæ Thesaurarius, Procamerarius, Ducatus Lancastriæ Cancellarius, et ab intimis Conciliis Elizabethæ Reginæ, cui privatæ et principi, fide et Famâ integrâ maximis negotiis spectatus, summâ cum gratia annis 38 *inservivit, hic secundum Christi adventum in pace expectat; Una cum Anna uxore charissima, filia Nicolai Pointzi Equitis aurati, ex Joanna filia Thomæ Baronis Berkley, fœmina lectissima, sanctissimis moribus, et a teneris ad mortem usq. Elizabethæ Reginæ prædilecta famula: Quæ illi unicum filiolum infantiâ præreptum, ex unica enixâ filiam hæredem Elizabetham, Moylo Finch equiti aurato enuptam.*

Obiit ille 17 *Octobris, Anno Domini* 1594.
Prævivit illa Novemb. Anno Domini 1592.

Optimis et Charissimis parentibus, Elizabetha Finch mæstissima hoc posuit.

Anne lady Heneage died at Madsey co. Surrey 19 Nov. 1593. Her father was of Acton in Gloucestershire. Elizabeth the daughter of sir Thomas Heneage was born in London 9 July 1556. Her marriage to Moyle Finch, esq., afterwards sir Moyle, took place at Heneage house 4 Nov. 1572. She survived her husband, and was raised to the dignity of viscountess Maidstone 8 June 1623, and to that of countess of Winchelsea 12 July 1628. She died 23 March 1633-4, and was buried at Eastwell in Kent.

Sir Thomas Heneage married secondly, at Heneage house 2 May 1594, Mary eldest daughter of Anthony Browne first viscount Montagu, K.G., and widow of Henry Wriothesely earl of Southampton. She remarried sir William Hervey, and died in or about 1607.

It seems that Camden composed the epitaph on sir Thomas Heneage. It is not a little remarkable that the years in which sir Thomas and lady Heneage died are therein erroneously stated.

Inquisitions as to the possessions of

sir Thomas Heneage and Anne his wife were taken at Stratford Langthorne in Essex 3 Nov. 1597.

He is author of:

Letters. The number is considerable. Several have been printed.

Sir William Pickering, who constituted sir Thomas Heneage one of his executors, speaks of him in his will as his well-beloved gossip, and bequeathed to him a table of markettrie with the desk belonging to the same. Sir Philip Sidney bequeathed him a jewel of £20 value, and the earl of Leicester, who terms him his good old friend, bequeathed him some jewel or plate of £40 value. He presented that great divine John Overall to the vicarage of Epping, and we find him supporting the appointment of Dr. Toby Matthew to the deanery of Durham, and furthering the efforts of Francis Bacon to procure the office of solicitor-general. Thomas earl of Arundel, in one of his letters, insinuates that sir Thomas Heneage's wealth had been obtained by indirect and unwarrantable means.

It is said that he was captain of the queen's guards. We doubt this. Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas's conjecture that sir Thomas Heneage was the master Heneage so frequently mentioned in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. is of course very wide of the mark.

Arms: (as in window of Gray's-inn hall) Quarterly 1 & 4 Quarterly i & iv (Heneage) O. a greyhound courant S. between 3 leopards' faces Az. a bordure engrailed S. ii & iii (Preston?) G. 3 garbs O. 2 & 3 (Buckton) Az. a cheveron A. fretty of the first between 3 goats' heads erased of the second. Crest: a greyhound courant S.

MS. Addit. 5750, fo. 8, 42, 44, 109; 5845, p. 439; 12506, fo. 241, 304; 12507, fo. 115. MS. Ashm. 1157. art. 15. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 142. Baga de Secretis. MS. Baker, xiii. 235; xv. 129. Birch's Eliz. i. 167, 170, 171, 315. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 129. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 459. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 306; ii. 78; iii. 262. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. ii. 271, 273. Camden's Eliz. Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, iii. 381. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 52, 75, 104, 112; (2) 302, 363. MS. Cotton. Dr. Dee's Diary, 51. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 190, 236, 295, 389. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 301. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 110, 111. Egerton Papers, 91. Ellis's Letters, (3) iv. 81. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 48. Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 414. Fulke against Martin, ed. Hartshorne, p. xi. Gage's Thingoe, 197. Haddoni Poemata, 104, 114. Haddoni Lucubrationes, 321—344. Hanbury's Mem. i. 16. MS. Harl. Haynes's State Papers, 600—602, 605. Hearne's Cur. Disc. ii. 253. Herbert's Ames, 869. Leonard Howard's Letters, 622. Communication from T. W. King, esq., York Herald. MS. Lambeth. 605. f. 117, 121, 135, 143, 163. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 238, 243, 268, 392, 397, 454, 466, 470, 487, 534, 695. Lipscomb's Bucks, iv. 316, 532. Leycester Corresp. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 379, 425, 439, 442, 462; iii. 209. Lysons' Environs, i. 174; iii. 247; iv. 599 Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. iii. 58, 61, 309. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 4 & 5 P. & M. r. 108; Hil. 10 Eliz. r. 1; Hil. 19 Eliz. r. 103; Pasch. 21 Eliz. r. 41. Morant's Colchester, i. 52; ii. 26. Morant's Essex, i. 17*, 46, 48; ii. 135. Murdin's State Papers, 378, 787—789, 793, 807, 808. Nasmith's Cat. C.C.C. MSS. 162. Newcourt's Repert. i. 50; ii. 94, 247, 248, 615. Newtoni Encomia. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 116, 117, 125, 126, 180, 189; ii. 1, 53, 73, 75, 86, 87, 255, 257, 289, 388, 397, 403, 419, 420, 427, 452, 499; iii. 9, 19, 129. Nichols's Leicestersh. i. 546; iii. 686. Originalia, 6 Eliz. p. 2, r. 37; 9 Eliz. p. 1, r. 53; 10 Eliz. p. 2, r. 27; 15 Eliz. p. 5, r. 22; 16 Eliz. p. 1, r. 78; 17 Eliz. p. 4, r. 52; 18 Eliz. p. 1, r. 21; 23 Eliz. p. 2, r. 31; 37 Eliz. p. 5, r. 72. Parker Corresp. 320. Parl. Hist. iv. 120, 389. Peck's Des. Cur. 4to. edit. 56, 274, 290. Privy Purse Exp. H. 8, p. 328. Smith's Autogr. Stow's Survey, ed. Thoms, 55, 126. Strype's Annals, i. 515; ii. 125, 357, App. 157; iii. 505, App. 211; iv. 7, 28, 114, 131. Talbot Papers, G. 387; H. 197, 271, 433, 555; I. 116; M. 139. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 251, 569, 605, 606. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 172, 173. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 200. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 28, 73, 82, 92, 101, 111; 120, 130. Wright's Eliz. i. 209, 355; ii. 19, 20, 285—287, 359, 378, 409, 453. Wright's Essex, ii. 459, 460, 490.

JOHN BUNGEYE, son of John Bungeye of Filey in Norfolk, was matriculated as a pensioner of Corpus Christi college 10 Nov. 1553, proceeded B.A. 1557-8, and as fellow elect had the college testimonial for orders 11 Feb. 1557-8. In 1561 he commenced M.A., and was presented by his college to the vicarage of Grantchester in Cambridgeshire, but resigned the same shortly before 15 Aug. 1564. On 16 Jan. 1565-6 archbishop Parker collated him to the rectory of Chartham in Kent, and on 20 March 1565-6 he was collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Lachingdon with the chapel of Lawling in Essex. On 19 June 1567 the archbishop collated him to a canonry in the church of Canterbury, and in 1568 he conferred upon him the vicarage of Lewisham in Kent. Having resigned Lachingdon the archbishop, on 27 Jan. 1573-4, collated him to the rectory of Lambeth, Surrey. He also made him one of the supervisors of his will. About the beginning of 1577 Mr. Bungeye resigned the rectory of Lambeth. It is said that he was LL.D., but we find no record of his having taken that degree in this university. His death occurred 20 Nov. 1595, and he was buried in the church of Chartham, where

against the north wall of the chancel is a small marble with this inscription:

John Bungeye, Clerk, and one of the Prebendaries of Christ Church Canterbury, and Parson of this parish; born in Norwich July 7, 1536, who married Margaret Parker, born in the same city Dec 14, who lived together 35 years, which John builded Mystole and died there aged 57 A.D. 1596.

This uncouth inscription is erroneous as respects the date of his death, and if correct as to his age the date of his birth must be misstated.

Mystole, mentioned in the inscription, was a house in the parish of Chartham.

His wife was daughter of Thomas Parker, the archbishop's brother. He had eight sons, of whom Jonas was the eldest, and four daughters. One of his daughters married Geoffrey Duppa, father of Brian Duppa bishop of Winchester.

Arms: Az. a lion passant guardant O. between three bezants.

Hasted's Kent, i. 525; vii. 311, 317; xii. 68. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 50, 53. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 517. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 255, Append. p. 17. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 355. Parker Correspondence, 442. Parsons's Monuments, 96. Strype's Parker, 440, 496, 509, Append. 189. Strype's Grindal, 192, 210.

WILLIAM WHITAKER was born at Holme in the parish of Burnley, Lancashire, in 1548, being the third son of Thomas Whitaker of that place by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Nowell, esq. of Read, and sister of Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's. He imbibed the first rudiments of learning at Burnley school, at that time kept by one William Hargrave, to whom, in his declining years, he was a kind benefactor. When he had reached the age of thirteen he was sent for to London by his uncle, Alexander Nowell, who placed him at S. Paul's school, John Cook, of whom we have already given some account, being then master. Thence he proceeded to Trinity college, where he had for tutor Robert West, whom we shall hereafter notice. He was matriculated as a pensioner of that house 4 Oct. 1564, was elected a scholar, proceeded B.A. 1567-8, and on 6 Sept. 1569 was admitted a minor fellow. In that year he published a greek translation of the book of common prayer. This first literary attempt is dedicated to his uncle. He was admitted a major fellow 25 March 1571. In the latter year he commenced M.A.

Dean Nowell granted him some leases gratuitously and without fine towards defraying his expenses at the university.

After taking his degrees he pursued his studies with increased zeal. His second literary performance was a translation into greek of the catechism compiled by his uncle the dean of S. Paul's.

A dispute having arisen between the two proctors as to which of them should be father of the philosophy act at the ensuing commencement, the matter was referred to the senate. They decided that neither of the proctors should be appointed, and selected Whitaker for the office. Notwithstanding his youth, and the short time allowed him for preparation, he kept the act in so masterly a manner as to excite the admiration of all who heard him.

Having gained an acquaintance with classical literature he turned his thoughts to divinity, which he studied with intense application. Of the holy scriptures he made himself a perfect master nor did he neglect the works of modern commentators upon them. He also perused the chief greek and latin fathers.

On 3 Feb. 1577-8 he was installed canon of Norwich, and in 1578 took the degree of B.D., being incorporated at Oxford the same year. On the promotion of Dr. Chaderton to the see of Chester in 1580 he was appointed his successor in the Regius professorship of divinity. His lectures, which were published after his death, attracted many auditors. On 1 Oct. 1580 he was admitted chancellor of the church of S. Paul. This preferment he resigned in 1587.

When Dr. Howland was appointed bishop of Peterborough it was thought that he would soon resign the mastership of S. John's college. Several candidates immediately announced themselves,—among them Whitaker. Some of the fellows had great objections to him on account of his supposed leaning towards puritanism. However he gained his point by the influence of lord Burghley and archbishop Whitgift, and on 25 Feb. 1585-6 was admitted to the mastership of S. John's at Trinity college by Dr. Copcot, vicechancellor. Notwithstanding the opposition to his election, he rendered himself in a short time very acceptable to the members of the society. Under his government the number of students

greatly increased. In 1587 he was created D.D., and on 10 May 1595 was installed canon of Canterbury. On the promotion of Dr. Still to a bishopric he sought the vacant mastership of Trinity college, but without success.

A controversy had for some time been raging in the university respecting the doctrines of predestination and freewill. For the determining of these doctrines the heads of colleges deputed Drs. Whitaker and Tyndal to confer with archbishop Whitgift. They did so, and on 20 Nov. 1595 drew up at Lambeth nine propositions, commonly called the Lambeth articles. The fatigue of a long journey in the midst of winter acting upon a constitution weakened by excessive study and want of sleep, is supposed to have been the cause of the sickness with which Dr. Whitaker was seized on his return to Cambridge. After an illness which he endured with exemplary patience and submission to the will of God, he breathed his last 4 Dec. 1595, being in the forty-seventh year of his age.

His body was interred with great state in the chapel of his college on the 9th of December. Dr. Goad, provost of King's college, preached the funeral sermon at Great S. Mary's, and the learned John Bois pronounced the funeral oration in the name of the college.

On a neat marble tablet outside S. John's college chapel, near the entrance to the master's lodge, is the following inscription:

Hic situs est Doctor Whitakerus, regius olim
Scripturæ interpres, quem ornabat gratia linguæ,
Judiciique acies, et lucidus ordo, memorque
Pectus, et invictus labor, et sanctissima vita;
Una sed enituit virtus verissima tantas
Ingenii inter opes, submissio candida mentis:
Hujus gymnasii super annos octo magister
Providus, et recti defensor, et ultor iniqui.

The letters were formerly gilt.

He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Culvervell. Two years after her death he married the widow of Dudley Fenner. By these two ladies he had eight children; one of them, Alexander, we shall have occasion to notice. At Dr. Whitaker's death his wife is described as being "partui vicina," and a week afterwards her child was christened by the name of Jabez, doubtless for the scriptural reason, "Because, she said, I bare him with sorrow." His widow appears to have remarried Josias Nichols.

With reference to his marriage Mr. Baker says, "He and Dr. Chaderton Master of Emanuel marry'd two Sisters. He was reproacht with his Marriage by Stapleton; whatever such Men thought of it, I am sure, it could be no Objection to the Society, for he kept his Wife in Town, according to a laudable Injunction of Queen Eliz. generally observ'd, till towards the times of Usurpation, when all things run into Confusion, and Wives with their dependances were brought in to the disturbance of Scholars."

Whitaker was regarded as the champion of the church of England, as was his principal antagonist Bellarmine the champion of the church of Rome. His controversial writings have been highly extolled by protestants for the closeness of reasoning and the amount of learning they display. The absence of acrimonious language in his works, with the exception of his reply to Stapleton, is remarkable. Even Bellarmine acknowledged his great abilities. "I have," says one of his biographers, "heard it confessed of English Papists themselves, which have been in Italy with Bellarmine himself, that he procured the true portraiture and effigies of this Whitaker to be brought to him, which he kept in his study. For he privately admired this man for his singular learning and ingenuity; and being asked of some of his friends, Jesuits, why he would have the picture of that heretic in his presence? he would answer, Quod quamvis hæreticus erat et adversarius, erat tamen doctus adversarius: that 'although he was an heretic, and his adversary, yet he was a learned adversary.'" Gataker says, "He was tall of stature and upright; of a grave aspect, with black hair and a ruddy complexion; a solid judgment, a liberal mind, an affable disposition; a mild, yet no remiss governor; a contemner of money; of a moderate diet, a life generally unblameable, and (that which added a lustre to all the rest) amidst all these endowments, and the respects of others (even the greatest) thereby deservedly procured, of a most meek and lowly spirit." "O," exclaims Scaliger, "qu'il estoit bien docte!" "Who," asks bishop Hall, "ever saw him without reverence? or heard him without wonder?" He pur-

sued his studies so unremittingly as to injure his health. His principal recreations were angling and archery in summer, and chess in winter. In religious matters he was supposed to favour the puritans, but he was certainly no friend to the more violent of that party, and speaks of their leader, Cartwright, in very contemptuous terms.

Casaubon says, " Magnum omnino fuit Whitackeri ingenium, magna eruditio et magna dicendi copia: Campianus certe doctrina ei par non erat, in cujus vero rationibus præter declamatiunculæ argutias nihil video eximii. Sed in Whitackero observant moderati et docti Theologi tantum studium defendendi omnia Calvini, præsertim etiam duriora dicta, aut halluciationes in historia ut vix sit interdum ferendus."

A fortnight previously to his death he addressed to lord Burghley, to whom he was chaplain, a letter, the conclusion of which we subjoin: Now lett me recommend the consideracion of my poor estate to your honour: I have bene hir majesties reader of divinitie now theis 16 years, wherein I have spent myne age and strengthe, and am yet unprovided; and yow know I have relied my self unto your lordship, to whom also I have done the best service that I was hable to afforde. My desire is, to be dismissed of this wearisome burden with some one of theis rewards in her majesties hands to dispose, which I doubt not might easelie be obtained, if your lordship would aforde me your honorable help, without which I have no hope of better preferment. I desire not to live more idely, but more at libertie, wherin I might be as well, and perhaps much more profitablie, emploied, in setting furth my readings and studies against the enimies of the truthe, and applying my self otherwise to the occasions of the churche. This place doth in a maner occupie me wholly, of great toile and small profite, besides the discouradgement that I must nedes receve to be thus long and alwais forgotten in the great preferments of soe many."

It is uncertain whether he were the William Whitaker who was admitted fellow of Eton 13 June 1587. It is said that it was designed to make him provost of that college on the elevation of William Day to the episcopate. Mr. Baker thinks it not improbable that Dr. Whitaker was rector of Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire.

His works are:

1. Liber Precum Publicarum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in juventutis Græcarum literarum studiosæ gratiam, Latine Græceque æditus. Lond. 12mo. 1569. Dedicated to Alexander Nowell, dean of S. Paul's.

2. Greek verses subjoined to Carr's Demosthenes, 1571.

3. *Κατηχισμός, ἡ πρώτη παίδευσις τῆς χριστιανῶν εὐσεβείας, τῇ τε Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῇ Ῥωμαίων διαλέκτῳ ἐκδοθεῖσα.* Catechismus, sive prima Institutio, Disciplinaq. pietatis Christianæ, Græcè & Latine explicata. Lond. 8vo. 1573, 1574, 1578, 1673. The greek version is by Whitaker, but the latin is by his uncle Alexander Nowell. Dedicated by Whitaker to sir William Cecil.

4. Joannis Juelli Sarisbur. in Anglia nuper Episcopi adversus Thomam Hardingum Volumen alterum ex Anglico Sermone conversum in Latinum a Gulielmo Whitakero. Lond. 4to. 1578. A translation of the first part is in Royal MS. 8D. vii. 2. Dedicated to archbishops Grindal and Sandys, to bishops Aylmer, Whitgift, and Freak, and to his uncle the dean of S. Paul's.

5. Ad rationes decem Edmundi Campiani Jesuitæ, quibus fretus certamen Anglicanæ ecclesiæ ministris obtulit in causa fidei, responsio Guilielmi Whitakeri, theologiæ in academia Cantabrigiensi professoris regii. Lond. 8vo. 1581 (two editions). And in Doctrina Jesuitarum. Rochelle. 8vo. 1585. Vol. ii. Lich. 8vo. 1601. The last edition is entitled Rabsaces Romanus; *i. e.* Edm. Campiani Jesuitæ rationes decem, et ad eas Guil. Whitakeri responsio. Translated by Richard Stocke under the title of, An answere to the ten reasons of Edm. Campian the Jesuit, whereunto is added in briefe marginall notes, the summe of the defence of those reasons by John Duræus, with a reply unto it. Lond. 4to. 1606.

6. Responsionis ad Decem illas Rationes, quibus fretus Edmundus Campianus certamen Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ministris obtulit in causa fidei, Defensio contra Confutationem Ioannis Duræi Scoti, Presbyteri, Jesuitæ. Lond. 8vo. 1583. And in Doctrina Jesuitarum, vol. ii. Rochelle, 8vo. 1585. Dedicated to lord Burghley.

7. Ad Nich. Sanderi demonstrationes quadraginta, in octavo libro visibilis monarchiæ positas, quibus Romanum pontificem non esse Antichristum docere instituit, responsio. Lond. 8vo. 1583.

8. Fragmenta veterum Hæreseωn et Thesis de Anti-Christo defensa in Comitiis Cantabrigiensibus. Lond. 8vo. 1583.

9. An aunswere to a certaine Booke, written by M. William Rainoldes, Student of Divinitie in the English Colledge at Rhemes, and Entituled, A Refutation of sundrie reprehensions, cavils, and false sleightes, by which M. Whitaker laboureth to deface the late English translation, and catholick annotations of the new Testament, and the booke of Discovery of heretical corruptions. Cambr. 16mo. 1585. Dedicated to lord Burghley. Two other editions appeared the same year, one printed by Thomas Chard of London; the other without the printer's name. Translated into latin by Henry Jackson. Oppenheim, 8vo. 1612.

10. Edition of Jewel's works in latin, published at Geneva in 1585.

11. Disputatio de Sacra Scriptura, contra huius temporis papistas, imprimis Robertum Ballarminum iesuitam, pontificium in collegio Romano, et Thomam Stapletonum, regium in scholæ Duacena controversiarum professorem. Sex questionibus proposita et tractata, a Gulielmo Whitakero, theologiæ doctore, ac professore regio, et collegii D. Joannis in Cantabrigiensi academia magistro. Camb. 4to. 1588. Herborn. 8vo. 1600. Dedicated to lord Burghley. Translated and edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. William Fitzgerald, A.M., prebendary of Donoughmore in the cathedral of S. Patrick, and professor of moral philosophy in the university of Dublin. Cambr. 8vo. 1849.

12. Adversus Tho. Stapletone Anglopapistæ defensionem ecclesiasticæ authoritatis duplicatio, pro authoritate atque αὐτοπιστίᾳ S. Scripturæ; libri tres. Camb. fol. 1594.

13. Cygnea Cantio, sive ultima ejus concio ad clerum Cantabrigiensem paulo ante mortem, 5 Octob. 1595, in 1 Thess. v. 12, de Prædestinatione et Certitudine Salutis. Cambr. 4to. 1599. Et cum Prælectione contra universalem Gratiam. Harderwyck, 12mo. 1613. English translation by a presbyter of the church of England. ...... 8vo. 1772.

14. Prælectiones doctissimi viri Guilielmi Whitakeri, nuper sacræ Theologiæ in academia Cantabrigiensi doctoris, et professoris regii, et collegii S. Johannis Evangelistæ in eadem academia præfecti. In quibus tractatur controversia de ecclesia contra pontificios, imprimis Robertum Bellarminum iesuitam, in septem quæstiones distributa, quas sequens pagina indicabit. Exceptæ primum ab ore authoris, deinde cum aliis exemplaribus collatæ, et post eius mortem ad breves illius annotatiunculas examinatæ. Opera & cura Ioannis Allenson, sacræ Theologiæ baccalaurei, et collegii prædicti socii. His accessit eiusdem Doct. Whitakeri ultima concio ad Clerum, una cum descriptione vitæ & mortis, authore Abdia Assheton, Lancastrensi, sacræ Theologiæ baccalaureo, et eiusdem collegii socio; quam sequuntur carmina funebria. Cambr. 4to. 1599. Herborn. 8vo. 1599. The memoir by Assheton is reprinted in the collected edition of Whitaker's works, and in Melchior Adam's Decades Duæ, 1653, p. 163.

15. Prælectiones, in quibus tractatur controversia de conciliis contra pontificios, inprimis Rob. Bellarminum; opera et cura Jo. Allenson; his adjecta est alia ejusdem Whitakeri prælectio alterius argumenti, in 1 Tim. ii. 4. Cambr. 8vo. 1600.

16. De Peccato Originali contra Stapletonum, libri tres. Camb. 12mo. 1600. Hanau. 12mo. 1655.

17. In Controversiam de Romano Pontifice distributam in quæstiones viii adversus Pontificios, imprimis Ro. Bellarminum, prælectiones. Hanau. 8vo. 1608.

18. Prælectiones aliquot contra Bellarminum habitæ. In Conr. Deckker de proprietatibus Jesuitarum. Oppenheim, 8vo. 1611.

19. Adversus universalis gratiæ assertores prælectio in 1 Tim. ii. 4. In Peter Baro's Summa Trium de Prædestinatione Sententiarum. Hardrovici, 8vo. 1513 (1613).

20. Prælectiones de Sacramentis in Genere et in Specie de SS. Baptismo et Eucharistia. Frankfort, 4to. 1624. Edited by John Ward, from notes taken by John Allenson.

21. Articuli de Prædestinatione, &c. à Whitakero Lambethæ propositi, et L. Andrews de iisdem Judicium. Lond. 8vo. 1651.

22. Commentarii in Cantica. MS. Bodl.

23. Prælectiones in priorem Epistolam ad Corinthios. MS. Bodl.

24. Theses; de fide Davidis; et de Prædestinatione. MS. Cai. Coll. Cambr. 73. art. 63, 64.

25. Latin treatise on ecclesiastical polity. MS. Coll. Joan. Cantab. H. 8. Mr. Baker supposed this to have been by Dr. Whitaker.

26. Answers to th' objections offered by Everard Digby to my lord his grace of Canterbury, & by him communicated with my lord treasurer, as well touching th' offence of the sayd Digby, as also the manner of proceedinge used against him for the same. In Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 507.

27. Letters in latin and english.

A collected edition of his works in two folio volumes appeared at Geneva in 1610 with this title, Gulielmi Whitakeri Anglobritanni Lancastrensis, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctoris ac Professoris Regii, Celeberrimi Collegii D. Johannis Evangelistæ in Cantabrigiensi Academia prudentissimi Præfecti, Opera Theologica, duobus tomis nunc primum collecta. Subjuncta est ad primi Tomi finem, de Auctoris Vita & Morte Descriptio. The life of the author is that by Abdias Assheton, originally published with the Prælectiones in 1599.

There is a portrait of Dr. Whitaker in the master's lodge at S. John's college. Besides the print in the Heroologia there are other engravings of him.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 muscles A.

Adami Decades Duæ, 82. Aquepontanus, 586. Life by Abdias Assheton. Ayscough's Cat. MSS. ii. 800. Baillet, Des Satyres Personelles qui portent le titre d' Anti, i. 238—243. Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 203. MS. Baker, xii. 87; xiv. 63; xxi. 554—559; xxix. 357; xxxiii. 201. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline, 374, 379—381. Bodl. Cat. Burmanni Sylloges Epistolarum, i. 252. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 451. Casauboniana, 28, 30, 240. Churton's Nowell. Clarke's Lives (1677), 35, 61, 169, 234, 273, 304, 312. Clay's Liturgical Services, xxii. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 477, 478, 481, 486, 487, 492, 512, 513, 519, 526, 528, 537, 539—542. Cowle's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 78, 137. Ellis's Letters (2) iii. 160. Ellis's Letters of Em. Lit. Men, 86. 87. Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 467. Fiddes's Wolsey, 148. Freheri Theatrum, 294. Fuller's Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 191, 287. Fuller's Holy State. Gataker in Fuller's Abel Redivivus, 401. Gough's Gen. Index. Granger. Grässe's Allgemeine Literärgeschichte, iii. 1, 755. Hacket's Williams, 15. Bp. Hall's Works, 262. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 510, 554. MS. Harl. 789. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 17, 227. Herbert's Ames, 611, 1061, 1072, 1073, 1182, 1195, 1416, 1418, 1427, 1655, 1661. Heylin's Laud. Heylin's Hist. Presb. 340, 342. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 390, 503, 506—523; ii. 8, 12—20, 25, 29, 32, 52, 62—68. Hickman's Hist. Quinq-Articularis Exarticulata, 209. Holland's Heroologia, 213. Knight's Colet, 397. MS. Lambeth. 447. art. 6. MS. Lansd. Leigh's Treatise of Religion & Learning, 363. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 53; ii. 361, 501; iii. 656, 692. Lupton's Hist. Mod. Prot. Divines, 367. Marsden's Early Puritans, 176, 179, 218. Middleton's Biog. Evan. ii. 278. Newcourt's Repert. i. 114. Peck's Des. Cur. 4to. edit. 329, 330. Scaligerana secunda, ii. 441. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 32. Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 760. Walton's Complete Angler. Wesley's Christian Library, xv. 111. Whitaker's Whalley, 493. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 394, 396, 475, 670, 718; ii. 16, 18, 60, 846. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 192, 204, 210.

HENRY HASTINGS, eldest son of Francis lord Hastings by his wife Catharine eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry Pole lord Montacute, was born about 1534. In 1544 his father succeeded to the earldom of Huntingdon, and he was thenceforth usually called lord Hastings. At the coronation of Edward VI. in February 1546-7 he was created a knight of the bath. He was educated partly at Queens' college in this university, and afterwards in the court of the young king, to whom he was playmate. Having espoused the pretensions to the crown of the lady Jane Grey (who was wife of his brother-in-law) he was brought a prisoner to the Tower on 25 July 1553. He soon regained his liberty, and in the same year had a general pardon. We find him present at the execution of sir Thomas Wyatt, 11 April 1554. In 1557 he obtained a grant of the office of steward of the prince's fee in Leicester. In 1559 he was summoned to parliament in his father's barony. The next year his father made him supervisor of all his estates, with power to grant leases, and he was constituted master of the queen's hart-hounds.

On the death of his father, which occurred 20 June 1561, he succeeded to the earldom of Huntingdon. At the new year 1561-2 he and his countess presented the queen with purses containing money, and received in return gilt plate. He and his countess made and received similar presents on many like occasions subsequently. On 16 June 1562 the queen addressed a letter conveying her commands to him and his countess to prepare themselves with their trains in order to attend her majesty at an interview with Mary queen of Scots about Bartholomew-tide next, at York or

some other place convenient to Trent. He was one of the mourners at the solemn obsequies at S. Paul's for the emperor Ferdinand in October 1564.

Being descended from George duke of Clarence, his title to the crown was a subject of surmise, and the queen, who evinced no little jealousy on the subject of the succession, evinced her displeasure. About April 1565 the earl of Huntingdon addressed a letter to his brother-in-law the earl of Leicester, disclaiming in decided terms all ambitious pretensions, and repudiating a foolish book which it appears had given occasion to the discussions on the subject.

About 1567 he, his brother-in-law the earl of Warwick, and other gentlemen, were by letters-patent appointed governors of the possessions and revenues of the preachers of the gospel in the county of Warwick. In September 1569 the queen of Scots was committed to his charge at Tutbury, the house of the earl of Shrewsbury, who was much troubled with sickness, and in November the same year he and the earl of Shrewsbury removed her from Tutbury to Coventry. At this period he was lord-lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Rutland. On 19 June 1570 he was installed K.G.

The earl of Huntingdon was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Thomas duke of Norfolk, 16 Jan. 1571-2. About November 1572 the earl was appointed lord-president of the council in the north, and in December took up his residence at York. From peculiar circumstances the office, which he continued to hold till his death, was one of great responsibility, requiring extraordinary vigilance and discretion. Hutton, archbishop of York, after the earl's death, wrote thus to lord Burghley: "My Lord of Huntingdon when he came down here was verie raw, but having a resolute wit to serve God and her Majestie, he grewe to great experience."

In February 1577-8 instructions were issued for the removal of Mary queen of Scots from Sheffield to the earl of Huntingdon's house at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The earl's name occurs in a commission, issued 14 May 1578, for the visitation of the cathedral church of Durham, and we find him actively engaged in that business. In February 1578-9 he was appointed to accompany John Cassimir, son of the elector palatine, to Gravesend. His name is in the commission for ecclesiastical causes for the diocese of Chester 10 June 1580, and in 1581 he occurs as lord-lieutenant of Huntingdonshire.

In 1588 he put the north in a posture of defence to resist the spanish invasion, and a large body of troops were sent to the camp at Tilbury from Leicestershire, under the command of his brother Walter Hastings of Kirby. When the Armada was defeated the mayor of Leicester entertained the nobility and gentry of the county in sumptuous style. The earl of Huntingdon and Walter Hastings were present on the occasion. In April 1589 he was despatched by the queen to Plymouth in order to stay the earl of Essex's departure. He was not successful in the mission. In 1592 he was at the head of a commission for the county of Leicester to apprehend and examine seminary priests, jesuits, and fugitives.

His death occurred at York 14 Dec. 1595, and he was buried with great state 28 April 1596 at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, at the queen's charge. His fortune had been much impaired by his hospitality and generosity, and by his expenditure on the public service during more than twenty-three years.

He married on Whitsunday, 21 May 1553, at Durham-house, now called Northumberland-house, in the Strand, Catharine daughter of John Dudley duke of Northumberland. He had no issue by this lady, who survived till 2 May 1620.

He is author of:

1. Collectanea quædam ex chartis et evidentiis Henrici Comitis Huntindoniæ tangentiæfamilias de Hastynges, Hungerford, Molyns, Moules, Peverell, Botreaux; ò quibus omnibus aliisque quam-plurimis idem comes genus suum deducere cognoscitur. Selecta in ædibus dicti comitis apud Ashby la Zouche in Com. Leicestriæ, Mense Junii 1583. MS. Harl. 4774. A fair and handsome copy.

2. Collections relative to public affairs in his own time. Similar collections are said to have been made by his brothers George and Francis. We are not informed where they are deposited.

3. Letters. The number is large. Several have been printed.

Amongst those who benefited by his

patronage we may enumerate Thomas Sampson, Anthony Gilby, Hugh Broughton, Arthur Hildersham, Lancelot Andrews, ultimately bishop of Winchester, and Joseph Hall, ultimately bishop of Norwich. The latter styles him the incomparably religious and noble earl of Huntingdon. Broughton gratefully refers to him in the following terms: "My honourable patron, whose rest is in paradise: whom my pen must honour; for that he was so deep for judgment in the chief heads of all the Bible: so sincere for affection in the heart of religion, that he is not like ever to be overmatched by any."

Christopher Ockland has these verses upon the earl of Huntingdon:

Hic veterum libros ineunte ætate studendo,
Qui Græce sophiam, vel qui scripsere Latine,
Volvit; collusor puero post seria regi:
Magnorum antiqua regum de stirpe propago
Præconem hic sacrum satrapas attentior audit,
Exprimit, et vita morum pietate relucens.

Many were his works of charity. In 1567 he with others endowed the free school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and we find him on several other occasions zealously promoting the foundation of schools in other parts of the country. In 1576 he gave £40 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum for the support of a lecture at S. Martin's, Leicester, the augmentation of the salary of the schoolmaster in that town, the exhibition of scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, and the increase of the allowance to the poor in Wigston's hospital at Leicester. In 1584 he gave to Emmanuel college the rectories of North Cadbury and Aller in Somersetshire, Loughborough and Thurcaston in Leicestershire, and the vicarage of Piddleton in Dorsetshire. Owing to some flaw the latter benefice was afterwards lost to the college.

We find mention made of a portrait of the earl of Huntingdon at Blithefield. There is also an engraved portrait of him by J. Thane.

Arms: A. a maunch S. quartering Herle, Hungerford, Heytisbury, Peverell, Botreaux, Moels, Cornwall, Cobham, Courtenay, Hussey, Botreaux of Cornwall, Mauduit, Molines, S. Loe, Clyfden, Poges, Clarence, Pole, Beauchamp, Guy earl of Warwick, England and bordure, Monthermer, Wake, Clare, and Spencer.

Motto: In Veritate Victoria.

MS. Addit. 12506. fo. 53; 12507. fo. 116, 123; 12520. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 127, 152, 168. An Almond for a Parrat, 35. Bp. Andrewes's Minor Works, p. vii. Baga de Secretis. MS. Baker, viii. 193—213; xv. 129. Bell's Huntingdon Peerage, 55, 56, 62—84, 319, 320. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, v. 467. Brook's Puritans, ii. 380. Bullinger's Decades, ed. Harding, iv. p. xxii. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 227, 278, 296; ii. 43; iii. 74, 205. Camden's Eliz. MS. Carte in Bodl. Libr. M. M. M. M. no. 155. Carte's Hist. of Engl. iv. 41. Chron. of Queen Jane, 74. Clarke's Lives (1683) 2. MS. Cole, lvi. 342. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 32, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 63, 64, 75, 96, 110—112, 116, (2) 348, 354, 357—359, 374, 378—386. MS. Cott. Cal. C. iii. 351, 444 b, 446, 449, 463; Cal. C. v. 30, 33, 35, 40, 40 b, 49, 51 b, 55; Cal. D. ii. 120, 122 b, 139; Vesp. F. xii. 185. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 13, 196—199, 264, 318. Ducatus Lancastriæ, i. 382; ii. 382; iii. 110, 295, 305, 343. Lit. Rem. of Edw. 6, lxvii, cxci, ccxcix, 252, 418. Egerton Papers, 210. Faulkner's Chelsea, i. 238; ii. 129, 130. Granger. Grindal's Remains, 32, 342, 345, 348, 351. Bp. Hall's Special Observations. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 187. MS. Harl. 851. 3881. 4774. 4849. 6994. art. 66, 67. Haynes's State Papers, 521, 526, 532, 537, 538, 560, 569, 603. Herbert's Ames, 695, 775, 814. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 277, 278, 281. Hutton Correspondence. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Lodge's Illustr. i. 482, 487; ii. 12, 14, 34, 62, 75, 141, 355, 434. Machyn's Diary, 37. Marsden's Early Puritans, 285. Mem. Scacc. Murdin's State Papers, 489, 768, 773, 786, 787. Nicolas's Hatton, 251, 296, 320. Nichols's Leicestersh. (especially ii. 583—588.) Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Oclandi Elizabetha. Originalia. Parker Corresp. 243, 245. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. edit. 85, 87, 89, 90, 93, 109, 110, 128—130, 137, 151. Pennant's Chester to London, 112. Rymer, xv. 785. Sharp's Mem. of North. Rebellion, 183, 184. Smith's Autographs. Strype's Mem. ii. 23, 425; iii. 15. Strype's Annals, i. 455, 477; ii. 104, 252, 472, 508, 515, 519, 521, 523, 573, 574, 625; iii. 82, 163; iv. 150—152, 161, 168—171, 192, 217, 254, 269, 321, 344. Strype's Parker, 186, 187, 490. Strype's Grindal, 99, 181, 187—189, 191. Strype's Whitgift, 427, App. 215. Strype's Cheke, 145. Talbot Papers G. 252; I. 43, 58, 98, 157, 202, 207; P. 627. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 433. Thoresby's Vic. Leod. 176. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Unton Inventories, p. xliii, l. Wilford's Memorials, 545. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 486, 492. Wright's Eliz.

POYNINGS HERON, eldest son of sir Nicholas Heron of Addiscombe house in Croydon, Surrey, by his wife Mary daughter of John Poole, esq. of Shrewsbury, was born in or about February 1547-8, and matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Queens' college in November 1565. He took no degree. In 1568 his father died, whereupon he succeeded to his estates. Adopting the military profession he served with distinction in the wars in Ireland and the Netherlands. In 1588, when preparations were made to resist the invasion of Spain, 300 trained and 75 untrained men of the county of Surrey were placed under his command. It would appear that he was somewhat embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances, and it is not improbable that

this arose from the sacrifices he had made in vindicating the honour of his country, for queen Elizabeth was by no means active to reward the most meritorious services. He died in January 1595-6, his will dated the 5th of that month being proved on the 19th.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gregory Lovell, esq., of Merton abbey in Surrey, cofferer to queen Elizabeth, he had William; Thomas, baptised 1573; Harry, baptised 1575 and buried the same year; Gregory, baptised 1578, living 1600; Alice, baptised 1569? and buried the same year; Francis, baptised 1571; Elizabeth, baptised 1574, buried 1579; Mary, baptised 1577, who married Hobart Fountayne, and was living in 1600; and Anne, baptised 1579. His widow on 9 Aug. 1597 remarried Francis Butler, esq. She was buried at Croydon 26 Nov. 1626.

Arms: per pale G. & Az. on a cheveron between 3 herons A. as many cinquefoils S. Crest: a heron A. winged and membered O. Motto: Sans Peur Frapes.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 320; ii. 27, 33. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 167, 399; iv. 91. Murdin's State Papers, 595. Steinman's Croydon, 49, 167.

WILLIAM HOWARD, of Trinity college, B.D. 1595, is we suppose the person of that name who edited

Chronicon ex Chronicis, ab initio mundi usque ad annum Domini 1118 deductum, Auctore Florentio Wigornensi Monacho. Accessit etiam continuatio usque ad annum Christi 1141 per quendam ejusdem cœnobii eruditum. Nunquam antehac in luce editum. Lond. 4to. 1592, and (with Matthew of Westminster) Franckfort, fo. 1601. Dedicated to William lord Burghley.

From the address to the reader dated 1 Aug. 1592, we learn that the MS. of the continuation was lent to the editor by the celebrated antiquary William Lambarde.

Herbert's Ames, 1128.

WILLIAM JACOB, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 26 Nov. 1571, proceeded B.A. 1575-6, and commenced M.A. as a member of Jesus college 1583. He is author of:

Latin Verses before Sadler's translation of Vegetius 1572.

Herbert's Ames, 862.

THOMAS RANDALL, a native of Huntingdonshire, educated in S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1560-1. On 21 March 1560-1 he was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation. He commenced M.A. 1564, and was elected a senior fellow 29 Nov. 1569. In 1577 he was reader of Lynacre's physic lecture at S. John's, and in the same year was created M.D. On 25 June 1584 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. He probably died in 1595.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 345, 360. MS. Lansd. 23. art. 14—16. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 88.

JOHN SADLER, of Corpus Christi college, B.A. 1534-5, M.A. 1540, was appointed one of the fellows of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 1546. On 11 June 1568 he was instituted to the rectory of Sudborough Northamptonshire. In October 1571 he was residing at Oundle, and was in the receipt of a liberal annuity from Francis earl of Bedford, which he had enjoyed for many years previously. He died about 1595.

He is author of

The Foure bookes of Flavius Vegetius Renatus, briefelye contayninge a plaine forme, and perfect knowledge of Martiall policye, feates of Chivalrie, and whatsoever pertayneth to warre. Translated out of lattine into Englishe. Lond. 4to. 1572. Dedicated to Francis earl of Bedford, K.G. This translation was undertaken at the request of sir Edmund Brudenell, knight.

Another John Sadler, elected from Eton to King's college 1538, B.A. 1543, and M.A. 1547, became rector of Dunton Waylett, Essex, 18 April 1556, and died shortly before 18 April 1564.

Rymer xv. 108. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 255. Herbert's Ames, 862.

ROBERT CHURCH, born in or about 1549, was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college 30 June 1565, proceeded B.A. 1567-8, was elected a fellow of Caius college, and in 1571 commenced M.A. In 1572 we find him subscribing against the new statutes of the university. He proceeded B.D. in 1578, and in the same year was appointed one of the preachers of the university. In 1588 he was one of the scrutators of the university, and in 1595 was admitted lady Margaret preacher.

He has verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Whitaker, 1595.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 99. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62, 243, 319.

ROBERT WHITTLE, born in London at the feast of Pentecost 1568, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 1 Sept. 1582, and fellow 1 Sept. 1585. He proceeded B.A. before 12 Aug. 1586, on which day he was corrected for contentious words. He was again corrected 23 Nov. 1587 for irreverence to Mr. More the dean of arts, and 14 Mar. 1588-9 for short strife with the viceprovost. He commenced M.A. 1590, and was 7 July 1593 enjoined to divert to the study of divinity, three years of his regency having been completed. He ultimately removed from King's college to Catharine hall as a fellow-commoner.

He is, we believe, the author of:

Latin verses subscribed R. W. in the university collection, on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Alumni Eton. 193. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 26, 46, 87.

HUGH BELLOT, second son of Thomas Bellot, esq., of Great Moreton in Cheshire, was born in or about 1542. He was matriculated in this university as a pensioner of Christ's college 21 May 1561, took the degree of B.A. in 1563-4, and of M.A. in 1567. In the latter year he migrated to Jesus college, of which he was elected a fellow. In 1570 he was one of the proctors of the university.

He obtained the rectory of Tyd S. Giles Cambridgeshire, in 1571, being at that time chaplain to Cox, bishop of Ely, who on 15 March 1572-3 collated him to the rectory of Doddington-cum-March, in the isle of Ely, then vacant by the death of Christopher Tye, Mus. D., the noted composer. About the same period he vacated his fellowship at Jesus college.

In 1579 he was created D.D.

In 1584 he obtained the rectory of Caerwys in Flintshire, and the vicarage of Gresford in Denbighshire.

On 3 Dec. 1585 he was elected bishop of Bangor, being consecrated at Lambeth 30 Jan. 1585-6. With the bishopric he held the deanery in commendam. He was nominated one of the council of Wales.

He was translated to the see of Chester 25 June 1595, and retained possession of it until his death, which took place at Berse hall, or Plâs Power, in the parish of Wrexham Denbighshire, 13 June 1596. His body was interred in the chancel of Wrexham church, where a monument was erected to his memory with this inscription:

Sub certa spe resurrectionis hic in Domino obdormivit reverendus in Christo pater, Hugo Bellot, sacræ theologiæ doctor, ex antiqua familia Bellotorum de Moreton in com. Cestriæ oriundus: quem ob singularem in Deum pietatem, vitæ integritatem, prudentiam, et doctrinam, regina Elizabetha primum ad episcopatum Bangorensem, in quo decem annos sedit, postea ad episcopatum Cestrensem transtulit, ex quo post paucos menses Christus in cœlestem patriam evocavit, An. Dom. 1596, ætatis suæ 54. Cuthbertus Bellot, fratri optimo et charissimo, mæstissimus posuit.

Bishop Bellot's funeral was also solemnized at Chester cathedral on the 22nd of June.

His brother, Cuthbert Bellot, we propose hereafter to notice.

Bishop Bellot was a persecutor of the catholics. It is said that he would not admit a female into his family.

Arms: O. on a chief G. 3 cinquefoils of the field; quartering A. a bend S.

Aquepontani Concert. Eccles. Cathol. 193 b. Blazon of Episcopacy, 14. Clive's Ludlow, 226. Dyer's Privileges, ii. 35. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 105, 111; iii. 259. Newcome's Lives of the Goodmans, 37. Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 75, 126, 146. Richardson's Godwin. Strype's Whitgift, 245. Willis's S. Asaph, i. 289. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 799; iv. 807. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 127. Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, 22.

RALPH ROKEBY, second son of Thomas Rokeby, esq., and Jane [Constable] his wife, was born at Mortham in Richmondshire about 1527, and educated in this university, but in what house we cannot determine. It does not appear that he graduated. He afterwards studied the common law at Lincoln's inn, and was called to the bar.

By letters patent, dated 1 January 1569-70, he was appointed chief-justice of Connaught, with the annual fee of £100. At a subsequent period he was offered the lord-chancellorship of Ireland, but declined the office.

He represented the town of Huntingdon in the parliament which met 2 April 1571. In the following year he became a bencher of Lincoln's inn. He was for several years one of the council of the

north. About 1576 he was appointed a master of requests.

In 1584 he was constituted master of S. Catharine's hospital near the tower of London. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D. was tried and convicted of high treason; in that for Sussex 7 Feb. 1585-6 for the trial of William Shelley for the like offence; and in that for Middlesex 5 Sept. 1586, under which Anthony Babington and others were convicted of a treasonable conspiracy on behalf of Mary queen of Scots.

On 23 Dec. 1586 he and others were empowered to examine certain prisoners in the tower, and to put them to the torture of the rack. On 17 Feb. 1587-8 he contributed £30 for defending the kingdom against the spanish invasion. We find his name in the special commission for Middlesex 14 March 1588-9, under which Philip earl of Arundel was indicted for high treason; in that for the same county 22 March 1591-2, under which sir John Perrott, late lord-deputy of Ireland, was convicted of treasonable correspondence with the king of Spain; in that for the same county 21 Feb. 1593-4, under which Patrick Cullen was convicted of high treason; and in that for London 25 Feb. 1593-4, under which Rodrigo Lopez, M.D. was convicted of the same offence.

Dying unmarried 14 June 1596, he was interred in S. Andrew's Holborn, where he and his numerous testamentary charities were commemorated by the following inscription:

Radulpho Rokeby, a Morthamia (oppido Richmondiensis agri) oriundo, Lincolniensis Hospitii socio primario; Xenodochii divæ Catherinæ prope arcem Londinensem, Magistro, Augustissimæque Anglorum Reginæ Elizabethæ a libellis supplicibus non minus domi ac foris quam pace belloque de Principe ac Patria bene merito: Cœlibi septuagenario, fatisque demum decimo quarto Junii Anno post natum Messiam Millessimo quingentesimo nonagesimo sexto, feliciter functo Heredes, in testamento scripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gratia posuerunt.

He gave by his testament to Christ's hospitall in London an hundreth poundes.

To the colledge of the poore of Queene Elizabeth in East Greenewiche an hundreth pounds.

To the poore schollers in Cambridge an hundreth pounds.

To the poore schollers in Oxford an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the two Compters in London two hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the Fleete an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in Ludgate an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in Newgate an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the King's Benche an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the Marshalsey an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the Whyte Lyon twenty pounds.

To the poore of St. Katherine's twenty pounds, and to every brother and sister forty shillings.

Arms: A. a cheveron S. between 3 rooks proper. Crest: a rook proper.

Baga de Secretis. Bridgman's Knole, 58. Ducarel's S. Catherine's Hosp. 85. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 260—262. Egerton Papers, 110, 308. Herbert's Ames, 1143. Jardine on Torture, 91. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 658. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 190. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 290. Richmondshire Wills, 200. Retrospective Rev. N. S. ii. 487. Strype's Annals, iii. 254, 421. Strype's Stow, lib. 3. p. 248. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 422. Whitaker's Richmondsh. i. 177, 178, 182. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 81.

RICHARD FLETCHER, son of Richard Fletcher, minister of Cranbrook in Kent, and brother of Giles Fletcher, LL.D., ambassador to Russia, whom we shall hereafter have occasion to notice, was born in Kent, and matriculated in this university as a pensioner of Trinity college 16 Nov. 1562. He proceeded B.A. in 1565-6, and commenced M.A. in 1569. In the last-mentioned year he migrated to Corpus Christi college, being nominated a fellow on the new foundation by archbishop Parker.

In 1572 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, and on 30 Sept. in that year was instituted to the prebend of Isledon in the church of S. Paul, on the presentation of Matthew Parker, son of the archbishop, who probably had this turn made over to him by bishop Grindal, in order to effect the primate's scheme of annexing prebends to the fellowships at Corpus Christi college. He resigned this prebend in October 1589.

He vacated his fellowship in 1573, and upon the recommendation of archbishop Parker became chaplain to the queen. In 1574 we find him officiating as minister of Rye in Sussex, where he was still resident in December 1579. In 1576 he took the degree of B.D., and in 1581 was created D.D.

On 15 Nov. 1583 he was made dean of Peterborough, and on 23 Jan. 1585-6 was installed prebendary of Sutton Longa, in the church of Lincoln. In 1586 he was presented by sir Thomas Cecil to the

rectory of Barnack in Northamptonshire. He was likewise rector of Alderkirke in Lincolnshire, but we cannot ascertain the date of his institution to that benefice.

He was appointed to attend at the execution of Mary queen of Scots, at Fotheringay, on 8 Feb. 1586-7. His conduct towards the unhappy queen has been justly censured as unfeeling and cruel. Instead of praying with her, and preparing her for death, he endeavoured to obtain her conversion to protestantism. In his address these passages occur: "Repent you truly of your former sins and wickedness. Justify the justice now to be executed, and justify her Majesty's faithfulness towards you at all times. Have a lively faith in Christ our Saviour and Lord: and so shall you be rightly prepared unto death. The special means to attain to forgiveness of sin, is neither in man, but by Faith only in Jesus Christ crucified. O Madam, trust not the devices which God's word doth not warrant, which is the true touchstone, and the clear lanthorn to guide our feet into the way of peace, Jesus Christ yesterday, and to-day, and the same for ever. On him all the Saints call in the day of trouble; and have been heard and delivered, in him have they all trusted, and were never confounded. All other cisterns are broken, and cannot hold the water of everlasting life. Therefore, Madam, that you may so glorify the Lord in your last passage, that you may be glorified of him for ever, I most humbly beseech your Grace in the tender mercy of God, to join with us present, in prayer to the throne of Grace; that we may rejoice, and you be converted; and God may turn his loving countenance toward you, and grant you his peace."

On 13 Nov. 1589 he was elected bishop of Bristol, being consecrated on 14 Dec. following. It is said that this see was bestowed upon him on condition that he would lease out the revenues to courtiers. He fulfilled the condition in a manner so extravagant, that after his translation the bishopric remained void for ten years.

He was constituted the queen's almoner 5 Feb. 1590-1. On 24 Jan. 1592-3 he was elected bishop of Worcester, being confirmed on 10 Feb. following.

On 30 Dec. 1594 he was elected bishop of London, and was confirmed on 10 Jan. 1594-5. A few days afterwards he married his second wife, lady Baker of Kent, a very handsome woman, and sister of sir George Gifford, one of the gentlemen-pensioners. Queen Elizabeth thought this marriage so very indecent, that she either reprimanded him with her own mouth, or sent him a message not to appear in her presence any more, nor to come to court. Her displeasure even led her to command archbishop Whitgift to suspend the bishop from the exercise of his episcopal function, which on 23 Feb. 1594-5 was accordingly done. Not until the following July could the bishop, supported by lord Burghley, procure the removal of his suspension, and then a year elapsed before the queen would admit him to her presence.

His death, which was terribly sudden, occurred at his house in London on 15 June 1596, whilst he was sitting in his chair taking tobacco. Camden assigns the immoderate use of tobacco as the cause of his death, but others refer it to discontent, occasioned by the queen's displeasure at his marriage. He was buried in his cathedral without any monument. He appears to have died in a state of insolvency. His debts due to the queen and other creditors were about £1400, and his whole estate consisted but of one house, subject to his widow's dower, plate valued at £400, and other property at £500.

Sir John Harington says, "He was a well spoken man, and one that the Queen gave good countenance to, and discovered her favour to him, even in her reprehensions, as Horace saith of Mecænas. Rerum tutela mearum, cum sis, et prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem; for she found fault with him once for cutting his beard too short, whereas good Lady (if she had known that) she would have found fault with him for cutting his Bishoprick so short. He could preach well and could speak boldly, and yet keep decorum. He knew what would please the Queen, and would adventure on that though that offended others."

His first wife, named Elizabeth, was buried at Chelsea in December 1592. His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Gifford, esq. of Weston-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, and widow of sir Richard Baker of Sisingherst in Kent, who died 27 May 1594. After bishop Fletcher's death she remarried sir Stephen Thornhurst, knight, and dying in May 1609

was buried in Canterbury cathedral. Her reputation was but indifferent, and this no doubt heightened the queen's indignation at his marrying her. When he made his will he had nine children alive, but at the period of his decease they were but eight in number, and "divers of them very young." We can only enumerate the following: Nathanael, born at Rye, 1575: Theophilus, born at Rye 1577; Elizabeth, born at Rye 1578; John, the celebrated dramatic poet, born at Rye in Dec. 1579; and Maria, born in London 1592.

By his will dated 26 Oct. 1593, and proved 22 June 1596, he bequeaths sums of money to the poor of Watford in Hertfordshire, Cranbrook, Rye, Chelsea, and Peterborough; and to Bene't college in Cambridge his "peece of plate of one estriges egg." His personal property he directs to be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the education of his children. He bequeaths his books to his sons Nathanael and John. To his brother Dr. Fletcher he leaves the sum of £20, and all his apparel, save his parliament robes; to his sister Pownoll, £20; and to Dr. James of Bristol, his standing cup of crystal, "which Dr. James," to use the words of the will, "and my brother Doctor Fletcher I doe make and ordeyne my executours of this my last will and testamente, earnestlie and with all instaunce desyringe them to see the same executed and all thinges therein donn and performed to the good of my children and their Chrystian and godlie educacion, that, as by Goddes holie ordynaunce I haue bene their life father of their liefe, so God in mercye woulde vouchsaufe to bee the fynisher of their ioye in Heaven, wheare I trust to receaue them. And I doe hartelie praie my good and lovinge freindes Mr. Doctor Bancrofte and Mr. Doctor Cosen to be assistauntes to my executours and ouerseers thereof for the better performinge of all thinges therein; and I doe give eche one of them a ringe of golde, thone with a deathes heade, and the other which Sir Fraunces Drake gaue me. And I doe geue to Mr. Warde a ringe of goulde that was my Fathers, with a heade graven in yt."

He is author of:

1. Exhortation to Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay, 8 Feb. 1586-7. In Strype's Annals, iii. 385.

2. Prayer at the execution of Mary queen of Scots, 8 Feb. 1586-7. In Gunton's Peterborough, 75.

3. The manner of the solemnity of the Scotishe Queens funeralle being the first of August 1587, when she was buried in the cathedrall churche of Peteroboroughe. MS. Ashmol. 836. art. 66. This contains a short account of the funeral sermon.

4. Inscription commemorating the religious death of Mary Queen of Scots. MS. Ashmol. 1408. fo. 299.

5. Orders which the Right Reverend Father Richard Lord Bishop of London desires to be assented unto and carefully observed by every Ecclesiastical Officer exercising Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical under him within the Diocess of London. Dat. March the 8th 1595. In Collier's Eccl. Hist. fo. ed. Records, p. 100.

6. Letters. A few have been printed.

Arms: (according to the shield in Ludlow castle) A. a fess betw. 3 stags trippant G. These arms are likewise assigned to him: S. a cross patonce pierced betw. 4 escallops A.

MS. Addit. 5750. ff. 44, 45; 5832. f. 204. Ayscough's Cat. MSS. i. 156, 159. Baker's Chronicle. Beaumont & Fletcher's Works, ed. Dyce, i. p. vii, lxxxviii. Biog. Brit. 1981. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. Blazon of Episcopacy, 82. Bridges' Northamptonsh. ii. 494, 495, 562. Chambers's Worcestersh. Biog. 79. Clive's Ludlow, 225. MS. Cott. Calig. D. i. 201. Faulkner's Chelsea, ii. 127, 195. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837, iii. 152. Fuller's Worthies, (Kent.) Gunton's Peterborough, 75, with Mr. Baker's MS. note. Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 25. Hasted's Kent, fol. ed. iii. 55, 237. Lansd. MSS. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 214; ii. 215, 302, 402, 539; iii. 66. Lingard's Hist. of Engl. ed. 1851; viii. 247, 248. Marsden's Early Puritans, 218. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 323. Newcourt's Repert. i. 27, 107, 168, 896; ii. 614. Peck's Des. Cur. ed. 1779, p. 171, 172. MS. Richardson, 17. Richardson's Godwin. Strype's Annals, i. 524; iii. 232, 385; iv. 53, 205, 252, 268. Strype's Aylmer, 113. Strype's Memorials, ii. (257). Strype's Whitgift, 171, 322, 382, 399, 418, 424, 426, 428, 429, 430, 461, 487, 494, 496, App. 183. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 648, 779; ii. 244, 498, 511. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 190.

GILES ASCHAM, eldest son of the famous Roger Ascham, and Margaret [Howe] his wife, was in 1573 admitted on the foundation of Westminster school, over which Edward Grant, his father's friend, then presided. In 1578 he was elected to Trinity college, proceeding B.A. 1582-3, and being admitted to a fellowship under a mandate from the queen on 2 Oct. 1583. In 1586 he commenced M.A. He was presented by the college to the vicarage of Trumpington in 1590-1, but

resigned the same about a year afterwards. In 1593 he proceeded B.D. In or about 1595 he obtained the rectory of Duxford S. Peter Cambridgeshire, but it is supposed that he died the following year, his will being dated 15 June 1596. It would appear that he was in necessitous circumstances after, as well as before he obtained his fellowship.

He is author of:

Six or more latin letters to lord Burghley.

Alumni Westm. 55. Baker's Hist. S. John's 440. Cambridgeshire Churches, 42. MS. Lansd. 34. art. 29; 39. art. 35, 48; 46. art. 10; 54. art. 70; 71. art. 85; 107. art. 4.

JAMES ELLIS, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college 12 Nov. 1554, proceeded B.A. 1557-8, commenced M.A. 1561, and was created LL.D. 1568. He was admitted an advocate 21 Jan. 1572, became chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, and was a canon of that church. He died about June 1596.

Coote's Civilians, 40. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 547. Strype's Memorials, iii; App. 171.

BENEDICT THOROWGOOD, who was probably a native of Sawbridgeworth in Hertfordshire, was educated in Trinity hall, proceeded LL.B. 1583, and was 18 August 1585 admitted a fellow on bishop Nykke's foundation. He was surrogate to Richard Swale, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of Ely, and died about June 1596.

By his will, dated 13 April 1596, and proved in the prerogative court 17 June and in that of the vicechancellor of the university 7 July in the same year, he gave small legacies to the poor of Sawbridgeworth, S. Edward's Cambridge, and the parish where he should be buried 30*s.*; to Trinity hall for a dinner or supper in the common hall on the day of his burial, or immediately after, and 10*s.* to the preacher at his funeral. He directed four of the fellows to be bearers, each of whom was to have 6*s.* 8*d.* He also gave to Trinity hall £46. 13*s.* 4*d.* upon condition and to the intent that a public fire of two bushels of charcoal should be kept and maintained in the common hall at dinnertime upon every working day in the months of November, December, and January yearly, and that two portal doors should be built meet for the screen of the hall. He also gave to Dr. Preston the master £3. for a piece of plate or a ring for a remembrance.

On the screen of the old hall of Trinity hall was this inscription:

Benedict Thorowgood, LL.B., hujus Collegii nuper socius posuit An. Salut. cIɔIɔxcix.

Mr. Thorowgood's brother-in-law, Cyprian Warner, was his executor and residuary legatee. He had lands in Gaynes Colne, in Essex and Sawbridgeworth, which he devised to relatives.

MS. Baker, iii. 336; iv. 141. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 205. Grey on the fourth vol. of Neal's Puritans, App. pp. 64—68.

EDWARD COOPER, born at Lowestoft in Suffolk in 1528, was educated at Eton, and elected from thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 16 Aug. 1546, and fellow 17 Aug. 1549. He proceeded B.A. 1550, and vacated his fellowship in Sept. 1554. He was installed into the prebend called Penitentiarii, in the church of Hereford, 1558, and collated to the archdeaconry of Hereford 5 April 1567; the latter preferment he resigned in 1578. He was installed treasurer of the church of Hereford 22 July 1583, and prebendary of Gorwall in the same church 30 Dec. 1585. He was master of the hospital at Ledbury Herefordshire, and is supposed to have been also rector of Stoke Edith in the same county, as, by his will dated six days before his death, he gave 40*s.* to that parish. He died 16 July 1596, and was buried in Ledbury church, where is a monument with the following epitaph:

Edward Cooper, grave, learned, and wise,
Archdeacon of Hereff. & Canon erst here lies
Of Ledbury Hospital, Master in his Life,
The poor did protect, their lands did rid from Strife.
He decessyd the 16 Day of July, Ann. Dom. 1596.
The Time shall come that you shall be as I am now.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collections on the death of Bucer, 1550, and of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551.

Alumni Eton. 162. MS. Cole, xiv. 57. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 124; 137. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 549, 835.

GEORGE COLDWELL of Northamptonshire, had in 1542 a grace to be M.B. conditionally on his being examined and approved of by the doctors in that faculty. The grace states that he had

studied physic nine years, and practised in London and elsewhere. On 29 Jan. 1557-8 the college of physicians gave him a licence to practice. The entry in the Annals is in these terms: "1557 Januarii xxix, Georgius Coldwell, Northamptoniensis, examinatus et approbatus est prius in Universitate Cantabrigiensi gratia seu dispensatione admissus ad proximo, nullo gradu insignitus probus tamen atque doctus." It seems that he subsequently settled at Northampton, and was residing there in 1596.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 240. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll. of Coll. of Physic, i. 54.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS, the only son and heir of Robert Knollys, esq. of Rotherfield Greys in Oxfordshire, gentleman of the privy-chamber to king Henry the eighth, by his wife Lettice, daughter of sir Thomas Penyston, was, as is supposed, educated at Magdalen college Oxford. If we rightly understand a statement in one of his letters, he sat in the parliament 25 Hen. VIII. He occurs as one of the band of gentlemen-pensioners in 1541. Henry VIII. conferred on him in fee the lordship of Rotherfield Greys, of which his father had had a lease.

He was one of the six challengers in the justs held at Westminster 21 Feb. 1546-7, being the day after the coronation of Edward VI. On 5 March following he wrote to sir William Paget declaring his long services which had impoverished his estate, and setting forth the amount of his debts. In 1547 he accompanied the duke of Somerset on his expedition into Scotland, and was knighted by that nobleman in the camp beside Roxburgh, on the 28th of September. His name occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Oxford, issued 16 Dec. 1548. He was present at the private conferences respecting the sacrament held 25 Nov. and 5 Dec. 1551, at the houses of sir William Cecil and sir Richard Morysin. We find him taking part in tilts at court 3 and 17 January 1551-2. In May following he was constituted one of the commissioners for the seizure of church goods in the county of Oxford. About the same period he obtained from the crown a grant of the manor of Caversham in Oxfordshire, with other lands in that county and in Berkshire. On the 29th Nov. 1552 he was dispatched to Ireland with articles for the lord-deputy, to which he was required to give answers. His lordship was also requested to send in writing his full opinion of the whole state of that realm, and of such wants and other things as required supply or consideration.

Being a warm and decided protestant, he left England soon after the accession of Mary. He was added to the church at Frankfort 21 Dec. 1557, and we also find mention of his residence at Strasburgh. It would appear that he returned to England before the death of queen Mary, as on 5 Nov. 1558 there was a warrant issued to him for lead supplied out of the stores of Wallingford castle for the repair of the castle at Windsor.

Queen Elizabeth (whose cousin he had married) constituted him one of her privy council soon after her accession, and conferred upon him the office of vicechamberlain of the household. In the parliament which met 3 Jan. 1558-9 he represented Arundel. His name occurs in two commissions issued in 1559 for administering the oath of supremacy. On the 8th of April 1560 he had an interview with De Glasion the ambassador of Spain, and advised the secretary of state what answer should be returned to him. In Sept. 1560 he and his wife and Robert his son obtained from the queen a grant for their lives of the manors of Taunton and Taunton dean, parcel of the possessions of the see of Winchester. We find him present at a meeting of the privy council, held by the queen's command at Greenwich 1 May 1561, touching a request of the spanish ambassador that the pope's nuncio might enter the realm with letters from the pope and other princes to the queen. At the new year 1561-2 he presented her majesty with £10. in demi-sovereigns, in a purse of blue silk and gold; and lady Knollys gave a fine carpet of needlework, the everend fringed and buttoned with gold and silk. In return the queen gave them nearly 80 oz. of silver-gilt plate. In July and August 1562 we find him at Portsmouth, actively engaged in shipping men, ammunition, and provisions for Newhaven. To the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3 he was returned for Oxfordshire, and he continued to represent that county till his death.

In August 1563 he was dispatched to

Portsmouth to pay off the army which had returned from Newhaven, being expressly charged by the queen to convey to the earl of Warwick and all the captains of Newhaven how gratefully her majesty did accept their valiant and faithful service.

He accompanied the queen to Cambridge in August 1564, and on the 10th of that month was created M.A. He was one of the mourners at the celebration of funeral rites for the emperor Ferdinand in S. Paul's cathedral 3 Oct. in the same year. On 13 Feb. 1564-5 he and others were constituted commissioners for the examination of persons accused of murder, burglaries, and other felonious offences. In 1565 he was captain of the guard, lord-lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and high-steward of the city of Oxford. In 1566 he became treasurer of the queen's chamber. In the same year he was again dispatched to Ireland to confer with the lord-deputy as to the suppression of O'Neal's rebellion. His instructions bear date 18 April, and he arrived at Dublin on the 7th of May. His name is in the commission of oyer and terminer for the verge of the queen's house issued 12 June following. During the queen's visit to Oxford in September the same year he was created M.A. in that university.

He was one of a committee of the commons appointed in September 1566 to confer with the lords respecting the course to be taken in consequence of the death of Thomas Williams, esq. the speaker. On the 19th of October he and sir William Cecil informed the house of commons that the queen was moved to marriage, and that she was minded for the wealth of her commons to prosecute the same, and thereupon he and others of the privy-council were deputed to confer with the lords touching the succession to the crown and her majesty's marriage.

In May 1568 he and lord Scrope were sent to Carlisle to receive Mary queen of Scots, and they had the custody of that unfortunate lady during her subsequent confinement at Bolton castle. This task was particularly distasteful to him. He had in vain solicited the queen that his wife might be allowed to come to him at Bolton. Whilst he was at that place she died. There is a letter from him to sir William Cecil, written from Bolton 19 January 1568-9, probably before he was aware of his bereavement. Referring to the intended removal of the queen of Scots to Tutbury, he says, that if he were not discharged when he arrived there, he would, as sure as God was in heaven, repair to the court and suffer any punishment that might be laid upon him, rather than continue in any such employment. We may here mention that it is recorded that whilst he was at Bolton he captured "Dr. Marshall a papist." On 8 Oct. 1569 he was directed by the queen to convey Thomas duke of Norfolk to the Tower. In or about 1570 he was in a commission to survey ordnance and ammunition within the office of ordnance and armoury, and to make regulations for the government of the same. In that and the two following years he was actively engaged in the examination of various persons charged with offences against the state. Amongst them was John Lesley the celebrated bishop of Ross. In April 1571 he took an active part in the debate in the house of commons on the bills touching religion. In August the same year he was constituted treasurer of the royal household. In May 1572 he was at the head of a committee of the commons appointed to confer with the lords touching the great matter of the queen of Scots. He was also on a committee to which a bill for rites and ceremonies was referred. In July following he gave up the office of captain of the guard. His name is in a commission, issued 29 April 1573, for determining disputes between the merchants and Portugal. In May 1574 he, bishop Grindal, sir Walter Mildmay, and sir Thomas Smith wrote to Parkhurst bishop of Norwich in favour of the exercises called prophesyings. On 9 Feb. 1576 the house of commons, on his motion, committed Peter Wentworth, esq. to the Tower for a speech which he had made in the house. At the new year 1577-8 he presented the queen with £10. in gold, and received in return gilt plate. Similar presents were given and received by him on subsequent occasions.

His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Warwickshire and Middlesex 7 Dec. 1583, under which John Somervylle and others were convicted of high treason. On the 8th of June 1584 he addressed a letter to the primate, beseeching him, as he had

done before, to open the mouths of all zealous preachers that were sound in doctrine, although they refused to subscribe. In December 1584 articles were submitted to the house of commons with a view to the concurrence of the lords. They reflected upon the prelates, and sought favour for the suppressed and deprived ministers. Sir Francis Knollys spoke a few words against them. They were however approved and sent to the lords by a committee of which he was a member, and he subsequently reported the lords' answer thereto. His name is in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, issued 25 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D. was convicted of high treason. On 20 March 1584-5 he introduced a bill for reformation of disorderly ministers in the church. It passed the commons, but went no farther, the queen commanding parliament not to deal in causes of the church. In 1585 he offered the queen at Nonsuch to contribute £100 a-year for seven years towards the expenses of the war for defence of the Low-countries, if the war should so long continue. He was one of the privy-council who on 23 June in that year assembled in the star-chamber to declare the treasons of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. On 6 July 1586 he wrote a letter wherein he renewed his offer of contribution towards the expenses of the war in the Low-countries, urged that recusants should be banished from court, and that no one whose wife was a recusant should be allowed to serve the queen; and declared that he thought it necessary for her majesty's safety that the absolute authority of the bishops should be so far restrained as that they should not condemn known zealous preachers against the pope's supremacy for refusing to subscribe to unlawful articles, nor without the assembly of a synodal council of preachers. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, issued 5 Sept. 1586, under which Anthony Babington, John Ballard, and others were convicted of a treasonable conspiracy to deliver the queen of Scots. Sir Francis Knollys had some conversation with Babington and Ballard whilst they were confined in the Tower. Ballard told him that he wanted no better books to prove his doctrine of popery by, than archbishop Whitgift's writings against Cartwright and his injunctions set forth in her majesty's name; and he and Babington acknowledged that if any amongst the protestants were worthy to be accounted virtuous, it was those who were called puritans, because they would not be corrupted by double or treble benefices, lived somewhat virtuously according to their profession, and were offended with popish ceremonies.

Sir Francis Knollys was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on the queen of Scots at Fotheringay in October the same year. He strongly urged the house of commons to adhere to their request for the execution of the unhappy lady, and on one occasion proposed that earnest and devout prayer, in a set form, should be made to God, both in and out of the house, to incline the heart of Elizabeth to the petitions of parliament in that matter. About 1588 he sent articles to archbishop Whitgift, charging him with endangering the queen's safety by his popish tyranny. The primate replied, terming sir Francis's articles a fond and scandalous syllogism. When preparations were made for repelling the spanish invasion, 2000 men, 26 lances, 159 light horse, and 500 petronels of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire were placed under the command of sir Francis Knollys. In February 1588-9 he supported a bill against non-residence and pluralities. That bill being abandoned, he on 5 March offered another of the same import to the house. It passed the commons, but was dropped in the lords. He also drew up answers to certain arguments of archbishop Whitgift against the measure.

He was at the head of the special commission for Middlesex, 14 April 1589, under which Philip earl of Arundel was indicted for high treason. There is a remarkable letter from him to lord Burghley, dated Ewelme lodge 4 Aug. 1589, against the superiority of the bishops. He had previously had some correspondence with his lordship on the subject, occasioned by his dislike of certain visitation articles of archbishop Whitgift. On 31 March 1590 he wrote to lord Burghley complaining that the superiority claimed jure divino by the bishops was inconsistent with her majesty's supremacy, and he drew up notes or arguments in

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support of his sentiments, and urged that the primate should be called upon to retract the claim of superiority from God's own ordinance set forth in his printed book against Cartwright. The queen was much displeased with his intermeddling in this matter, but he nevertheless did not desist, and on 14 August the same year wrote again to lord Burghley, urging him to induce her majesty to order that the universities should discuss the question. There is a letter from him to lord Burghley, dated 14 May 1591, soliciting his lordship to procure the queen's leave for him to speak freely against the bishop's power, or to reduce him to the state of a private man. In 1593 he was installed K.G. We find him in February 1592-3 supporting a bill against the bishops' courts introduced by Mr. Morice.

He died in or shortly before July 1596, and was buried on the 18th of August in that year at Rotherfield Greys. In a building which projects from the northern side of the church at that place, is a monument of elaborate workmanship erected by his son William earl of Banbury. Under a canopy supported by pillars of black marble lie the effigies of sir Francis Knollys and his lady, by whose side is the figure of a child who died in infancy. Seven sons and six daughters, with his daughter-in-law the countess of Banbury, are also represented on two of the sides. It does not appear that there ever was any inscription.

He married Catharine daughter of William Carey, esquire of the body to Henry the eighth, by the lady Mary Boleyn. Lady Knollys, who was chief lady of the queen's bedchamber, died at Hampton-court 15 Jan. 1568-9, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where there is a monument to her memory.

His children were sir Henry, who died before him; William, ultimately earl of Banbury, who died 1632; sir Robert, K.B.; Richard; sir Francis; sir Thomas; Lettice, wife successively of Walter Devereux earl of Essex, Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, and sir Christopher Blount; Anne, wife of Thomas lord Delawarr; Cecilia, wife of sir Thomas Leighton; and Catharine, wife successively of Gerald Fitzgerald lord Ophaley and of sir Philip Boteler. As seven sons and six daughters are represented on his monument, the foregoing list of his children cannot be considered as complete.

A sad and solemne funerall of the Right Honorable Sir Francis Knowles, Knight Treasorer of the Queenes Majesties Household, One of Hir Privie Councell, and Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, written by Thomas Churchyard, Esquier. Lond. 4to. 1596. Dedicated to the lord Delaware, son-in-law of the deceased, has been reprinted in Park's Heliconia. It is in english verse, and is regarded as one of the best specimens of Churchyard's poetry.

He is author of:

1. Minute of the spanish ambassadors declaration to him 8 April 1560. In Haynes's State Papers, 280.

2. A General Survey of the Isle of Wight, with all the castles and fortresses in the same and all other Castles and Fortresses near adjoining. MS. formerly in the possession of the earl of Anglesey.

3. Project for security of the protestant religion by checking the ecclesiastical power, 1583. MS. Lansd. 97. art. 16.

4. Arguments against the cross in baptism and the surplice. MS. Lansd. 64. art. 14.

5. Notes for the byll of non-residences and pluralities. In Strype's Whitgift, 193.

6. Paper relating to his conversation with John Ballard and Anthony Babington when in the Tower. Extracts in Strype's Whitgift, 265.

7. Certain Articles desired by the Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household to be charitably answered by the Bishop Canterbury, in respect of clearing Her Majesty's safety.

8. Speaches used in the parleament. ...... 8vo. 1604.

9. Speach in Parliament related by himself to the late worthy Lo. Treasurer Sir William Cecil. ...... 8vo. 1608. With other matters against the prelacy (including Dr. Reynoldes his Letter to Sir Francis Knollys concerning Dr. Bancroft's Sermon at Paules crosse 9 Feb. 1588. In the Parliament time.)

10. A considerable number of Letters. Some have been printed.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4, Az. crusuly a cross moline voided O. 2 & 3 G. on a

cheveron A. 3 roses of the field. Crest: An elephant A.

MS. Addit. Antiquarian Repertory, ii. 394. MS. Ashmol. 836. art. 70. Baga de Secretis. Beesley's Banbury, 243, 266, 267, 615. Bentley and Walford's Bibliotheca Illustris. 1687, p. 83. Birch's Eliz. Bodl. Cat. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 583. Brook's Puritans, ii. 165, 178. Burgon's Gresham, i. 396; ii. 316. Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Baronetage, 292, 293. Burke's Ext. Peerage, 294. Churton's Nowell, 32, 85. Collier's Bridgewater Cat. 61. Collins's Sidney Papers, i. (1) 48, 69, 75. MS. Cott. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 51, 159, 173, 174, 178, 206; ii. 486. Lit. Rem. Edw. VI. ccc, 219, 384, 389. Ellis's Letters (1) ii. 238, 243, 251, 253; (3) iv. 35, 111. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 425. Farr's Eliz. Poet. 553. Fox's Acts and Mon. ed. Cattley, viii. 203, 205, 740. Gent. Mag. xciv. (1) 591, 592. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 405. Grindal's Remains, 32, 405, 408, 412, 417, 423, 427, 429. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 180. MS. Harl. 980. art. 336; 1877. art. 38; 6990. art. 21; 6991. art. 38; 6992. art. 44. Haynes's State Papers, 141, 280, 362, 403, 406, 496—499, 535, 560, 594. Howell's State Trials, i. 1095, 1114, 1127, 1130, 1251. Keepe's Westminster Abbey, 63, 233. MS. Lambeth. 697, G. 57. MS. Lansd. Leon Howard's Letters, 189. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Illustr. i. 381; ii. 527. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 142. Melvill's Autobiogr. 765. Mem. Scacc. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 531. Murdin's State Papers, 55, 81, 109, 113, 115, 117, 118, 143, 144, 274, 300, 608, 754, 761, 765, 767, 801. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. C. MSS. 159. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 113, 114, 123, 124, 180, 205, 215, 216; ii. 73, 86, 256, 269; iii. 9, 19, 420. Nicholas's Hatton, 13, 96, 228, 414, 461. Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Libr. 11. Oclandi Elizabetha. Originalia. Parker Corresp. 73, 75—77, 96, 103, 106, 298, 357, 457. Parl. Hist. iv. Seventh Rep. D. Keep Rec. App. ii. 311. Rymer, xv. 519, 546, 660, 721; xvi. 32. Skelton's Oxfordsh., Binfield Hundred, 3, 4. Smith's Autogr. Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 436, 1211. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Troubles at Frankfort, 133, 174. Waddington's Penry, 241. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 67, 74, 83, 93, 103, 113, 123, 132. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 653; ii. 16. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 54, 177. Wood's Annals, ii. 163. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 194; iii. 279. Wright's Eliz. Zurich Letters, i. 5, 203, 204; ii. 54, 61—63.

HENRY CAREY, only son of William Carey, esquire of the body to Henry VIII. by Mary, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Boleyn earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, was born about 1526. His father died of the sweating sickness in 1528, and his mother, who remarried sir William Stafford, died 19 July 1543. We are not acquainted with any particulars respecting his education.

He was returned for the town of Buckingham to the parliament which met 8 Nov. 1547. In 2 Edw. VI. he obtained from the crown a grant of the manors of Little Brickhill and Burton, with other lands in the county of Buckingham. He was again returned for the town of Buckingham to the parliaments which met 2 April and 12 Nov. 1554, but was one of the thirty-nine members who were subjected to a criminal information for departing from the latter parliament without licence, contrary to the royal inhibition. He was also returned for the same town to the parliament which began 21 Oct. 1555.

Immediately after her accession queen Elizabeth, who was his first cousin, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. On 13 Jan. 1558-9 he was by letters patent advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Hunsdon, and took his place in parliament accordingly on the 25th of the same month. On 20 March following the queen, for the better support and maintenance of his dignity, granted him the honour of Hunsdon, and the manor of Eastwick in Hertfordshire; the hundred of Codsheath, the castle, manor, and borough of Tunbridge, with the park called Northfryth, the manors of Seale, Kemsing, Hadlow, Bidborough, Sevenoaks, and Wye with lands there, and in Westwell, Eastchurch, and Minster in Kent.

Lord Hunsdon was one of the mourners at the obsequies for Henry III. of France at S. Paul's 8 Sept. 1559, and on 5 Nov. the same year he and lord Robert Dudley were challengers at a great just held at the queen's palace. He was also one of the defenders at a just at court 28 April 1560.

At the feast of S. George 1561 he was elected K.G., being installed at Windsor 18 May following. About the same time he was sworn of the privy-council. He was captain of the band of gentlemen-pensioners, but we know not the date of his appointment. At the new year 1561-2 he presented the queen with £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. in double ducats, in a purse of crimson silk. Lady Hunsdon also gave £10. in angels, in a black purse knit. Her majesty in acknowledgment gave them nearly 60 oz. of gilt plate.

On 28 May 1564 he was sent to France to present the ensigns of the order of the garter to Charles IX. On the 5th of August in that year he carried the sword of state before her majesty on her public entrance into Cambridge. During her stay he lodged at Clare hall. The university created him M.A., and the town presented him with a marchpane and a sugar loaf. He was one of the

mourners at the obsequies of the emperor Ferdinand, celebrated at S. Paul's in October following.

In August 1568 he was appointed warden of the east marches towards Scotland, and governor of the town of Berwick. On 23 September he and sir John Forster, warden of the middle marches, met the warden of Scotland and Mr. Ballantine the justice-clerk, at a day of march holden at the Rydingstone.

On the breaking out of the northern rebellion in the winter of 1569 he was directed to take charge of Newcastle and Northumberland as well as Berwick. On 20th of November he was at Doncaster, and on the 23rd at Hull. On the following day he came to York, and remained with the earl of Sussex till the rebellion was crushed. Having received from the queen through the earl of Sussex an order for the discharge of the garrisons on the frontiers and 300 shot left by the lord-admiral, he, on 22 Jan. 1569-70, wrote to the earl of Sussex, remonstrating against the proposed reduction, and expressing his sorrow to see her majesty's purse more accounted of than either her honour or the necessity of her service. This letter, taken in connection with the events which speedily followed, is a proof of his sagacity.

On the 20th of Feb. 1569-70 he totally defeated Leonard Dacre, whose forces numbered above 3000 men, whereof 1000 were horse, whilst lord Hunsdon's force of all sorts did not exceed 1500. Dacre escaped into Scotland, and thence to Flanders. There is extant a letter of lord Hunsdon's, written from Carlisle on the same night to sir William Cecil, containing a graphic and interesting narrative of the engagement. The queen was delighted at this important service, and sent the following letter to lord Hunsdon. "Right trusty and well-beloved cousin, we greet you well: and right glad we are that it hath pleased God to assist you in this your late service, against that cankered, subtle traitor Leonard Dacres; whose force being far greater in number than yours, we perceive you have overthrown, and how he thereupon was the first that fled, having (as it seemeth) a heart readier to shew his unloyal falsehood and malice, than to abide the fight. And though the best we could have desired was to have him taken, yet we thank God that he is in this sort overthrown, and forced to fly our realm, to his like company of rebels, whom no doubt God of his favourable justice will confound with such ends as are meet for them. We will not now by words express how inwardly glad we are that you have such success, whereby both your courage in such an unequal match, your faithfulness towards us, and your wisdom is seen to the world; this your act being the very first that ever was executed by fight in field, in our time, against any rebel; but we mean also indeed, by just reward, to let the world see how much we esteem and can consider such a service as this is; and so we would have yourself also thank God heartily, as we doubt not but you do, from whom all victories do proceed, and comfort yourself with the assurance of our most favourable acceptation. We have also herewith sent our letter of thanks to Sir John Foster, and would have you namely thank our good faithful soldiers of Berwick, in whose worthy service we do repose no small trust. 26th of February 1569." This was in the handwriting of a secretary, but the queen added the following postscript in her own hand: "I doubt much, my Harry, whether that the victory given me more joyed me, or that you were by God appointed the instrument of my glory. And I assure you, for my country's good, the first might suffice; but for my heart's contentation, the second more pleaseth me. It likes me not a little, that with a good testimony of your faith, there is seen a stout courage of your mind, that more trusteth to the goodness of your quarrel, than to the weakness of your number. Well, I can say no more; beatus est ille servus quem, cum Dominus venerit, inveniet facientem sua mandata. And that you may not think that you have done nothing for your profit (though you have done much for your honour) I intend to make this journey somewhat to increase your livelihood, that you may not say to yourself, Perditur quod factum est ingrato. Your loving kinswoman, Elizabeth Regina."

Lord Hunsdon was in the commission for the counties of York, Durham, and Carlisle, under which those engaged in the northern rebellion were tried in and shortly after March 1569-70. He

also accompanied the earl of Sussex in his two expeditions into Scotland 17 and 26 April 1570.

In September 1571 he entertained the queen at Hunsdon house. In Michaelmas term the same year he claimed, and was allowed, extensive privileges as lord of the manor of Sevenoaks, and of the hundred of Codsheath. About the same time the queen granted him lands in the counties of York and Derby. By instructions dated 20 October 1571, and amended on the 22nd of the same month, he was directed to obtain the reduction of the castle and town of Edinburgh to the obedience of the king of Scots; to procure conditions for the lairds of Grange and Lethington at the hands of the regent if they delivered up the castle; to deal with those lairds; and to prepare aid of forces for the regent to recover the castle. He was not authorized to go to Scotland, which Grange and Lethington desired. On the 22nd of November the earl of Morton and Robert Pitcairn, commendator of the abbey of Dumfermline, came to lord Hunsdon at Berwick with the view of quieting the troubles in Scotland.

We find him writing to lord Burghley from Berwick in May 1572 that common report had given him every office which had for a long time fallen, out his pap was made with the yoke of an owl's egg, and therefore his only desire was that having served there four years he might be revoked. On 7 June Thomas Percy the fugitive earl of Northumberland was given up to him by the scots, to whom he, on the queen's behalf, paid the stipulated price of £2000. He examined the earl several times on interrogatories. At length on the 11th of July he received an order to take him to execution at York. He indignantly refused to obey, saying that he was hardly dealt withal to carry a nobleman to execution at a place out of his jurisdiction, but he agreed to take him to Alnwick. A few days afterwards, writing to lord Burghley, he pretty plainly suggested that the queen ought to have pardoned the earl, who was at length delivered by him to sir John Forster, who conveyed him to York, where on the 22nd of August he was executed as an attainted traitor.

On 31 July 1574 lord Hunsdon was appointed keeper of Somerset place. Of his rigour against the marauders on the border, we have a curious notice. One captain Cockburn informs lord Burghley 4 November 1574 that lord Hunsdon was hanging all the scotch thieves, and took as great pleasure in it as other men did in hawking and hunting.

At the new year 1575-6 he presented the queen with a jewel of mother-of-pearl garnished with gold, set with two sparks of diamonds and six small sparks of rubies. On 20 Sept. 1576 he was made free of the town of Cambridge, and elected an alderman. His present to the queen at the new year 1577-8 consisted of a jewel of gold, being a swan of mother-of-pearl on the one side, the other enamelled white. One of the wings was garnished with small diamonds, and the other with a small diamond towards the tail. He also gave another piece of mother-of-pearl, being a little pot garnished with small diamonds and rubies. His lady presented £10. in gold. The queen gave them in return above 56 oz. of gilt plate.

We find him present at consultations held 6, 8, and 25 Oct. 1579, respecting the queen's marriage with the duc d' Anjou. He was favourable to the match.

On 24 May 1580 he, the bishop of Durham and others were sent as commissioners to the borders for redress of grievances. At the latter end of the same year he was appointed lieutenant and captain-general of the forces sent to the borders. He arrived at Newcastle 24 Jan. 1580-1. There is a letter from him to sir Francis Walsingham from Berwick, 28 June 1581, declaring his resolution no more to interfere with his advice in regard to scotch affairs, the same having all along been neglected. He requested leave to repair to her majesty, and to look after his own affairs.

In February 1581-2 he, with 150 followers, amongst whom were his sons George, John, and Robert, accompanied the duc d'Anjou to Antwerp. At the new year 1582-3 he and his lady presented the queen with a small warming-pan of gold garnished with small diamonds and rubies, and two ragged pearls pendant. About June 1583 he was appointed lord-chamberlain of the household. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Warwickshire and Middlesex 7 Dec. 1583, under which John Somervyle and others were convicted of high treason.

Some delay on his part in proceeding to the north caused a furious outbreak of temper on the part of the queen, as appears by the following letter to him from his son Robert Carey: "May it Please your Lordship t' understande, that yesterday yn the afternoone, I stood by her Majestie, as she was at cards yn the presenschamber. She cawlde me too her, and asket me, when you ment too go too Barwyke? I towlde hyr, that you determynde to begyn your journey presently after Whytsontyd. She grew yn too a grate rage, begynnynge with Gods Wonds, that she wolde set you by the feete, and sende another yn your place, if you dalyed with her thus; for she wolde nott be thus dalyed with all. I towlde her, that with as much possyble speed as myght be, you wolde departe; and that your lyyng att London thys fortnyght was too no other ende but to make provysion for your jorney. She anseryd me, that you have byn goynge from Chrystmas too Ester, and from Ester to Whytsonday; but if you differde the tyme any longer, she wolde appoynt some uther yn your place; and thys message she commandyd me to sende you." Immediately on receipt of this letter lord Hunsdon wrote as follows to lord Burghley: "Thys day at dyner I recevyd a letter from my sunn Robartt Carey, of such speechys as hyr Majestie eusyd unto hym upon Sunday towchynge me; which, for brevity sake, I sende your L. the copy of; wheryn I thynk myself so hardly delte with all by her Majestie, as I cannot beyre it, nor obay itt yn suche sort, as she commands it. My L. I have never refusyd to serve hyr; howsoever she commandyd me, so longe as I was able; and beynge now, by reason of the maryagys of my two dawters, and besydes theyr maryage-mony, was att as grete chargys with the tyme of theyr maryagys, as theyr maryage-mony came unto; beynge now commanded too repayre to Barwyke, I desyerde only att hyr Majestie's hands the lone of £1000 too be payde upon my entertaynment of Barwyke and the wardenery, wherof too be repayde the one halfe at Mychalmas next, and the uther halfe at our Lady day, whyche to be borrowyde of a marchant, the interest comes nott too £100 and trewly I wolde nott have made so symple a seute unto hyr, but upon thes occasyons aforesayde, I hade layde all my platte to gage, without which, I cowlde nott, with any credytt, go thyther; and hopynge, that she wolde consyder so farr of my nede, I have stayde herapon, the rather knowynge the matters both of Scotland and the Bordars too be yn suche state, as ther was no suche necessitye of my said hasty goynge to Barwike. But syns I fynde her Majestie so small care of my necessyte, and so redy to threten me, not only with the placynge of summe uther yn my place, butt also to impryson me; syns my suytt ys no better consydered of by hyr, and that her Majestie ys so reddy apon so small cause too deale thus (nott hardly) but extremely with me, as I had the offyce of Barwyke of her Majestie specyally, and only by your L. goode meanes agenste the wylls of uthers, who sought too pull me by ytt, too preferre uthers of thyer frends unto ytt; so am I most hartely too pray your L. that as you were the only brynger of me to that office, wheryn I hope I have performyd my dewty, both for her Majestie's servys, and for the goode of the hole countrey, boothe too her Majestie's honor, the benyfitt of the countrey, the commendacyon of your L. who perferde me unto yet, and too myne owne credytt, yn despight of myn enymys whersoever; so I humbly pray your L., thatt syns I see, that hyr Majestie ys so reddy to place some uther yn ytt, that your L. wyl be a meanes, that I may with her favor departe withall as I dyd with hyr goode favour receive ytt: for an offyce of that charge ys not to be governed by any, that hath no better credytt or countenance of hyr Majestie's than I have; for I am nott ignorent, what quarrels may be pykt too any mane, that hathe such a charge, if the Prynce shall be reddy, nott only too heare every complaynte, whyther ytt be false or trew; and so apon imagynacion too, condemn without cause. Well! my L. Gode send them joy, that shall succede me; and too do her Majestie no worse servys theryn, then I have done; assurynge your L. that I will parte from ytt with a better wyll, (fynding my selfe yn no better grace with hyr Majestie than I do), than ever I was too receive ytt, I am the bowlder too trouble your L. thus muche, because I doo by thys bearer wryght lyttle les to hyr Majestie: and for any impryson-

ment she cane use too me, ytt shall redownde to hyr dyshonor, bycause I neyther have nor wyll deserve ytt, and therfore ytt shall not troble me." This letter is dated at Hunsdon 8 June 1584. We find him in July the same year in a commission to treat with the earl of Arran for effectuating and securing the observation of the league between England and Scotland. He gave the earl a meeting at Berwick on the 14th of August. In the same year sir Francis Walsingham ordered him to give possession of the island of Lindisfarne to certain exiled scotch noblemen. He refused on the ground of the dangerous proximity to England. Walsingham would have pressed the matter, had not an ambassador from the king of Scots desired that these fugitives might not be allowed to reside near the border.

He held the office of chief-justice of the forests south of Trent, but we know not the date of his appointment.

He was chief in the commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D., was indicted for high treason. He was also present in the star-chamber 23 June 1585, when the lords of the council met to publicly declare the treasons of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland. On this occasion lord Hunsdon made a statement respecting the earl's death, for it was he who found the bullets, and directed the surgeon to cut them out. He was in the commission for the trial of Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay in October 1586.

The kingdoms of England and Scotland continued partially estranged for some few months after the execution of the queen of Scots. In the meantime Elizabeth's difficulties increased. The probability of an invasion by Spain was daily increasing. The english queen knew that her enemies were endeavouring to secure the aid of Scotland. She therefore deemed it important to renew her old intimacy with James. With this view she, in April 1587, dispatched lord Hunsdon on a special mission to that monarch, and he accomplished the object of his embassy. In a letter written by Elizabeth to James 15 May 1588, she renders him millions of thanks for his frank communications to lord Hunsdon respecting the offers of Spain. Lord Hunsdon however, in a letter which he had written to his sovereign from Berwick 24 Oct. 1587, had remarked: "Touching this young King, surely if your Highness look for any amyty or kind dealing at his hands, you will fynde yourself greatly deceived. For if there were any good inclination in hym towards your Highness, which I neither fynd nor believe to be, yet hath he such a bad company about hym, and so maliciously bent against your Highness, as, if there were any good inclynation in hym towards your Highness, they will not suffer hym to remayn in it two days together."

By letters patent dated 31 August 1587 lord Hunsdon was constituted lord-warden-general of the marches of England towards Scotland, warden of the middle marches, and keeper of Tinsdale. Ample powers were conferred on him. He also obtained a grant of a portion of the temporalities of the see of Durham, and his followers predicted that he would be made count palatine. In December following he was engaged in a treaty at Berwick with sir John Carmichael the ambassador of the king of Scots. In March 1587-8 he received instructions to communicate with the scottish monarch in respect of his efforts for the redress of grievances on the frontier and the renewing good intelligence between the realms.

We find him actively engaged in the preparations made to resist the spanish invasion in 1588, and to him was confided the command of 36,000 men, who formed the queen's body-guard on that memorable occasion. At the new year 1588-9 he and his lady presented the queen with costly garments, her majesty giving them gilt plate in return. He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Philip earl of Arundel 14 April 1589. In May that year he had the royal licence to transport 20,000 broad cloths for the space of six years, paying the customs after six months' shipping.

He was elected recorder of the town of Cambridge 25 April 1590, high-steward of Ipswich 11 Sept. following, and high-steward of Doncaster in or about October the same year. He, lord Burghley, and lord Howard of Effingham were in that year appointed commissioners for execution of the office of earl-marshal.

In 1591 he, lord Howard of Effingham, and lord Buckhurst concluded a treaty

with commissioners of the king of France. He was chief in the commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex 22 March 1591-2, under which sir John Perrott was convicted of treasonable correspondence with the king of Spain. His name also occurs in a like commission for the same county 21 Feb. 1593-4, under which Patrick O'Cullen was convicted of the same crime. In April 1596 he was in a commission to take the accounts of sir Thomas Gorges, and other officers of the robes.

His death occurred at Somerset place 23 July 1596. He had been desirous of obtaining the dignity of earl of Wiltshire. During his last illness the queen visited him, and caused a patent creating him earl of Wiltshire, and an earl's robes to be laid on his bed; but he said, "Madam, seeing you counted me not worthy of this honour while I was living, I count myself unworthy of it now I am dying."

On 12 August he was, at the queen's charges, buried in Westminster abbey. Against the east wall of the chapel of S. Erasmus is a large and stately monument composed of marble, porphyry, lydian, touch, serpentine, agate, and other rare stones of divers colours, curiously wrought, adorned with columns, pyramids, heraldic devices, and military trophies. The inscription is as follows:

Sepulturæ Familiæ de Hunsdon Consecratum.

In Domino hic obdormivit Henricus Carey Baro de Hunsdon Villæ Berwici, limitisque tam orientalis quam medii versus Scotiam olim Præfectus; Pensionariorum Generosorum Capitaneus; Forestarum cis Trentam Justiciarius summus; Garteriani Ordinis Eques Auratus; Dominæ Reginæ Camerarius; a sacris Conciliis, eidemque Consobrinus. Una cum illo conditur Uxor charissima, Filia Thomæ Morgan Equitis Aurati, quæ plures illi liberos peperit, è quibus sunt superstites, Georgius, Johannes, Edmundus, Robertus, Equites Aurati; Catherina Comitissa Nothinghamiæ, Philadelphe Baronissa Scroope, & Margareta Domina Hoby. Obiit 23 Julii, 1596. Ætatis 72.

Patri optimo Georgius Carey Filius, Baro de Hunsdon, Ordinis Garterii Socius, Vectæ Insulæ Præfectus, Reginæ Elizabethæ Camerarius, & a Sacris Conciliis, maritoque charissimo Anna Uxor, honoris & memoriæ ergo, sibique & suis mortalitatis memores posuerunt.

By his wife Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Morgan, knight, he had issue: George, second lord Hunsdon, who died 1603; John, third lord Hunsdon, who died 1617; Edmund, knighted 1587, from whom descended Robert, the sixth lord Hunsdon; Robert, ultimately earl of Monmouth, who died 1639; Catharine, wife of Charles Howard earl of Nottingham; Philadelphia, wife of Thomas lord Scrope of Bolton; and Margaret, wife of sir Edward Hoby, knight, (she died 1605). He had other children, for Robert Carey says that he was the youngest of ten sons.

He is author of:

1. Articles propounded to the earl of Arran, 1584. MS. in State Paper Office.

2. Griefs or Complaints presented to the king of Scotland, on behalf of the queen of England, as to the strait dealing towards those affected to her majesty, the reception of jesuits in Scotland, the association with the queen of Scots, a reported message sent to the pope, &c. Answer thereto, dated August 1584, in State Paper Office.

3. Letters. The number is considerable, and several have been printed.

This honest and faithful public servant appears to have been of a choleric temper, and to have been in the habit of indulging in profane and indecent language. It is said that he was illiterate; but he was a patron of botany. Gerard says that he was worthy of high honour for his care in getting, as also for his curious keeping, such rare and strange things from the farthest parts of the world.

A miniature portrait of lord Hunsdon by Nicholas Hilliard, in a gold enamelled case, was sold at the Strawberry-hill sale to the duke of Buckingham for twenty guineas. A portrait of him is also at Knole, and occurs in a curious picture supposed to represent the queen's procession to Hunsdon house. This picture has been engraved by Vertue, and from it a small oval portrait of lord Hunsdon has been re-engraved by J. Thane.

Arms: A. on a bend S. 3 roses of the field, a crescent on a crescent for difference.

MS. Addit. MS. Ashmol. 1109. art. 94; 1110, iii. art. 11; 1132. art. 105. Baga de Secretis. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 303, 403. Birch's Eliz. ii. 68, 85, 164. Bridgeman's Knole, 37. Burgon's Gresham, i. 329, 331. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 1, 13, 18, 26, 269. Cary's Memoirs, ed. Scott. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 281. Chauncy's Hertfordshire, i. 370, 377, 387—389. Churton's Nowell, 85. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. iii. 180, 181. Coke's Entries, 93. Coke's Institutes, iv. 17, 18. Coke's Reports, i. 68—75. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 49, 115, (2) 372. MS. Cott. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 188, 192, 203—205, 347, 370, 483, 484, 556. Cruden's Gravesend, 237, 246,

253. Dallaway's Heraldic Inquiries, p. liv. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 189, 190, 364. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 397. Letters of Eliz. and James VI. 47—50. Ellis's Letters, (2) iii. 102—106. Fuller's Worthies, (Hertfordsh.) Granger. Grindal's Remains, 32, 412, 414, 429, 433, 435. MS. Harl. 6993. art. 57; 6997. art. 13; 6999. Hasted's Kent, iii. 41, 42, 43, 49, 52, 69; v. 180, 217, 273; vi. 253; vii. 144, 347, 365, 419. Haynes's State Papers, 374, 496, 501—506, 508, 514, 523, 554, 565, 566, 573. Hayward's Eliz. 15. Herbert's Ames, 835. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 268. Leon Howard's Letters, 203, 219. Howell's State Trials, i. 1095, 1113, 1126, 1166, 1251, 1259, 1315, 1318, 1327—1331. Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 22, 23. Hutton Correspondence, 90. Keepe's Westminster Abbey, 325—328. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 270, 285, 495, 496. MS. Lambeth. 700, f. 109. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 360, 445, 690. Leycester Correspondence, 11. Lipscomb's Bucks, i. 152; ii. 560; iv. 72. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Illustr. i. 495—498, 507. Machyn's Diary, 210, 217, 233, 257, 258, 262—264, 305, 306. Mem. Scacc. Murdin's State Papers, 333, 337, 377, 591, 593, 746, 755, 769, 784, 786—788, 790, 808. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MS. 147. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Nicolas's Hatton. Ociandi Elizabetha. Originalia. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 112, 122, 123, 180, 282—290; ii. 1, 70, 71, 84, 85, 397; iii. 5, 6, 17, 27, 380, 450, 462. Parker Correspondence, 388. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. ed. 263, 266, 274, 578. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 125. Rymer, xvi. 11, 32, 74, 82, 147, 151, 258, 343, 510. Sadler State Papers, ii. 31, 37, 42, 121, 163. Sharp's Mem. of North. Rebellion, p. xvi, 65, 67, 78, 83, 91, 92, 96, 97, 104, 105, 113, 122, 124, 136, 142, 164, 165, 167, 170, 206, 218—221 225, 228, 232—234, 237, 275, 291, 323, 326, 328—333, 391. Smith's Autographs. Spenser's Works, ed. Mitford, i. 20. Stradling Letters, 27, 274. Strype's Mem. iii. 166. Strype's Annals, i. 29, 126, 196, 268, 269, 270, 453, 515; ii. 75, 543, 617, App. 157; iii. 63. Strype's Smith, 83. Strype's Grindal, 26, 99, 244, 281, App. 94. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 401, 433, 450. Thoms's Anecdotes and Traditions, 16. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 70. Walpole's Misc. Antiq. i. 35. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 166, 174, 175, 196, 197. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 10, 33, 40, 47. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 118. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 196, 384. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 194. Wright's Eliz. Zurich Letters, i. 214, 219, 225, 247.

WILLIAM DAY, brother of George Day, bishop of Chichester, whom we have already noticed, was born in 1529 at Newport in Shropshire. He was educated at Eton, whence he was sent to King's college, being admitted a scholar 14 Aug. 1545, and fellow 15 Aug. 1548. He proceeded B.A. in 1549, and commenced M.A. in 1553. During queen Mary's reign he appears to have acquiesced in the change of religion. From an entry in Meres's account of the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates, he appears on 5 Jan. 1556-7 to have acted the part of Christmas king at King's college. In 1557 he was proctor of the university, and soon after Christmas in the following year appears to have resigned his fellowship.

He was ordained deacon 24 March 1559-60, and priest 31 Mar. 1560.

In 1560 he was appointed fellow of Eton, and on 22 April in that year was admitted prebendary of Ampleforth in the church of York, by virtue of letters patent dated 6 Oct. 1559.

On 1 Jan. 1560-1 he was presented to the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and in Dec. 1561 was nominated by the queen provost of Eton. Several other persons, including Nowell dean of S. Paul's, had been recommended to her majesty for this office, but her choice fell upon Day in consequence of his being a single man. He was formally elected on 5 Jan. 1561-2.

In 1562 he took the degree of B.D. He is occasionally styled D.D., but we know not when or where that degree was conferred upon him.

He preached the sermon at the convocation which met 13 Jan. 1562-3. In that convocation he subscribed the book of articles; voted for the abolition of certain rites and ceremonies; and signed the petition of the lower house for discipline.

In 1563 a dispute arose between Mr. Day and the french ambassador, who had lodgings assigned to him in Eton college. The ambassador desired to let out one of his agents after the gates had been closed, and on being informed that it was contrary to rule to allow any one to pass in or out at such an hour, broke open the door of the provost's chamber, entered sword in hand, and obtained possession of the keys. Complaints were made on both sides, but how the matter terminated we are not informed.

By patent dated 12 May 1563 he was appointed canon of Windsor. In 1565 he was one of the Lent preachers, and on 23 June 1572 received the appointment of dean of the chapel-royal.

On 19 May 1575 he was presented to the rectory of Hambleden, Buckinghamshire.

He was prolocutor of the convocation in 1580-1, and on 31 Aug. 1581 he, in conjunction with Nowell dean of S. Paul's, held a conference in the Tower with father Edmund Campian the jesuit. His name is found in the list of persons nominated by the lords of the council in 1582 to confer with any papist.

On S. George's eve 1584 he was elected

registrar of the order of the garter. He had for several years acted in that capacity, but was not until then formally sworn in and admitted.

On 2 Nov. 1587 he was collated to the chancellorship of the church of S. Paul.

He had on several occasions been recommended as a fit person for the episcopal bench, but ineffectually. At length on 3 Nov. 1595 he was elected bishop of Winchester, being consecrated at Lambeth 25 Jan. 1595-6. He did not long enjoy the dignity, dying 20 Sept. 1596.

By his will, dated 11 Sept. 1596, and proved on 2 Oct. following, he made several bequests to his wife Elizabeth, who was daughter of William Barlow, bishop of Chichester. He also gave legacies to his sons William and Richard, whom he appointed his executors; his daughter Elizabeth; his granddaughter Rachel Barker; his sister Elizabeth Barker; his daughter Ridley; and his daughter Susan Cox, and her sister Rachel Barker.

His works are:

1. Latin verses in the university collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

2. Conference with Edmund Campian in the Tower, 31 Aug. 1581.

3. Sermon on 1 Cor. xii. 12, 13. In MS. Camb. Univ. Libr. Ff. 2. 1. This was probably preached in York minster.

Arms: (granted by William Flower, Norroy 1582), Per chev. O. & Az. 3 mullets counterchanged.

Alumni Eton. 9, 60, 160. Aquepontani Concert. Eccles. Cathol. 58 b. Ashmole's Berks. iii. 232, 262. MS. Ashmol. 1132. art. 112. MS. Baker, xxxix. 5. Blazon of Episcopacy, 103. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 270. Cat. of Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 336. Churton's Nowell, 69, 93, 96, 328. Fuller's Worthies, (Shropsh.) Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 76. Heywood's Hist. Presb. 2d. ed. 250. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 197. MS. Lansd. 61. art. 29; 82. art. 57. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 186, 314, 323, 395. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 361; iii. 18, 152, 169, 343, 396, 618. Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 573; iv. 478. Newcourt's Repert. i. 114. Parker Corresp. 162, 360, 370. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 120, 133. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xv. 543, 563, 708. Strype's Annals, i. 316, 329, 336, 338, 343, 352, 439; ii. 534, 646; iii. 34, App. 29; iv. 267. Strype's Aylmer, 33. Strype's Cranmer, 231. Strype's Grindal, 37, 39, 527, App. 69. Strype's Parker, 105, 121, 271, 295, 302, 517, App. 75. Strype's Whitgift, i. 30, 99, 170, 433, 487, 496. Zurich Letters, ii. 263, 270.

JOHN COLDWELL was born at Faversham in Kent, and educated in this university. He was matriculated as a member of S. John's college on 15 May 1551, proceeding B.A. 1554-5, and commencing M.A. 1558. In March 1558 he was admitted a foundation fellow of S. John's college, and in the same year was presented to the rectory of Aldington, Kent, with the chapel of Smeeth annexed.

In 1564 he was created M.D., a grace for his opponency being deferred for twelve months on his paying five shillings. It would seem that for some time he followed the profession of physic.

In 1571 he was installed archdeacon of Chichester, being at or about that time domestic chaplain to archbishop Parker. He was admitted rector of Tunstall, Kent, 13 June 1572. We find his name in the list of persons who attended the funeral of archbishop Parker in 1575.

In November 1580 he was instituted to the rectory of Saltwood in Kent, with the chapel of Hythe annexed; and on 26 Sept. in the following year was installed in the deanery of Rochester.

In 1587 he and others were commissioned by archbishop Whitgift to visit the hospitals of S. Bartholomew in Saltwood, and S. John in Hythe, together with the parish churches of Saltwood and Hythe.

On 2 Dec. 1591 he was elected bishop of Salisbury, being the first married prelate who held that see. His consecration took place at Lambeth on the 26th of the same month, and he received restitution of the temporalities on 14 Jan. 1591-2. He did much to impoverish the see. The alienation of the rich manor of Sherborne to sir Walter Raleigh has been the subject of much animadversion, some writers considering the subsequent misfortunes of both parties to the transaction as a judgment of providence for the sacrilege. He died in great poverty 14 Oct. 1596, and was buried in his cathedral in or near the grave in which bishop Wyville's body had been laid long before.

He is author of:

1. Medical Prescriptions. Referred to by Tanner as in MS. Bodl. NE. C. iii. 5, p. 156 seq.

2. Letter unto John Hall, chirurgeon, for the curation of a woman who had superabundant and unnatural flux of menstrua. In the same MS.

3. Letters. A few are in print.

He has been confounded with John Caldwell who was born at Burton-upon-

Trent, became rector of Mobberley in Cheshire, and of Winwick in Lancashire, and died 30 June 1591. This John Caldwell is author of, A Sermon preached before the right honorable Earl of Darbie, and divers others assembled in his honors Chappell at Newparke in Lankashire, the second of Januarie, Anno humanæ Salut. 1577. Lond. 8vo. 1577.

MS. Addit. 6177, p. 51, 53. Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 338. MS. Cole, xlix. 264. Gent. Mag. lvii. (1) 1159; N. S. xl. 435. Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 103. MS. Harl. 286. art. 121; 6996. art. 93, 97. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. viii. 230, 327. Hatcher's Salisbury, 298—303. Herbert's Ames, 1009. MS. Kennett, 48 f. 248. MS. Lansd. 78. art. 1; 86. art. 54. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 260; ii. 577, 607. Mores's Hist. of Tunstall, 55. Murdin's State Papers, 675, 798. Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 323. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xvi. 136, 144, 153. Scot's Discovery of Witchcraft, dedication. Strype's Annals, ii. 489, with Mr. Baker's MS. notes. Strype's Parker, 497. Strype's Whitgift, 271, 382. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 188. Todd's Deans of Canterbury, 84. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 198.

ROBERT RAMSDEN, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 21 May 1561, became a scholar of that house, proceeded B.A. 1564-5, was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1568 commenced M.A. On 10 June 1571 he was installed a canon of Westminster. He was also chaplain to lord Burghley, and rector of Spofforth in Yorkshire. In 1575 he was constituted archdeacon of the west riding of Yorkshire, and in that or the next year resigned his canonry at Westminster. He was buried at Spofforth 14 Oct. 1596.

Grindal's Remains, 351. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 134, 353. Strype's Annals, ii. 522; iii. 324. Strype's Parker, 312. Strype's Grindal, 189.

RICHARD BAGOT, eldest son of Thomas Bagot, esq. of Blithfield in the county of Stafford, by his wife Joan, daughter of Richard Astley, esq. of Patishull in the same county, was educated in this university, but we know not in what house. His father died 13 May 1541, and he thereupon succeeded to his estates. One Bagot commenced M.A. here 1542, but it is uncertain whether it were Richard Bagot or Simon Bagot who had proceeded B.A. seven years previously. In 11 Eliz. he served the office of sheriff of Staffordshire. He was steward of the queen's manors in that county, and woodward thereof. In 19 Eliz. he was again sheriff, and in 20 Eliz. occurs as one of the queen's feodaries in that county. He was the confidential friend of Walter and Robert Devereux earls of Essex, and was frequently employed in raising men for the queen's service in Ireland, France, and elsewhere, and as a commissioner for obtaining money by way of loan.

In August 1585 the government despatched him to the castle of Tutbury, to assist sir Amyas Paulet during his illness in the custody of the queen of Scots. His death occurred 2 Feb. 1596-7, and he was buried in the chancel of Blithfield church, with this inscription:

Hic jacent Corpora Richardi Bagot, Armig. & Mariæ Uxoris ejus: qui obiit 2. Die Febr. Anno Domini 1596, & dicta Maria obiit......

He married Mary, daughter of William Saunders, esq. of Welford, Northamptonshire. Their issue were Walter, born 24 Oct. 1557, died 16 March 1622-3; Anthony, born 20 November 1558; Margaret, wife of William Trew of Chartley; Ann, born 11 May 1555, married 30 July 1577 to Richard Broughton, esq.; Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Okeover, esq.; and Lettice, wife of Thomas Kinardsley, esq. of Laxton.

He is author of:

Letters. Two or more have been printed.

Arms: Erm. 2 cheveronels Az. Crest: on a ducal coronet a goat's head couped A. attired O.

Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 592. Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, vii. 526. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 137, 148, 170, 173, 185, 195, 196, 215, 216, 224, 279—282. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 172. Erdeswick's Staffordsh. ed. Harwood, 267, 268. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 249. MS. Lansd. 28. art. 60. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 357. Murdin's State Papers, 783. Sadler State Papers, ii. 511, 533. Shaw's Staffordsh. i. 145, App. 17. Talbot Papers, G. 130, 439, 484, 489; H. 193; I. 1; N. 106, 110, 112, 170, 204, 210, 212, 215, 273, 276. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 975, 978—980, 987, 1004, 1019. Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 52.

WILLIAM CARDINAL, son of William Cardinal, esq., of Much Bromley in Essex, by his first wife Joan, daughter of ...... Gurdon, of Assington, esq., was born in 1535 at Dedham in Essex. He had some education in S. John's college, but left the university without a degree, and studied the law at Gray's inn, being called to the bar and acquiring good practice. In the parliament which met 8 May 1572 he represented Dartmouth. In the same year he became one of the council of the north, and it appears that he filled that position until his death. He was Lent reader of Gray's inn 17 Eliz., and one of the treasurers thereof 21 Eliz., and again in 28 Eliz. On 28 March

1588 he contributed £25 towards the defence of the country against the spanish invasion. He died about 1596, having by his will, dated 16 Jan. 1595-6, devised lands in the parish of Much Bromley to Edmund Chapman, D.D., preacher and pastor in Dedham, for life if he should so long continue preacher and pastor there; and on his decease or departure from the said charge, he devised the premises to the governor of the free grammar-school of queen Elizabeth at Dedham, upon trust to employ the rents and profits in maintaining two poor scholars at S. John's college. The nomination of these scholars he vested in his brother Charles Cardinal and the heirs of his body, and for want of such in his cousin William Cardinal and the heirs male of his body being of full age. His ordinary residence for many years was at Egmanton in the county of Nottingham. The before-mentioned Dr. Chapman (who is no doubt the Edmund Chapman mentioned in our former volume, p. 382) was his brother-in-law. Julian Cardinal, widow, occurs as owner of estates at Egmanton and elsewhere in Nottinghamshire in 1612.

Some of his letters are extant.

Arms: S. a fess between 3 door-hinges A. Crest: a dromedary.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 205, 213; ii. 214; iii. 99. Charity Reports, xxvii. 221. Drake's Eboracum, 369. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 294, 295, 298, 307. Foss's Judges of England, v. 421. Morant's Essex, i, 433, 441, 442, 465; ii. 247. Strype's Annals, i. 39; iv. 218, 255. Talbot Papers, H. 61, 331; I. 43, 210. Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 350, 380. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 90.

RICHARD COX, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college 27 Nov. 1578, proceeded B.A. 1581-2, and was incorporated in that degree at Oxford 16 Dec. 1583. In 1584 he took the degree of M.A. as a member of Gloucester hall in the latter university. On 17 May 1589 he was instituted to the rectory of Diss Norfolk, on the presentation of Henry, earl of Sussex. Frances, widow of Thomas earl of Sussex, had presented John Reeve to the living, but he was removed to make way for Cox. The lady Frances however prosecuted her claim, and Cox being ejected, Reeve was declared incumbent. He did not long remain so, for on 17 Nov. 1591 Cox was reinstituted, and very soon afterwards ejected again. The benefice remained vacant from the latter end of 1591 till Dec. 1593, when one William Goddard, M.A., was presented, but was refused institution; whereupon Cox, to make himself sure and end all disputes, obtained the queen's letters patent to void all other presentations, upon which he was once more instituted 2 Dec. 1593, and held it till his death in 1596.

He is author of:

Richard Coxe his Catechisme. Lond. 8vo. 1591.

Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 17, 18. Herbert's Ames, 1247. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 225.

JOHN HARRISON was born at London in 1553, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college, whereof he was admitted a scholar 24 Aug. 1570, and a fellow 24 Aug. 1573. He proceeded B.A. in 1574, commenced M.A. in 1578, and vacated his fellowship in 1579.

In 1581 he was appointed head-master of S. Paul's school. He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford 11 July 1585.

His death took place in 1596.

He is said to have possessed no inconsiderable knowledge of ancient coins.

Alumni Eton. 183. Birch's Eliz. i. 156. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, ii. 94. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 218, 228. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 234.

CHARLES HORNE, elected from Westminster school to Trinity college 1568, proceeded B.A. 1572-3. He was admitted a fellow of Peterhouse 1576, commenced M.A. 1577, was B.D. 1585, and one of the scrutators 1587. In 1594 he signs his name as the senior fellow in residence, and he was living in college in February 1595-6. It does not appear when or how he vacated his fellowship.

He is author of:

1. Greek and latin poems dedicated to archbishop Grindal. MS. Harl. 1197, fo. 384 b.

2. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

3. In obitum ornatissimi viri, Guilielmi Whitakeri, Doctoris in Theologia, in Academia Cantabrigiensi, professoris Regii, & in eadem, Collegii Sancti Johannis præfecti. Carmen Funebre. Lond. 4to. 1596. Dedicated to archbishop Whitgift, "ex Collegio S. Petri Cantabr. pridie Nonarum Febr. 1595." Subjoined are

verses on Dr. Whitaker's death by several other members of the university.

Alumni Westm. 47. Cat. Harl. MSS. i. 596.

RICHARD HUDSON took the degree of LL.B. at Oxford, and was incorporated here 1 Dec. 1585. On the 7th of that month he had the degree of LL.D. under a grace which states that he had studied for 20 years since his LL.B. degree.

He was admitted an advocate 28 Jan. 1595-6.

Barbara, his daughter and heiress, married sir Thomas Crompton, knight, LL.D., judge of the admiralty.

Cootes's Civilians, 63. Le Neve's Mon. Anglic. i. 198.

ROBERT LYLESSE, born in the town of Nottingham in 1550, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, being admitted scholar 22 Sept. 1567, and fellow 23 Sept. 1570. He proceeded B.A. 1571, and commenced M.A. 1575. In 1576 he and other fellows of King's preferred articles against Dr. Roger Goade the provost. For this he was committed to the Gatehouse, but on acknowledging his conduct to have been censurable, obtained his discharge. On 8 Nov. 1578 the provost enjoined him to divert to the study of physic. On 20th of August 1581 he was put out of commons for a week. He was proctor of the university for the year commencing October 1581. On 14 July 1582 he was admonished for irregularity at the chapel of his college. On 20 Oct. in the same year he was put out of commons for a fortnight for words against the provost. On 2 Oct. 1583 he was expelled the university, by the sentence of Dr. Bell, vicechancellor, and eight other heads of colleges, for having sued Thomas Moundeford, M.A., fellow of King's and ultimately president of the college of physicians, in a cause of defamation coram extraneis judicibus. In 1594 he made an unsuccessful attempt to get restored to his fellowship at King's. He ultimately followed the medical profession, and is described as a good physician.

We consider it not unlikely that he may have been the author of:

Diella. Certaine Sonnets adjoyning to the amorous poems of Dom. Diego and Ginerua. By R. L., Gentleman. Lond. 16mo. 1596.

Alumni Eton. 181. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's and Eton Colleges, 231, 234, 239, 241, 252, 253, 265—268. Strype's Annals, iii. 196. Strype's Parker, 328. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 619. Herbert's Ames, 1381. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 381. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 115. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 211, 219; ii. 1, 29, 30.

ROBERT WRIGHT was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 2 May 1567, and became a scholar of that house. In 1570-1 he proceeded B.A. Subsequently he was elected a fellow, and in 1574 commenced M.A. He was the principal tutor of Robert Devereux earl of Essex, both at Cambridge and before he came to college. That nobleman placed him at the head of his household, and he appears to have been living in 1596. He was in high esteem for his learning and accomplishments. Thomas Newton thus addresses him:

Ad eruditiss. virum Robertum Wrightum, nobiliss. Essexiæ Comitis famulum Primarium.

Non calamo possum depingere, Wrighte, loquaci,
Quam tua perplaceat mens generosa mihi.
Gratulor hercle meo multum Dominoque tuoque,
Quod tali foveat te probitate virum.
Ubera cui Charites dant, & favet innuba Pallas,
Quemque beat docta doctus Apollo chely.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses prefixed to Peter Baro's Prælectiones in Jonam, 1579.
2. Letters.

Warton and Dr. Bliss erroneously suppose that Newton's verses were addressed to Robert Wright, sometime fellow of Trinity college Oxford, afterwards the first warden of Wadham college, and bishop successively of Bristol and of Lichfield and Coventry.

There was another Robert Wright matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college Cambridge 21 May 1571, B.A. 1574, M.A. 1578. Strype and others supposed that Robert Wright who was prosecuted for puritanism, and ultimately became rector of Dennington in Suffolk, and of whom we shall hereafter give an account, was identical with the earl of Essex's tutor. We doubt not that they were mistaken on this point.

Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 353. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 168, 278, 402; ii. 487, 488, 492. MS. Lansd. 25. art. 48—50; 30. art. 58, 61. Newtoni Encomia, 124. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 393. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 802.

RICHARD ROGERS, born of a good family at Sutton Valence in Kent in or about 1533, was educated in the university of Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. In 1552 he commenced M.A. here, being, as we surmise, a member of Christ's college. It is stated that in the reign of queen Mary he was an exile for religion. About 1559 he was preferred to the archdeaconry of S. Asaph. At this period he was only in deacon's orders. On 11 Feb. 1560-1 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Dunmow in Essex. In 1562 he proceeded B.D. in this university. In right of his archdeaconry he sat in the convocation of 1562-3, and subscribed the thirty-nine articles, as also the request for mitigation of certain rites and ceremonies and the petition of the lower house for discipline. In 1564 he resigned the rectory of Great Dunmow, as he did in 1565 the sinecure rectory of Llanarmon in Yale in the diocese of S. Asaph, and in 1566 the rectory of Little Canfield in the county of Essex, and the archdeaconry of S. Asaph. The time of his presentation to Llanarmon and Little Canfield appears not, nor have we ascertained when he obtained the sinecure rectory of Pasthyn in Queenhope in the diocese of S. Asaph, which benefice he held till his death. On 15 Oct. 1566 he had the prebend of Ealdland in the church of S. Paul. On 19 Oct. 1567 he was collated to the rectory of Great Chart in Kent. In 1568 he and John Butler, LL.B., canon of Canterbury, were nominated by the archbishop of Canterbury to the queen, that one of them might be appointed his suffragan under the title of bishop of Dover. Her majesty, by letters patent dated 12 May, appointed Mr. Rogers, who was consecrated at Lambeth by the primate and the bishops of London and Rochester on the 19th of the same month. In 1569 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the archbishop to visit the city and diocese of Canterbury. When the queen visited Canterbury in 1573, the suffragan of Dover with the bishops of Rochester and Lincoln received her majesty at the west door of the cathedral. Archbishop Parker appointed him one of the overseers of his will, and bequeathed him one of his options. He was in the commission for causes ecclesiastical within the province of Canterbury. On 11 Dec. 1583 archbishop Whitgift by commission empowered him to catechise and confirm, to confer orders, and to do all other things properly pertaining to the episcopal office. On 16 Sept. 1584 he was installed dean of Canterbury. In June 1587 a commission was directed to him and others to visit the hospitals of Saltwood and Hythe in Kent, and in August 1592 his name occurs in a similar commission. On 25 Aug. 1595 he was collated to the mastership of Eastgate hospital in Canterbury, and in the same year to the rectory of Midley in Kent. In December that year he was commissioned by the primate to make enquiry into the number of popish recusants and sectaries within his diocese. He is stated to have been D.D., but we have not ascertained when or how he obtained that degree. His death occurred 19 May 1597, and he was buried in the chapel of S. Mary the virgin, otherwise called the Dean's chapel, in Canterbury cathedral. On a table of black marble there is the following imperfect inscription:

An. Dom. 1597, *Maii* 19, *Richardus Rogers, Suttonvalensis Cantianus Vir antiqua familia et antiquorum virtute, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Annos* 28 *Suffraganeus ejusdemque Ecclesiæ Decanus Annos* 13. *Ætatis suæ Anno* 64. *Hic sepultus Justissimæ tibi vitæ memoriam reliquit: Exemplum fuit,* ......

A few of his letters are extant.

By Ann his wife, who survived till July 1613, he had issue, Francis Rogers, D.D., of whom hereafter; and Sarah, wife of Dr. Thomas Boys of Fredville. One Richard Rogers was matriculated as a sizar of Christ's college November 1566, and was B.A. 1570-1, and M.A. 1574.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 134. Cardwell's Doc. Annals, i. 464. Hasted's Kent, viii. 414; ix. 360, 529; xi. 391, 402; xii. 8, 13, 133, 146. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 254. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 33, 84; ii. 387. Todd's Deans of Canterbury, 50. Newcourt's Repert. i. 150; ii. 124, 225. Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 3. Parker Correspondence, 370, 475. Strype's Annals, i. 329, 336, 339, 343; ii. App. p. 63; iii. App. p. 185; iv. 309. Strype's Parker, 240, 262. Strype's Whitgift, 133, 142, 171, 271, 285, 311, 398, 487, 498, App. p. 42. Willis's S. Asaph, 111, 252, 287. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 777.

JOHN NORTH, eldest son of Roger lord North, by his wife Winifrede, daughter of Richard lord Rich, and widow of sir Henry Dudley, knight, was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse in November 1562, being then of immature age. In 1567 he migrated to

Trinity college, whereof his tutor John Whitgift was appointed master. Mr. North took the requisite oath as a scholar of the university 23 Nov. 1569. On 19 April 1572 the senate passed a grace that his study for six years in humanioribus literis græcis et latinis, might suffice for his inception in arts. Accordingly he was admitted M.A. on 6 May following in togâ sine caputio, being presented by Edward lord Zouch, M.A. of Trinity college. On this occasion the corporation of the town gave him a marchpane, a gallon of ipocras, a gallon of white wine, a gallon of claret wine, and a sugar-loaf, the charge whereof was 38*s*. 9*d*. On Friday after S. John the Baptist in the same year he was made a free burgess, and elected an alderman of the town of Cambridge. In 1576 he travelled into Italy. In 1579 he served as a volunteer in the wars in the Netherlands.

We think it probable that he went to Poland, and that he is the gentleman thus noticed in Dr. Dee's Diary, under 1582-3: "March 18th, Mr. North from Poland after he had byn with the Quene he came to me. I receyved salutation from Alaski, Palatine in Poland; salutation by Mr. North, who cam before to the Quene, and next to me was his message, hor. 12."

He was returned for the county of Cambridge to the parliaments which met 23 Nov. 1585, 29 Oct. 1586, and 4 Feb. 1588-9, and was subsequently created a knight of the bath.

He died abroad, in the lifetime of his father, 5 June 1597. It is remarkable that there is a letter from J. North to lord North, in which the writer proves his own sincerity in going abroad for religion's sake only by informing his lordship that Thomas Arundel, who had been created a count of the empire, wrote scandalous letters to the emperor about queen Elizabeth, and projected an invasion of England, and other treasons. From the indorsement it appears that the writer was with the enemy, that the messenger could not be known, and that the letter was received 21 April 1597.

He married Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of Valentine Dale, LL.D., by whom he had Dudley, who became the third lord North, and died 1666; sir John, K.B.; Roger, a sea-commander of note; Elizabeth, wife of William son and heir of sir Jerome Horsey; and Mary, wife of sir Francis Coningsby, knt., of South Mimms in Hertfordshire.

There is a portrait of sir John North at Wroxton in Oxfordshire. He is represented in a light spotted dress with a ruff, and his hair is fair.

Arms: Az. a lion passant O. between 3 fleur-de-lis A.

Motto: Qui tira mihi.

Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 1421. Dr. Dee's Diary, 19. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 394. Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, ii. 464. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 307, 311. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 447. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 220, 241. Skelton's Oxfordsh. Bloxham Hundred, 11. Strype's Whitgift, 7. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 99, 108, 118.

CHRISTOPHER USHER, son of Thomas Usher by Margaret, daughter of Henry Geydon, alderman and sometime mayor of Dublin, was educated in Trinity hall, where he proceeded B.A. 1582. He was in 1586 convened before Dr. Tyndal, vicechancellor, and Dr. Still, justices of the peace, for having spoken words derogatory to the queen's authority, preeminence and title. The case against him failed, and he was acquitted, although the justices deemed it expedient to give him a godly exhortation to be circumspect and wise in talking of princes' matters. In the same year he took the degree of LL.B. On 30 June 1588 he was by patent appointed Ulster king-at-arms. He also held the archdeaconry of Armagh, but the time of his appointment to that dignity seems to be unknown. He died unmarried 25 June 1597.

He was brother of Henry Usher archbishop of Armagh, and uncle to that most learned and excellent prelate, James Usher, also archbishop of Armagh.

Arms: G. 3 batons in pale A.

Elrington's Life of Ussher, Append. No. I. Cotton's Fasti, iii. 45. Strype's Annals, iii. 438. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 84. Noble's Coll. of Arms, 173.

WILLIAM ANLABY was born at Etton in Yorkshire, and matriculated in this university as a pensioner of S. John's college 12 Nov. 1567, proceeding B.A. in 1571. He had been brought up in the protestant religion, and entertained a strong aversion to the church of Rome, but when about twenty-five years of age, during his travels abroad, he met

with Dr. Allen at Douay, and embraced the doctrines of catholicism. Dr. Allen himself heard his general confession, and received him into his college. After some years probation, he was on 23 Mar. 1577 ordained priest by the bishop of Cambray, at Chateaux Cambresis, and was sent upon the english mission 14 April 1578.

His missionary labours were in his own county of York. "For the first four years of his mission," says bishop Challoner, "he travelled always on foot, meanly attired, and carrying with him, usually in a bag, his vestments, and other utensils for saying mass; for his labours lay chiefly amongst the poor, who were not stocked with such things. Afterwards, humbly yielding to the advice of his brethren, he used a horse, and went something better clad. Dr. Champney alledges, as an instance of his zeal and industry in helping souls, that whereas many catholics were kept prisoners for their conscience in Hull castle, and no one was allowed to have access to them, or speak to them, otherwise than in presence of the keeper, who was a bitter enemy of their religion; Mr. Andleby and Mr. Atkinson (who afterwards suffered under king James I.) with incredible labour and danger, in spite of motes and walls, gates and bars, found means several times to come at them, and to comfort and assist them."

After twenty years' labour on the mission, he was condemned as a seminary priest, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered at York on 4 July 1597.

Challoner's Mem. of Missionary Priests, i. 192. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 72.

FRANCIS RAULENGHIEN, commonly known by his latinised surname RAPHELENGIUS, was born at Lanoy, near Lille in Flanders, 27 Feb. 1539. He was sent to school at Ghent, but in consequence of his father's death his mother took him away from school and placed him in a merchant's office. Business took him to Nuremberg, where he employed his leisure in assiduously studying the ancient languages. He then went to Paris, and continuing his studies, made great progress in greek and hebrew. The civil wars in France induced him to quit that country, and coming to England he taught greek in this university. We have not succeeded in ascertaining the period at which he took up his abode here, nor how long he stayed.

On leaving England he went to the Low-countries, and became a corrector of the press to Christopher Plantin, the renowned printer of Antwerp, who was so pleased with him, that in 1565 he gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. Among many works from the press of his father-in-law, which he laboriously and diligently corrected, the famous Antwerp polyglot bible, printed in 1571 by order of Philip II. of Spain, deserves especial mention. His labours on this work were not confined to the mechanical process of correcting. He added to it a grammar and improved vocabulary of the hebrew tongue, and notes on the chaldaic paraphrase.

When, in consequence of the disturbed state of Antwerp, Plantin removed to Leyden, he left Raphelengius in charge of his press, and upon returning to Antwerp in 1585, made him superintendent of the printing-office which he had established during his residence at Leyden.

In 1586 he was appointed professor of hebrew in the university of Leyden, and discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all. About this time he commenced the study of arabic, in which language he attained considerable proficiency.

He died at Leyden 20 July 1597, leaving three sons, Francis, Christopher, and Justus. Francis, the eldest, was remarkable for the precocity of his genius, which is exhibited in a work which he published when only twenty-one years of age, entitled, Elogia carmine elegiaco in imagines quinquaginta doctorum virorum. Leyden, fol. 1587. He likewise published notes on Seneca and Velleius Paterculus.

The elder Raphelengius is author of:

1. Hebrew grammar.

2. Epitome of Pagnini's hebrew lexicon.

3. Various readings and annotations upon the Chaldaic paraphrase of the bible. This and the two preceding works are printed in the Antwerp Polyglot, 1571.

4. Syriac New Testament, in hebrew characters without points, accompanied with various readings from a MS. at Cologne. Antwerp, 4to. 1575.

5. Latin translation of two treatises by Galen, (de clysteribus et de colicâ.) Leyden, 8vo. 1591.

6. Lexicon Arabicum. Leyden, 4to. 1613. Edited by Thomas Erpenius, who has added annotations of his own. This work is in great part compiled from the unpublished Thesaurus Arabicus of Joseph Scaliger. In the Bodleian library is a copy with many MS. notes by Edward Pococke, the great orientalist. There was never but one edition of the work, though statements to the contrary have been made.

7. Herbal. MS. in the university library at Leyden.

8. Persian Lexicon.

9. Observations on the hebrew language.

10. Tables of hebrew grammar.

11. Various prefaces and notes to the books printed by his father-in-law.

A portrait of him is preserved in the university library at Leyden. An engraving of it may be found in Meursii Athenæ Batavæ; in Bullart's Academia Leidensis; in Foppens' Bibl. Belgica; in Freheri Theatrum; and in Boissard's Icones et Vitæ virorum illustrium, pt. vi. n. x.

Bayle, Dict. Historique. Biog. Univ. Bodl. Cat. Burmann. Syllog. Epist. i. 186, 187. Foppens' Bibl. Belgica, i. 305. Granger. Grässe, Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte, iii. (1) 1207, n. 37. Herbert's Ames, 1675, 1722. Meursii Ath. Bat. 140. Moreri. Niceron, Mémoires, xxxvi. 83. Saxii Onomasticon, iii. 467. Schnurrer, Biblioth. Arab. 23, 27. Whitney's Emblems, 189.

ROBERT BOWES, fifth son of Richard Bowes, esq., captain of Norham castle, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Roger Aske, esq. of Aske in Richmondshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in November 1547, but appears to have left the university without a degree. It is said that he was early inured to border warfare under his father. He was returned to parliament for Knaresborough in 1563, and was sheriff of the county palatine of Durham 1569. In December that year he rendered essential service by aiding his brother sir George Bowes in the defence of Barnard castle, which was besieged by rebels, but which, after a gallant resistance, was surrendered upon conditions. He subsequently commanded a large body of horsemen on the west borders. The only reward he obtained for his exertions in the suppression of the great northern rebellion was a contingent lease of Nunstainton for twenty-one years.

He represented Carlisle in the parliament which assembled 2 April 1571, and Appleby in that which met 8 May 1572.

In 1575 he occurs as one of the council of the north, and in that or the following year was appointed treasurer of Berwick. In August 1576 he was in commission at Berwick with Henry earl of Huntingdon, touching a quarrel between sir John Forster, warden of the middle marches of England, and Carmichael, warden of Liddesdale. In December 1577 the queen appointed him her ambassador to Scotland, and he appears to have remained in that kingdom till about the 29th of March 1579.

In April 1580 Mr. Bowes was again sent to Scotland to accuse Aubigny, duke of Lenox, of holding intelligence with the duke of Guise. Having dispatched his mission he returned to Berwick on or shortly before the 23rd of May following. In July of that year he acted as governor of Berwick during the temporary absence of Henry lord Hunsdon.

In September following he was once more dispatched to Scotland on a special embassy, being recalled on the 7th of October. In September 1582 he was sent to Scotland as resident ambassador, and appears to have continued there till October 1583.

He served as one of the knights of the shire for Cumberland in the parliaments of 23 Nov. 1585, 29 Oct. 1586, and 4 Feb. 1588-9.

In March 1589-90 he again went to Scotland as resident ambassador. He had the queen's licence to return to England 18 Oct. 1591, and renewed letters of credence 23 May 1592. On 19 July 1593 his nephew sir William Bowes was sent by the queen to his assistance in Scotland. We find him present at the baptism of prince Henry (afterwards prince of Wales) in the chapel of Stirling castle 30 Aug. 1594. In November following he came to London respecting certain matters, leaving his servant George Nicholson in Scotland to advertise him of occurrences there during his absence. We also find him in London in October and December 1595.

On 20 Feb. 1595-6 he again arrived at Edinburgh, where he appears to have continued till 5 Nov. 1597, when he came to Berwick enfeebled by serious illness, whereof he died on the 15th of that month, being buried at Berwick on the following day. The following epitaph upon him was written by one E. H.

So longe, alas so longe the noble BOWES lay bent,
In service of his peere-lesse Prince and Countries peace,
That now (O woefull now!) 'tis broke: layment, layment,
O England! and bewayle that dolorous decease!
Th' unmatched BOWES, whylome thy chiefest strength, are broke
Which often tymes have made thy conquering troupes returne
Victorious of thy proudest foes, and lay the yoke
On their stout necks which durst against thy Princes spurne.
Happie, thrice happie England, was thou then esteem'd,
When those brave BOWES did in thy blessed realme abounde;
Butt as unhappie now thou may be justly deem'd,
For fiewe, alas, suche BOWES can in thy selfe be founde.
O spitefull Deathe, which drewe so deepe the BOWES so weake,
Envyinge England's blysse that jewell to enjoye,
But, maugre all thy spite, the BOWES which thou didst breake,
Once reunited, shall possess heaven's endlesse joye.

William Fowler, secretary to the queen of Scotland, also caused to be printed by Robert Waldegrave on a single sheet, an epitaph upon him, which commences:

Builde up, O England! Statues, Arches, BOWES,
And Tombes and Pillers, to his living fame.

He married: 1. Anne, youngest daughter and coheiress of sir George Bowes of Dalden and Streatlam; 2. Eleanor, daughter of sir Richard Musgrave of Eden hall in Cumberland. She died 25 July 1623, ætat. 77. By his first wife he had issue: Ralph, who died 20 Sept. 1622, (being apparently the person of that name who was LL.B. here 1580,) and perhaps other children.

He is often erroneously called sir Robert Bowes. Contemporary with him was another Robert Bowes, his kinsman and under-sheriff, commonly called little Robert Bowes. He may have been the Robert Bowes who was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in May 1545.

He is author of:

Numerous letters. Many of those written between 1577 and 1583 are comprised in his Correspondence published by the Surtees Society, Durham, 8vo. [1842.]

His intelligent, long, and faithful service to his sovereign appears not to have resulted in affluence. In 1582 he presented a petition to the queen, stating that all his lands and possessions were not only chargeable by his office as treasurer of Berwick with his accounts to her majesty, but were also entangled with his own debts, daily increasing by those impediments and hindering the sale of his lands. He therefore prayed the queen to accept the fee simple of the manor of Great Broughton co. York, of the value of £50 per annum, and of his house at Berwick, which cost £2300 in building, and for his timely relief to give him the fee simple of so much land of her majesty's own possessions. He added that he had demanded no allowance for his first journey to Scotland, nor for procuring intelligence during his service in that realm. On 14 December the same year he thus wrote to sir Francis Walsingham: "I humbley beseeche you for Gods sake, to helpe to deliver me from this prison and torments that oppress me, cheeflie, in that my service shall nothinge profyte my Soveraigne, contente my frends, nor give credyte to my selfe." Writing to sir William Bowes from Edinburgh 18 Jan. 1596-7, he says, "I shall ether purchase my libertye, or else at least lycence to come into and remayne at my house for a tyme, to dispose of and put in order my broken estate and causes, before the end of my dayes, which in the present infermytes and weakness oppressing me and my worne body, can not long be deferred."

Arms: Erm. 3 bent bows in pale G. stringed O.

Rymer, xvi. 193, 197, 228, 231—238, 242, 259, 263, 303—309, 318. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 66, 311, 312, 319, 320, 340. Letters of Eliz. and James VI. 2, 7, 66, 67, 73, 74, 77, 86, 93, 121. Wright's Eliz. ii. 21, 65, 77—83, 91, 96, 129, 189—191, 215—226, 253, 427. Strype's Annals, ii. 546. Murdin's State Papers, 314, 342, 343. Birch's Eliz. i. 33, 99, 108, 137, 182, 425; ii. 25—28, 44, 66, 111, 158, 183, 249. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 72, 80, 96, 109, 119. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 397, 398. Surtees' Durham, iii. (1) 107, 112. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion, 30, 31, 34, 35, 48, 53, 61, 74, 97, 246, 248, 372, 390, 391, 413. Birch's Henry Prince of Wales, 15, 17. Nicolas's Life of Davison, 12, 13. Leon. Howard's Letters, 172—180. Hutton Correspondence, 277, 278. Ellis's Letters (2) iii. 164. Melvil's Memoires, 142, 147, 150. Halliwell's Scientific Letters, 18.

RICHARD AUNGIER, son of John Aungier, esq., by Eleanor, daughter and one of the coheiresses of John Bacon, gent. of Norfolk, was matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall in May 1545. By the charter of foundation of Trinity college 19 Dec. 1546 he was constituted one of the fellows or scholars of that house. In 1547-8 he proceeded B.A., and in 1551 was admitted a member of Gray's-inn. He was afterwards called to the bar, and in 1563 became one of the ancients of the society. On Hock Tuesday 1570 he was admitted one of the counsel-at-law of the town of Cambridge. In 1571 he was autumn reader of Gray's-inn, and on that occasion the mayor and aldermen of Cambridge presented him with £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1572 he occurs as one of the counsel-at-law of the church of Ely. At this period his practice both in the courts and in matters of conveyance appears to have been considerable. He was a justice of the peace for the county and town of Cambridge. On 5 Feb. 1577-8 he was elected one of the treasurers of Gray's-inn. He was double Lent reader of that house 1578-9, and on 23 Nov. 1584 was again elected one of the treasurers thereof. On 18 May 1590 Staple-inn was conveyed to him, Francis Bacon, and other ancients of Gray's-inn. He was elected one of the treasurers of Gray's-inn for the third time on 15 Nov. 1597. A few days afterwards he was murdered in his chamber there.

On the 17th of December 1597 the lords of the council directed a letter in the following terms to the recorder of London, Mr. Topcliffe, Nicholas Fuller, Mr. Gerard, and Mr. Altham. "Whereas the body of Richard Aunger, a double reader of Graye's Inn, was found on Tuesday last floating on the Thames, he having been myssed almost a moneth. Because upon view of the body by certaine skillful chirurgeons yt is not thought he was drowned in the water but styfled or murthered, and after throwne into the Thames, which by other conjectures is greatlie to be also suspected; and there are great presumptions against one of his sonnes, called Richard Aunger, and Edward Ingram, porter of Graye's Inn, to be the committers of that foule murther. Forasmuch as the facte is so horrible that an auncyent gentleman should be murthered in his chamber, yt is thought meete that the manner of this foule murther should be by all meanes found out. And therefore we have thought good to require you to examyne the porter of Graye's Inne, and Richard Aunger, the sonne, more stryctly upon such articles as you shall thinke meete, upon former examynations and other circumstances to be propounded unto them. And if by those persuasions and other meanes you shall use, you shall not be able to bringe them to confesse the truth of this horrible facte, then we require you to put them both or either of them to the manacles in Brydewell, that by compulsory meanes the truthe of this wicked murther may be discovered, and who were complices and privy to this confederacy and fact." Under date 25 Jan. 1597-8, Stow records that "one named Ainger was hanged at Tiborne, for wilfully and secretly murthering of his own father, a gentleman and counseller of the law at Graies Inne, in his chamber there."

He married Rose, daughter of William Steward, esq. of Cambridgeshire, and by her had issue, Francis, born 14 May 1558, sometime of Trinity college, afterwards of Gray's-inn, and ultimately master of the rolls in Ireland, and lord Aungier of Longford; Robert, born 10 Sept. 1559; John, from whom descended the Hangers lords Coleraine; William; Richard the parricide; Edward, born 8 April 1571; Henry; Thomas; Jane, born 19 April 1562; Elizabeth; Mary; and Catharine, born 8 Dec. 1572.

His will, wherein he describes himself as of Trinity parish Cambridge, esq., is dated 22 Jan. 1596-7, and was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury 15 April 1600, by Rose his widow and Francis his son the executors. Thereby he gave, after the death of his wife, 20*s*. a-year to the churchwardens of Coton for the relief of the poor of that parish, payable out of the Crown, in the parish of S. Sepulchre in Cambridge. The gift took not effect, as after the date of his will he had mortgaged the estate, and so revoked the will. However his son Edward Aungier, esq., by will dated 1 Sept. 1623, and proved 10 March 1625, in recompence bequeathed £30. to the poor of Coton.

Mr. Aungier was a benefactor to Corpus

Christi college. His arms (without the quartering) were formerly in a window of the old chapel of that house, and are now in the bay-window in the hall.

Arms: Quarterly 1. & 4. (Aungier.) Erm. a griphon segreant Az. beaked and membered O. 2. & 3. (Bacon.) G. a boar passant O. Crest: an escarbuncle O. Mr. Edward Litchfield of Cambridge has in his museum an ancient painting on glass of Mr. Aungier's arms quarterly, impaling Steward.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 318. Cambridgesh. Visitation, 1619. Charity Reports, xxxi. 190. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 311, 459, 570; iii. 255. Registers of Parish of Coton. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 294, 298, 305, 310. Foss's Judges of England, v. 421. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 153, 154. Jardine on Torture, 43, 102. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 109, 258; pl. 4, fig. 5. Rymer, xv. 108. Stow's Annales, 1306. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 345.

GEORGE WALKER, born in the town of Cambridge in 1533, was, as we believe, son of Henry Walker, M.D., regius professor of physic, whom we have already noticed. He was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, of which he was admitted scholar 14 Aug. 1549, being matriculated 12 November in that year. He was never fellow of that college, whence he seems to have migrated to Corpus Christi college in 1552, being B.A. 1553-4, M.A. 1557, and M.D. 1564. When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August 1564, Dr. Walker was one of the repliers in the physic act which was kept before her majesty. In or about 1567 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and became, but at what particular date is uncertain, one of the elects. His death occurred shortly before 29 Nov. 1597, when Dr. Thomas Langton was appointed an elect in his place.

Alumni Eton. 165. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 196. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 136. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 66. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 492.

RICHARD COSIN was born at Hartlepool in the county of Durham, being son of John Cosin of Newhall. His father accompanied the expedition against the Scots as lieutenant to Thomas Dudley, esq. leader of the earl of Cumberland's forces, and distinguished himself at the battle of Musselburg, but shortly afterwards lost his life while fighting with the Scots at the rode of S. Ninian on the sands in Scotland. According to one account, however, he was drowned in the river Tweed on his return home. His widow remarried one Medhope, who took charge of young Richard, and sent him to school at Skipton in Yorkshire. Here he made rapid advances in learning, and soon outstripped his schoolfellows. Before he was twelve years of age he was sent to Trinity college in this university, being matriculated as a pensioner 12 Nov. 1561. The fame of his precocity soon extended beyond the walls of his college, and the members of Queens' college invited him to join their society. This was prevented by Dr. Beaumont master of Trinity college, who procured him a scholarship. He proceeded B.A. in 1565-6, was elected a fellow of his college, and in 1569 commenced M.A. We find him subscribing against the new statutes of the university in May 1572. He was created LL.D. 1580, being then chancellor of the diocese of Worcester.

We find his name in a commission issued 20 Jan. 1582-3 for the visitation of the church of Lichfield.

On 10 Dec. 1583 archbishop Whitgift, with whom he had been on intimate terms of friendship during his residence at Cambridge, appointed him judge of the court of Audience, dean of the Arches, and vicar-general of the province of Canterbury.

In 1583-4 he and two other civilians were empowered to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocese of Winchester; and in 1584 he was in a commission for the visitation of the diocese of Gloucester.

He was admitted a member of the society of advocates on 14 Oct. 1585. He represented Hindon in the parliament which began 29. Oct. 1586.

On 9 Oct. 1588 he was sworn a master in ordinary of the court of Chancery, having been previously a master extraordinary of that court. He was also a member of the high commission court for causes ecclesiastical, but we do not know the date of his appointment. He was again returned for Hindon to the parliament which met 4 Feb. 1588-9.

He died at his lodgings in Doctors' Commons 30 Nov. 1597. On the 9th of December his body was worshipfully conveyed by water from S. Paul's wharf to Lambeth, where his funeral was solemnized. The funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Andrews. The chief mourner

was Roger Medhope, his half-brother, devisee and executor.

Dr. Cosin was a man of extensive learning, with marvellous powers of memory, and a ready wit. He was esteemed one of the most eminent civilians of his day. His writings in support of the church establishment, and the tyrannical oath ex officio, drew upon him the hatred of the puritan party, and the cutting satire of Martin Marprelate. Of his personal appearance, his biographer, William Barlow, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, has left us the following sketch: Authoritas dignitasque formæ non defuit vel stanti vel sedenti, decora facies, multo sanguine, multo rubore suffusa, promissa barba, statura iusta, & quadrata, venter paulò proiectior, deniq. si cum Fabio, Corpus hominis pulchrum dixeritis in quo non eminent venæ, nec ossa numerantur, sed temperatus sanguis implet venas, & exurgit toris, ipsos quoque nervos robur occupat & decor commendat; fuit profectò illi ingenua totius corporis pulchritudo, & quidam senatorius decor, cui tamen non plus inerat authoritatis quàm gratiæ, vel ipso intuitu, ut de Agricola Tacitus, Bonum virum facilè crederes, magnum libenter.

The year after his death appeared a biography or rather panegyric of him by William Barlow, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, who had been educated at Dr. Cosin's expense. Accompanying it is a collection of greek, latin, english, and italian verses in memory of the deceased, contributed by members of the university. There is also an english acrostic by H.A. his kinsman. The title of the work is: Vita et obitus ornatissimi celeberrimiq. viri Richardi Cosin Legum Doctoris, Decani Curiæ de Arcubus, Cancellarij seu Vicarij generalis Reverendissimi patris Ioannis Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, &c. per Guilielmum Barlowum Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureum, amoris sui & officii ergò edita. Lond. 4to. 1598. The collection of verses bears this separate title: Carmina Funebria in eiusdem Venerandi Doctoris triste fatum à quibusdam Cantabrigiensibus, illius amicis, multo mœrore fusa magis quàm condita.

His known and reputed works are:

1. An answer to the two first and principal treaties of a certain factious libel, put foorth latelie without name of author, or printer, and without approbation by authority, and with the title of An Abstract of certeine acts of parlement, of certeine her majesties injunctions, &c. Lond. 4to. 1584.

2. Conspiracy for pretended reformation, viz. presbyteriall discipline, a treatise discovering the late designments and course held for advancement thereof by Will. Hacket, Edmund Copinger, and Henry Arthington; together with some part of the life and conditions, and the two inditements, arraignment, and execution of the sayd Hacket, &c. (Anon.) Lond. 4to. 1592; 8vo. 1699.

3. An Apologie for sundrie proceedings by Jurisdiction Ecclesiasticall, of late times by some chalenged, and also diversly by them impugned: By which apology (as it followed) all the Reasons & Allegations set down as well in a Treatise, as in certaine Notes (that go from hand to hand) both against proceeding ex officio, and against Oaths ministred to parties in causes criminall are also examined and answered: Upon that occasion lately reviewed, & much enlarged above the first private project, and now published, divided into three parts. The first part chiefly sheweth what matters be incident to ecclesiastical cognizance; and so allowed by statutes and the common laws. The second treateth of the two ways of proceeding in causes criminal; viz. by way of accusation, and ex officio judicis. The third, concerning oaths in general; but more especially the lawfulness of such as be ministered, touching supposed offences, either of themselves that swear, or of their brethren. Respectivelie submitted to the reverend Judges & other Sages of the Common lawe, &c. Whereunto I have presumed to adjoine that right excellent & sound determination (concerning Oaths) which was made by M. Lancelot Andrews, D.D., in the University of Cambridge in July 1591. Lond. 4to. 1593. It appears that there was an earlier edition of this work in two parts, of which about forty copies only were printed. The treatise to which this is an answer was written by James Morice, attorney of the court of Wards.

4. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ politeia in tabulas xvi digesta. Lond. fol. 1604; Oxford, 4to. 1634; Hague, fol. 1661; and with a preface by Andrew Allam, Oxford, fol.

1684. The original sketch of the work, drawn up in 1589, is preserved in MS. Lambeth. 324. There is likewise a manuscript copy in the Harleian collection, No. 4891.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4. Az. a lion rampant crowned O. guttée de sang langued G. 2 & 3. O. a cross S. betw. four storks ppr. The second coat was granted to his father for his services at Musselburgh field.

Life, by Bishop Barlow, with Mr. Baker's MS. notes. Basire's Funeral Serm. for Bp. Cosin, 36. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 567, 568. Bodl. Cat. Coote's Civilians, 55. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837, iii. 154. Fuller's Worthies, (Durham). Hanbury's Memorials. MS. Harl. 489. art. 1. Hay any Work for Cooper? 14, 27, 32, 66, 69, 75. Herbert's Ames, 1087, 1089. Heylin's Laud. 57, 58. MS. Kennett, 48. f. 270 Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 358. MS. Lambeth. 324. Lysons' Environs, i. 301, 316. Marprelate's Epistle, 3, 13. Marsden's Early Puritans, 208, 210. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 618, 683. Newcourt's Repert. i. 445. Strype's Annals, iii. 152, 233; iv. 140. Strype's Aylmer, 91. Strype's Grindal, 272, 274. Strype's Whitgift, 123, 131, 216, 296, 305, 339, 340, 487, 515, App. 137, 218, 219. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 201. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 115, 125. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 267. Worrall's Bibl. Leg. Angl. 60.

ANTHONY HICKMAN, fourth son of Anthony Hickman, esq., of Woodford hall Essex, by his wife Rose, daughter of sir William Lock, knight, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 26 Nov. 1575, proceeded B.A. 1579, and commenced M.A. 1583. On 26 April 1583 he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college, by mandate from the queen, who dispensed with any private statute to the contrary. He continued in possession of his fellowship three years without taking holy orders, which indeed would have been necessary at the time of his election had it not been dispensed with. At the expiration of that time the master and fellows were of opinion that he should become a deacon, or his fellowship be declared void. To prevent any dispute however, and to keep him in the society, they proceeded to a new election, which he accepted on condition that it should not be prejudicial to the privileges conferred on him by the royal dispensation. Some warm debates soon arose between him and Henry Rewse and John Brome, who had been elected fellows soon after his first coming in, and now claimed seniority of him. To put an end to the dispute, Dr. Norgate the master took the opinions of some civilians in the university, who adjudged the dispensation valid, and thereupon, with the major part of the fellows, he made a decree in favour of Hickman, who accordingly retained his place during Dr. Norgate's life. But upon the election to the mastership of Dr. Copcot, who was thought to be rather prejudiced against him for not readily joining with his friends in his election, and because of his being well affected towards the puritans, the dispute was again revived, and a new determination of the master and five fellows, two of whom were the parties concerned, was given against him. This he refused to acquiesce in, and would not deliver up the key of the chest wherein the college seal was kept, till some doubts he had about the instrument to which it was to have been set should be resolved. Thereupon the master asked him thrice if he would submit and confess his fault; to which his reply was, that he could not submit to the former, by reason of its being a thing before determined, although the registering of it had been accidentally omitted; nor would he comply with the latter, lest the college should thereby suffer damage. The master, not being satisfied with these answers, pronounced his fellowship void; whereupon Mr. Hickman appealed to Dr. Legge the vicechancellor, who inhibited the master from proceeding in the matter. Notwithstanding this inhibition, the master within three days called his fellows to a new election, and ordered Hickman to be removed from his chamber by violence, and turned out of the college. The society also made an order, that if any of the fellows should be aiding and assisting in doing anything that might be in any way prejudicial to the rights and privileges thereof, they should be suspended from the profits of their fellowships during pleasure: and another for defending themselves at the public expense of the college, against any action which Hickman might bring against them for the recovery of his fellowship. The civilians to whom the case was put, declared that in their opinion the former determination of Dr. Norgate ought to be abided by, and that the number for doing an act of this kind was insufficient according to the words of the statutes; whilst the vicechancellor and his assessors, after examining the matter, were likewise of opinion that there was no sufficient

cause for his deprivation, and accordingly certified the same to his relation secretary Walsingham, who concluding from hence that his behaviour was not such as he had been charged with, recommended the consideration thereof to archbishop Whitgift, to whom the master was then chaplain. After a full hearing, the archbishop declared that "he had been no otherwise dealt with, than he should have been, if he had been in Dr. Copcot's place: and that the lawyers whom he had consulted were of opinion his expulsion was a legal act, although not done by a major part of the whole society." Mr. Hickman now lodged his complaint with lord Burghley the chancellor of the university, and the master and his friends sent in a justification of their proceedings. His lordship immediately sent to the archbishop to enquire what had been done in the matter, and would have proceeded to a hearing, had not the vicechancellor and heads, in a letter dated 12 Sept. 1589, represented to him the impropriety of carrying the case out of the precincts of the university. Lord Burghley thereupon referred the matter to the vicechancellor and two heads of houses, and accordingly the case was tried before Dr. Some, Dr. Roger Goade, and Dr. William Whitaker, who in 1591 certified to his lordship that they had declared Hickman's ejectment illegal, and pronounced Henry Mihell, who had been elected in his room, not fellow. Mr. Hickman, in consideration of his deprivation for three years, and the consequent interruption in his studies, obtained letters of the queen dispensing with his taking the degree of B.D. for four years longer.

In the long vacation of 1592 Dr. John Jegon, master of Corpus Christi college, called an irregular meeting of such fellows as chanced to be in residence, and induced them to nominate his brother Thomas proctor for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting Hickman, at that time senior fellow, was elected to the office and presented to the vicechancellor, but the master withheld his consent. On 8 Aug. 1593 Hickman and six other fellows wrote to lord Burghley requesting him to direct the vicechancellor to take the opinion of the university on the subject. The ultimate decision appears to have been adverse to Hickman.

In 1593 he was created LL.D., and on 16 June 1596 was admitted an advocate. He died unmarried 13 Dec. 1597, and was buried in the church of S. Bene't Paul's wharf, London.

Arms: Per pale indented A. and Az.

MS. Baker, xiv. 202, 203. Coote's Civilians, 64. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 534—541, 558, 560; ii. 22, 45, 48, 49. MS. Lansd. 57. art. 86, 94, 95; 68. art. 29, 30. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 137, 328, 473. Strype's Annals, iii. 587. Strype's Whitgift, 273. Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 392.

JOHN MAY, a native of Suffolk, and brother of William May, archbishop elect of York, whom we have already noticed, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college 2 May 1544. He was appointed bible-clerk of his college, and in 1549-50 proceeded B.A., being elected fellow in 1550. He commenced M.A. 1553, and acted as bursar of the college during the years 1553, 1554, and 1555. At Midsummer 1557 he was ordained priest, and in 1559 was elected to the mastership of Catharine hall.

In 1560 he took the degree of B.D., and was collated to the rectory of Longstanton S. Michael in Cambridgeshire. In 1562 archbishop Parker collated him by lapse to the rectory of North Creak in Norfolk; and he held likewise the moiety of the rectory of Darfield in Yorkshire, but we have not been able to find the date of his collation to this latter benefice, although it was certainly after he obtained North Creak.

In 1563 he occurs as a canon of Ely. In 1564 he was created D.D. In 1565 he was nominated one of the Lent preachers at court. On 26 Sept. in that year he was collated by archbishop Parker to the rectory of S. Dunstan-in-the-east, London.

On 3 Aug. 1569 he was admitted by proxy to the archdeaconry of the east riding of York. He served the office of vicechancellor of the university for the year commencing November 1569, and was in a commission to visit King's college, which had been thrown into a state of confusion by the conduct of Dr. Philip Baker, the provost. On 8 Oct. 1571 he was admitted to his archdeaconry in person, and on or shortly before 27 Jan. 1573-4 resigned the rectory of S. Dunstan-in-the-east.

Through the powerful influence of the earl of Shrewsbury, he was raised to the see of Carlisle. His election was confirmed by the queen on the 9th of August

1577, his consecration took place on the 29th of September, and the temporalities were restored to him on the 8th of October. He obtained the queen's licence to hold his other preferments in commendam.

His name occurs in a commission issued 14 May 1578, for the visitation of the church of Durham. He appears to have taken a warm interest in scotch affairs, respecting which he corresponded with the earl of Shrewsbury. In a letter to that lord, dated Rose, 3 Dec. 1578, he requests him to write to the earl of Leicester to back his suit to the queen for the remission of his firstfruits having been overcharged the last year by hospitality and relieving of the poor in the time of a great dearth in his country. He protested that when his year's account was made at Michaelmas preceding, his expences did surmount the year's revenues of his bishopric, £600. He thus concludes: "I am further to pray and humbly beseech your Honour, that if the parliament do hold, I may, the rather by your Honour's good word, be staid from going thither; as well in respect of my necessary service in this barbarous country, whence I can hardly be spared, as in respect of my poverty, and want of ability to support the charges incident to that journey; being also unprovided of parliament robes, &c." He vacated his canonry at Ely in 1582. From a letter of his to the earl of Shrewsbury, dated 22 July 1587, we learn that he was in debt and danger, by reason of the intolerable dearth for want of corn in his country, wheat being at 30*s*., rye at 24*s*., and bigg at 16*s*. per bushel, and on account of process against him out of the exchequer for non-payment of £146 due to the queen for subsidy. He vacated his archdeaconry at the end of 1588. On 15 Feb. 1592-3 the queen presented William Holland to the rectory of North Creak. Thence arose a suit in the queen's bench, wherein it was held that the church of North Creak might be treated as void by reason of May having been subsequently inducted to Darfield.

This bishop died 15 Feb. 1597-8 at Rose castle, being about seventy years of age. He was buried at Carlisle a few hours after his death, which was probably caused by the plague or some other infectious disease. The following curious entry occurs in the parish register of Dalston in Cumberland:—"Feb. 15, 1597. Reverendus in Christo pater, Johannes Mey, divina providentia episcopus Carliolensis, hora octava matutina decimi quinti diei Februarii, mortem oppetiit, et hora octava vespertina ejusdem diei, Carliolensi in ecclesia sepultus fuit. Cujus justa celebrabantur die sequenti Dalstonii."

His will was proved 1 April 1598.

He married Amy, daughter of William Vowel of Creak abbey in Norfolk, and widow of John Cowel, esq. of Lancashire. By her he had issue: John of Shouldham in Norfolk, who married Cordelia, daughter of Martin Bowes, esq. of Norfolk; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bird, D.D.; Alice, wife of Richard Burton of Burton in Yorkshire; and Anne, wife of Richard Pilkington, D.D., rector of Hambleton Bucks.

He is author of:

1. Plays. Written when fellow of Queens' college, and acted by the members of that society in 1551 and 1553. One of them is called a dialogue, and another a tragedy. They are all lost.

2. Letters. A few are in print.

He was concerned in the compilation of the statutes given to the university by queen Elizabeth in 1570.

Arms: S. a cheveron O. betw. three cross-crosslets fitchée A. on a chief of the second as many roses. But the following being the arms borne by his brother William have been also assigned to him: S. a fess A. between two lions passant regardant O.

Bentham's Ely, 260. Blazon of Episcopacy, 117. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 74. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619, ed. Phillipps, 27. Coke's Reports, iv. 75. MS. Cole, xii. 91; xlvii. 386. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 154, 245, 247, 249, 250, 253, 257, 262, 281, 313, 314. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 65, 130, 131, 162, 175. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 268. MS. Lambeth. 697, G. 1; 698, f. 29, 35. MS. Lansd. 6. art. 49; 20. art. 66; 68. art. 38; 76. art. 89. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 382. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 361; iii. 143, 242, 604, 687. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 104, 134—138, 151, 508. Nasmith's Cat. of C.C.C. MSS. 181. Newcourt's Repert. i. 334. Parte of a Register, 277, 278. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xv. 780, 781, 785. MS. Searle. Strype's Annals, i. 447; ii. 421, 430—434, 521; iv. 320. Strype's Grindal, 188. Strype's Parker, 89, 270, 311, 380, App. 75, 121. Strype's Whitgift, 16, 19, 24, 46, App. 10, 15. Talbot Papers, F. 185, 201, 337; G. 132, 315, 393, 517, 531; I. 266. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 719; iii. 23. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 179.

EDMUND HOUND, son of John Hound of the town of Calais, is said to

have been born at Carlisle. He was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in November 1558, became a scholar of that house, proceeding B.A. 1563-4, and commencing M.A. 1567. He was elected a fellow of Caius college, subscribed against the new statutes of the university in May 1572, and proceeded B.D. 1574.

Amongst the articles preferred by certain fellows of Caius college against Dr. Legge, the master of that society, occurs the following: "Item, the master suffred very greate and continuall disorder in Mr. Howndes chamber, as black sanctus, and singinge of lewde ballades, with heades out of the windowes, and so lewde voyces as that all the house wondred theratt, to the very evill example of the youthe."

The earl of Leicester chose him for one of his chaplains, and by his influence he became in 1577 master of Catharine hall, on the promotion of Dr. John May to the see of Carlisle. In 1582 he was created D.D.

He held the rectory of Simondsbury Dorsetshire, where he died about February 1597-8. Tradition states that he hanged himself in his cellar.

Arms: A. on a cheveron between 3 talbots passant, G. as many bezants.

MS. Baker, vii. 23. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619. Cole's Ath. Cantab. H. 202 b. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 394, 520, 535. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62, 210, 325, 373; ii. 45. Hutchins's Dorset. ed. 1774, i. 321, 322. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 687. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 143. Strype's Annals, ii. 434; iii. App. 66; iv. 163. Univ. & Coll. Doc. ii. 310.

JOHN ROBINSON, of Richmondshire, matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall in May 1550, proceeded B.A. in January 1553-4, and was in 1554 elected a fellow, commencing M.A. in 1557. Dr. Beaumont, master of Trinity college, writing to sir William Cecil 24 Sept. 1561, recommended Mr. Robinson and Matthew Hutton as fit persons to be appointed master of Pembroke hall. The office was ultimately conferred on the latter. Mr. Robinson was on 4 Sept. 1564 appointed president of S. John's college Oxford, by sir Thomas White, the worthy founder of that house, with the consent of the fellows thereof. He was incorporated at Oxford 6 Sept. 1566, but not as has been stated in the degree of D.D., which, as will be seen in the sequel, he did not take till many years afterwards. On 10 July 1572 he resigned the presidentship of S. John's. He held the rectory of Kingston Bakepuze in Berkshire, a benefice in the patronage of that college.

On 3 Aug. 1572 he was installed precentor of the church of Lincoln, and on 14 July 1573 was collated to the prebend of Welton Beckhall in the same church, being installed 7 September following. On 31 May 1574 he was installed archdeacon of Bedford, and on 7 October in that year was collated to the prebend of Caistor in the church of Lincoln, wherein he was installed on the 9th of the same month, and then or about that time he resigned the prebend of Welton Beckhall. For a short period in 1580 he held the archdeaconry of Lincoln. On the 29th of March 1581 he was collated to the prebend of Leicester S. Margaret in the church of Lincoln, being installed on the 9th of July following. In 1583 he was created D.D. in this university under a grace which refers to his having studied in that faculty at Cambridge and Oxford for twenty-four years. In 1584 archbishop Whitgift constituted him his commissary to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in and throughout the diocese of Lincoln during the vacancy in that see occasioned by the translation of Dr. Thomas Cooper to the bishopric of Winchester. In 1594 he occurs as holding a canonry in the church of Gloucester. He died about March 1597-8, and was buried at Somersham in the county of Huntingdon, whereof he was rector, although we cannot state the date of his institution to that benefice.

It is observable that in 1596 there were living no less than five ex-presidents of S. John's Oxford.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 179. Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 224. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 239. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 186. Le Neve's Fasti. i. 448; ii. 47, 75, 86, 128, 169, 227; iii. 573. Strype's Whitgift, 216. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 741; ii. 87, 125, 164, 203, 257. Wilson's Merchant Taylor's School, 38—40. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 175, 210. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 543.

JAMES HOWLAND, a native of London, and son of Richard Howland bishop of Peterborough, was matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse 3 Dec. 1572. He removed to Trinity college, where he took the degree of B.A. 1576-7. In 1577 he was admitted a fellow of S.

John's college, on the lady Margaret's foundation, and in 1580 commenced M.A. He had a canonry in the church of Peterborough, and was installed archdeacon of Northampton 12 Nov. 1587. He died 20 March 1597-8, and his nuncupative will was proved the following day.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 367. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 542, 546. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 75. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 564, 565.

GEORGE AINSWORTH, of S. John's college, B.A. 1577, is supposed to have been the author of:

1. Clytophon. A latin drama. MS. Eman. Coll.

2. A Spirituall Grammer, or The eight partes of Speech Moralized, which by analogicall allusion, may put Schollers in minde of many good lessons: Aptly accomodated to their Studies. Lond. 8vo. 1597. Dedicated to lady Mary Ramsey, widow of sir Thomas Ramsey, late lord-mayor of London.

Herbert's Ames, 1265. Retrospective Review, xii. 27.

THOMAS BARBAR, of Middlesex, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 14 Dec. 1560, proceeded B.A. 1563-4. On 11 April 1565 he was admitted to a fellowship on Dr. Keyton's foundation. In 1567 he commenced M.A. We find his name subscribed to a testimonial in favour of Thomas Cartwright, and to a letter requesting that Cartwright might be allowed to resume his lectures. In 1576 he proceeded B.D. About the same period he became preacher at S. Mary-le-Bow in London, where he preached four times a-week to a large and affectionate congregation. In June 1584 he was cited to appear before archbishop Whitgift and other high commissioners, and required to take the oath ex officio. Refusing so to do he was immediately suspended. The parishioners to the number of 120 subscribed a petition to sir Edward Osborne the lord mayor, and the court of aldermen to procure his restoration. That court could do nothing. The archbishop, in December 1587, offered to take off his suspension if he would sign a paper promising that he would not by word or deed publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, impugn, deprave, or reprehend any government, rite, order, or ceremony by law established and retained in the church; but on the contrary would, to his power by God's grace, observe and seek the peace of the church, and would from time to time adjoin himself thereunto in public prayer, preaching and admonition, and would frequent them diligently, and none other assemblies, meetings, or conventicles. He firmly declined to give the required pledge. His name is attached to the Book of Discipline, and he was an additional member of the presbyterian church at Wandsworth in Surrey. In 1591 he, with Henry Alvey and other puritan divines, were examined in the star-chamber against Cartwright and others of the same party.

To him may probably be ascribed:

1. The Apocalyps, or Revelation of St. John the apostle and evangelist of our Lord Jesus Christ. With a briefe and methodicall exposition upon every chapter by way of a little treatise, applying the words of S. John to our last times that are full of spirituall and corporall troubles and divisions in Christendome. Lately set forth by Fr. Du Iion, and newly translated into English for the edification and consolation of the true members of our Lord Jesus Christ in his Catholike Church. Camb. 4to. 1596. The dedication to John Boyse, esq., signed T. B.

2. A Dialogue between the penitent Sinner and Sathan, wherein Sathan moveth unto desperation: the sinner comforteth himselfe with the secret promises of the holy scriptures set forth by T. B. Lond. (Henry Kirkham) 8vo. n. d.

Neal's Puritans, i. 267. Strype's Annals, ii. App. p. 4. Strype's Whitgift, 264, App. p. 157—166. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 362. Brook's Puritans, i. 429. Herbert's Ames, 1321, 1425. Brook's Cartwright, 386, 387. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, bk. 3, pp. 43, 89, 93, 120. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline, 67, 370. MS. Lansd. 120. art. 6.

WILLIAM BARRET, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 1 Feb. 1579-80, proceeded B.A. 1584-5, and commenced M.A. 1588. He was subsequently elected a fellow of Caius college. In Easter term 1595 he preached at Great S. Mary's a sermon ad clerum for the degree of B.D. He was charged with having in this discourse vented false doctrines by speaking against the absolute decree of reprobation without

respect to sin; against the certainty of faith; and that persons might fall away from grace; also with having reflected in unhandsome terms upon John Calvin, Peter Martyr, Theodore Beza, and Hierome Zanchius. The vicechancellor privately conferred with him in order to bring him to see his error. This not succeeding, he appeared before the heads in the consistory. They had three long conferences with him. He persisted in maintaining his opinions. In the end he was enjoined to make a public confession of his errors at S. Mary's. He read a prescribed form of recantation on 10 May, but in such a manner as to give great offence, and to induce a very general disbelief in his sincerity.

On 26 May a large number of the fellows of several colleges subscribed a paper declaring that Barret's sermon was in their judgment very corrupt, savouring of popish doctrine, interlaced with contumelious and bitter speeches against the chief godly new writers, who were worthily received and reverenced in the church: that his retractation (being done and read in a very unreverent, profane, and impudent manner) rather added new offence and grief of heart unto them and many others than any satisfaction: and that they hoped further order would be taken with him for better satisfying so public and just offence.

Mr. Barret was convened again, his degree of B.D. was refused him, and he was threatened with expulsion from the university. A correspondence respecting the case ensued between the university and archbishop Whitgift, to whom Barret also wrote. In one of his letters he had the temerity to allude to the famous William Perkins as an obscure personage.

The archbishop expressed his dislike of the proceedings of the vicechancellor and heads, who however declined to submit to his authority. On 2 July Barret revoked his retractation.

In September the vicechancellor and heads besought the primate to settle the matter. He sent for Barret to Lambeth, examined him on certain points, and transmitted his answer to the vicechancellor and heads, who deemed the same insufficient.

The archbishop subsequently sent his opinion respecting the disputed questions. Barret was again examined at Lambeth, and a fresh retractation, drawn up in Barret's own terms, was prescribed. This it appears he made in or about January 1595-6, after sundry evasive delays.

On 30 March 1597 archbishop Whitgift and other commissioners for causes ecclesiastical addressed a letter to the vicechancellor, stating that Barret intended to depart the realm. The vicechancellor was therefore required to take security that he should not do so without the queen's license, and to commit him to prison if such security were not given. It is probable that this letter was not received in time to be of any avail, for he got beyond sea and embraced the roman catholic faith, ultimately returning to England, where he lived as a layman until his death.

He is author of:

1. Brief notes on the propositions which he held at S. Mary's as given out and dispersed by some of S. John's college. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. 188.

2. Answers in latin to certain articles whereupon he was examined before the archbishop of Canterbury. MS. Trin. coll. Camb.

3. Letters in latin and english relative to the proceedings against him and the objections to his opinions.

In 1595 was published: A coppie of a recantation of certain Errors, raked out of the dunghill of Poperie, and Pelagianisme, publiquely made by Maister Barret of Kayes Colledge in Cambridge the tenth day of May, in this present yeere of our Lord 1595, in the Universitie Church, called Saint Maries in Cambridge. Translated out of Lattine into English, Anno 37 Elizabeth. To this were annexed the Lambeth articles. Both pieces were reprinted in 1630, at the end of a treatise entitled, God no impostor nor deluder, which work is ascribed to William Prynne.

MS. Baker, ii. 1; xxi. 71, 74; xxiv. 345—388. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 529, 567. Fuller's Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 282. Herbert's Ames, 1728. Howell's State Trials, xxii. 712. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 311, fo. 64. MS. Lambeth. ...... Neal's Puritans, i. 368. Prynne's Antiarminianism. 6, 7. Prynne's Canterburies Doome, 164, 176, with Mr. Baker's MS. Notes. Strype's Whitgift, 435—468, App. 155—200. Strype's Annals, ii. 383; iv. 229. Whitaker's Disputation, ed. Fitzgerald, p. x. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, i. p. xvii; iii. 611—615.

JOHN BISHOP, a native of Battle in Sussex, took the degree of M.B. as a

member of Caius college in 1576, and afterwards lived principally at London, but occasionally at or near Battle. He was a roman catholic, and died about 1597.

He is author of:

1. Beautifull Blossomes gathered by John Byshop from the best trees of all kyndes, Divine, Philosophicall, Astronomicall, Cosmographical, Historical, and Humane that grow, in Greece, Latium and Arabia, and some also in vulgar orchards, as wel from those that in auncient time were grafted, as also from them which have with skilful head and hand beene of late yeares, yea, and in our dayes planted: to the unspeakable both pleasure and profite of all such as wil vouchsafe to use them. The first Tome. Lond. 4to. 1577. The following title, with the date 1578, was in that year substituted: A Garden of recreation plentiously furnished with all kindes of delectable flowers, tending greatly to the utilitie and profite of all estates. Wherein (for the most parte) is shewed all the notable actes, endes, and variable chaunces of all the famous princes that reigned thoroughout the world untill this day, with divers other pleasaunt varieties, collected out of the most auncient and best writers in all ages, by John Bishoppe, Gentleman. It seems that he designed to have continued this work on sufficient encouragement, but that he did not do so. At p. 61 of this work occurs the remarkable story upon which Horace Walpole founded his Mysterious Mother.

2. John Byshop's woful lamentation in verse, of such as have lost their lives by the locks, wears, &c., on the river Thames; addressed to the Queen, Oct. 1585. MS. Lansd. 44. art. 39.

3. A Courteous Conference with the English Catholickes Romane, about the six Articles ministred unto the seminarie priestes, wherein it is apparently proved by their owne divinitie, and the principles of their owne religion, that the Pope cannot depose her Majestie, or release her subjects of their allegiance unto her. And finally that the Bull of Pius Quintus pronounced against her Majestie is of no force, eyther in law or conscience, all Catholicke scruples to the contrarie beeing throughly and perfectly cleared and resolved, and many memoriall matters exactly discussed, which have not been handled by any man heretofore. Written by John Bishop, a recusant papist. Lond. 4to. 1598.

Our author had a brother, George Bishop, who, when the last-mentioned work was published, was residing at Northiam in Sussex.

Cat. Lansd. MSS. i. 84. Herbert's Ames, 1328, 1329. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

HENRY BLAXTON was educated at Westminster school, and elected thence to Trinity college in this university in 1585, being matriculated as a pensioner on the 11th of December in that year. He proceeded B.A. 1589-90, was afterwards elected a fellow of his college, and commenced M.A. in 1593. He resigned his fellowship in 1597.

He has written:

1. Latin verses (*a*) in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587; (*b*) on the death of Anne countess of Oxford, 1588. In MS. Lansd. 104. art. 78; (*c*) in the university collection on the death of Dr. Whitaker, 1595.

2. Two latin letters addressed to his friend William Camden. In Camdeni Epistolæ.

Another Henry Blaxton of this university, B.A. 1564-5, M.A. 1568, was on 5 July 1581 commissioned with others to visit the church of Chichester.

Alumni Westmon. 58, 59. Camdeni Epistolæ, p. ix, 44, 344. MS. Cotton. Jul. C. v. 11 b. 20. MS. Lansd. 104. art. 78. Strype's Grindal, 265.

ANDREW BOARDMAN, a native of Lancashire, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 12 Nov. 1568, and proceeded B.A. 1571-2. On 12 Mar. 1572-3 he was admitted to a fellowship on the lady Margaret's foundation. In 1575 he commenced M.A., and at the feast of S. Michael 1580 was elected a college preacher. He proceeded B.D. 1582, and in that year was appointed minister of S. Mary's at Bury S. Edmund's. He was subsequently beneficed near Warwick, and was a preacher in that town. His sermons in defence of the church of England occasioned some controversy between him and the famous Thomas Cartwright. He was created D.D. 1594.

He is author of:

1. The Fan of the Faithfull to trie

the truth in controversie, collected by A. B. Lond. (Tho. Marshe) n. d.

2. Greek verses prefixed to Everard Digby's Theoria Analytica, 1579.

3. English commendatory verses, (signed A. B.) prefixed to Thomas Morley's Plain and Easie Introduction to practicall Musicke, 1597.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 349, 365. Brook's Cartwright, 311, 396. Herbert's Ames, 871, 1209. Tymms's Saint Mary Bury, 104.

JOHN BROWNING, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 14 Nov. 1558, became a scholar of that house, and in 1562-3 proceeded B.A. He was afterwards elected a fellow, and in 1566 commenced M.A. He occurs as one of the subscribers against the new statutes of the university 6 May 1572.

About Christmas 1572 he uttered in a sermon at S. Mary's certain doctrines entending to the heresy of Novatus, for which he was convened before Dr. Whitgift, deputy vicechancellor, and the heads of houses, by whom he was charged to abstain from preaching till his further purgation. Soon afterwards however he preached again; wherefore on 27 Jan. 1572-3 the vicechancellor, with the assent of ten of the heads, committed him to the tolbooth for contempt. In February he was released, on giving the bond of himself in 200 marks, and of Booth and Studley, two fellows of his college, in £40 apiece, for his appearance to answer all such matters as should be objected against him touching certain words uttered by him in two sermons, and for abstaining from preaching till he should be permitted. Some of the articles objected against him, it has been conjectured, related to matters of state. He afterwards subscribed a confession before lord Burghley, the secretary of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer, affirming that he was much mistaken in his sermon, and promising to give open testimony of his conformity in those points wherein he was mistaken. This confession lord Burghley transmitted to the vicechancellor and heads, with a letter requiring them to make proof whether he should continue in that conformity and submission that he pretended.

He afterwards became domestic chaplain to Francis earl of Bedford. In 1577 he took the degree of B.D. here, and on 8 July 1580 was created D.D. at Oxford. The latter proceeding gave offence to Dr. Still, master of Trinity college, who, in a letter to lord Burghley dated 3 Nov. 1580, complained that Browning had obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford two years before the time prescribed by the statutes of this university, he not having either performed the required exercises, nor procured a grace exempting him from such exercises. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Still signed the grace for Dr. Browning's incorporation here, which took place on 8 Dec. 1581, and the affair seems to have fallen into oblivion, when on 7 Sept. 1584 Dr. Browning, who was then vicemaster of the college, suspended the authority of Dr. Still, "for his marriage, contrary to his Oathe, and diverse and sondrye other his breaches of Statute, both in the Government, and not husbanding the goods of Trinity college." Enraged at this, Dr. Still immediately ejected him from his fellowship, "but Dr. Browning however would not depart, keeping his chamber door shut till some were sent to pull him out; a decree being passed from the vicechancellor and the heads, to have the proctors enter with force: and Dr. Still made a decree, the next day by eight o'clook his doors should be broke open. And this was accordingly done, and they carried him out by strong hand." Dr. Still's conduct upon this occasion must be allowed to have been excessively arbitrary and vindictive.

The earl of Bedford interceded with lord Burghley on behalf of Dr. Browning, but whether he were eventually restored to his fellowship we have failed in ascertaining. The postscript to the earl's letter is in these terms: "Havinge had my self good experience of his sufficiency in the sounde prechinge of the trueth, and of his godly conversacion in my owne familie, I have the rather thought good to recommende the more earnestly his cause to your lordship."

MS. Baker, iii. 391, 392; iv. 45—55. Brook's Puritans, i. 302. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 314, 400. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62, 383, 384. MS. Lansd. 16. art. 29; 30. art. 64, 65, 71—73; 42. art. 37, 65. Strype's Annals, iii. 187, 189. Strype's Parker, 390, 391, with Mr. Baker's MS. note. Strype's Whitgift, 46. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss. i. 216.

PHILIP FERDINAND was born in Poland about the year 1555. He appears

to have been originally a jew, although he afterwards embraced the catholic, and eventually the protestant religion. Coming to this country he entered the university of Oxford in a poor and obscure condition, being initiated in academical learning by the exhibition of certain doctors, amongst whom were Dr. Ayray and Dr. Rainolds, who obtained for him employment in several colleges and halls as a teacher of the hebrew language. He was duly registered among the students of Oxford. Removing to this university, he was matriculated on 16 Dec. 1596, and probably obtained a living here by teaching hebrew.

There can, we presume, be little doubt that Ferdinand is the person thus alluded to in Clarke's life of Dr. William Gouge: "While he was a Scholler in King's Colledge, there came a Jew to Cambridge, who was entertained in sundry Colledges to teach them the Hebrew Tongue, and amongst the rest, in King's Colledge, and Master Gouge took the opportunity of Learning of him, as many others of the Students also did: But most of them grew soon weary, and left him, onely the said Master Gouge kept close to him so long as he tarried."

Bishop Montagu alludes to the death of a jew who had been a teacher of hebrew at Cambridge as having taking place at Leyden in the lifetime of Scaliger. We cannot say whether this were Ferdinand.

The learned William Eyre, writing from Emmanuel college on 9 cal. April 1607 to James Usher, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, says, "Amisimus Judæum; olim præceptorem meum, cujus gratiâ in animo mihi fuit hoc studium suscepisse; quia specula aliqua affulserat, qualemcunque hujus linguæ scientiam in Academiâ nostrâ hâc ratione locum aliquem habere potuisse."

He is translator of:

Hæc sunt verba Dei &c. Præcepta in monte Sinai data Iudæis sunt 613, quorum 365 negativa, et 248 affirmativa, collecta per Pharisæum, magistrum Abrahamum, filium Kattani, et impressa in Bibliis Bombergiensibus, anno à mundo creato 5288, Venetiis, ab authore Vox Dei appellata: translata in linguam Latinam per Philippum Ferdinandum, Polonum. Cum licentia omnium primariorum virorum in inclyta, & celeberrima Cantabrigiensi academia. Cambr. 4to. 1597. In the dedication to the students of the universities, he mentions that he read lectures assiduously for many years after his arrival in England, into which country he came after he had lived in great errors, and was received into the lists of the universities.

Clarke's Lives, (1677) p. 236. Herbert's Ames, 1426. Mountagu's Diatribæ upon the first part of the late History of Tithes, 384. Parr's Usher, Letters, 4. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 667.

ROGER FLUDD, of S. John's college, B.A. 1596-7, is author of:

Latin verses on the death of Dr. Wm. Whitaker, subjoined to Charles Horne's Carmen Funebre, 1596.

It is not unlikely that he was the elder brother of the famous Dr. Robert Fludd.

Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 618.

HUGH HUDLESTON, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college 3 Dec. 1572, was elected a scholar of that house. In 1576-7 he proceeded B.A., and was subsequently elected a fellow, commencing M.A. 1582. He was censured at sundry times by the master and seniors, who 15 Oct. 1590 suspended him from the commodities and privileges of his fellowship for six months. On 1 Oct. 1597 the master and seniors made a decree setting forth that he had forfeited his fellowship by wilful breach and contempt of statute, and by the expression of daily passion, discontentments, and manifold infirmities in ordinary meetings and assemblies, so that no well-ordered society could or ought to tolerate his captious or uncomposed and offensive manner of conversation in public places where he daily frequented. Wherefore they suspended him from the profits and privileges of his fellowship for three years, saving a yearly pension of 20 marks to be paid him so long as he thankfully accepted and soberly used the same. They also ordered him to remove out of the college within 20 days, in default whereof he was to be reputed and taken as an obstinate and perished member, utterly excluded and finally banished out of the college. On 23 December following he was charged before John Jegon, D.D., vice-chancellor, and Thomas Legge, LL.D., justices of the peace, by Samuel Heron, D.D., Thomas Harrison, and John Shaxton, fellows of Trinity college, with

having publicly, in the common hall of the college at dinner-time, alleged that it was heretical for a woman to govern the state, and with having offered to defend the same by divinity and policy, and challenged Shaxton to dispute on the question. He confessed the charge in writing, and thereupon was committed to Cambridge castle. Dr. Jegon, in relating the case to lord Burghley the chancellor, says that in the university Hudleston was deemed a long time "a man distracted in phrenesie."

Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 587. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 148. MS. Lansd. 84. art. 95.

JOHN HUDLESTON, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 2 Dec. 1579, B.A. 1583-4, M.A. 1587, B.D. 1597, has latin verses in the university collection on the death of William Whitaker, D.D. 1595.

ANTHONY HUNTON, matriculated a sizar of Christ's college June 1575, B.A. 1578-9, M.A. 1582, M.L. 1589, is author of:

Latin Verses signed Anton. Huntonus Medicinæ Candidatus, before Gerards Herbal, 1597.

PAUL IVE appears to have been of Corpus Christi college in 1560, but was never matriculated. He occurs in 1597 as receiving money from the crown for the fortification of Falmouth and for the transportation of prisoners into Spain.

He is author of:

1. Instructions for the warres, Amply, learnedly, & politiquely, discoursing of the method of Militarie Discipline. Originally written in French by that rare & worthy Generall, Monsieur William de Bellay, Lord of Langey, Knight of the order of Fraunce, and the King's Lieutenant in Thurin. Translated by Paul Ive, Gent. Lond. 4to. 1589. Dedicated to William Davison, esq., one of her Majesty's principal secretaries. The copy in the university library has a number of MS. notes in the margin.

2. The Practise of Fortification, in all sorts of scituations; with the considerations to be used in declining and making of Royal Frontiers, Skonces, and renforcing of ould walled Townes. Lond. 4to. 1589, 1599. Dedicated to William Brooke, lord Cobham, and sir Francis Walsingham, knight.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb. Herbert's Ames, 1243. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Fourth Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. p. 172.

JOSEPH JESSOP, born at Sutton in the county of Kent and diocese of Canterbury about 1561, was educated at Eton, and elected from thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 22 Dec. 1579, and fellow 22 Dec. 1582, proceeding B.A. 1583, and commencing M.A. 1587. He was secretary to sir Francis Walsingham. Soon after Midsummer 1591 he resigned his fellowship. On 22 Dec. 1597, being then M.D. of this university, he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. He is said to have been a man of great learning.

Alumni Eton. 190. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 13, 31. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 128.

JOHN JOHNSON, matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college 2 May 1544, was a bible clerk of that house, but did not proceed B.A. till 1552-3. He was elected a fellow of Jesus college 1554, commenced M.A. 1556, and proceeded B.D. 1562. His name occurs amongst the subscribers against the new statutes of the university in May 1572. He was commissary of the diocese of Ely in and for several years after 1575, and vacated his fellowship in or shortly before 1586. It has been suggested that he is the person of this name who was collated to the rectory of S. Andrew Undershaft in London 8 Sept. 1565, and was buried there 13 March 1596-7, having previously within the space of twenty-one years buried his wife and ten children; but we doubt not that this was another individual. One John Johnson, a puritan minister at Northampton, was in or about 1591 examined in the star-chamber against Thomas Cartwright and others.

Brook's Cartwright, 386. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 359. Stevenson's Supplement to Bentham's Ely. Strype's Whitgift, Append. 159—164.

JOHN KING, born at Barley in Hertfordshire about 1548, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 22 Sept. 1567, and fellow 23 Sept. 1570. He proceeded B.A. 1571, and gave up

his fellowship soon after Michaelmas 1572.

He is author of:

Two latin poems in the collection presented by the scholars of Eton to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle 1563.

Alumni Eton. 181. Liber Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 211, 219. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. first edit. vol. i.

ANTHONY MARTIN, the son of a person who held some employment under the crown, was a member of Trinity hall when queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August 1564. He does not appear to have taken any degree, nor can his matriculation be found. In or before 1570 he was appointed one of the sewers of the queen's chamber, which office he held for many years. By letters patent, dated 8 Aug. 1588, he was constituted keeper of the royal library within the palace of Westminster for life, with the annual stipend of 20 marks.

He is author of:

1. The Tranquilitie of the minde: an excellent Oration directing every man and woman to the true tranquility and quietness of the minde, written in Latin by John Bernard, student in Cambridge: translated. Lond. 8vo. 1570.

2. The Common Places of the most famous and renowned Divine Doctor Peter Martyr, divided into foure principall parts: with a large addition of manie theologicall and necessarie discourses, some never extant before. Translated and partlie gathered. Lond. fo. 1583. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

3. An Exhortation, To stirre up the mindes of all her Majesties faithfull Subjects to defend their Countrey in this dangerous time, from the invasion of Enemies. Lond. 4to. 1588. At the end are his prayers to this purpose, pronounced in her Majesties Chappell and elsewhere.

4. The seconde sounde of the Trumpet unto Judgment, wherein is proved that all the tokens of the later day are not only come, but well neere finished. Lond. 4to. 1589.

5. A Reconciliation of all the Pastors and Cleargy of this Church of England. Lond. 4to. 1590. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

We consider it not unlikely that he may have been the father of Anthony Martin bishop of Meath, whom we shall have occasion hereafter to mention.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 270. Clay's Lit. Eliz. 470. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 58. Herbert's Ames, 878, 957, 1136, 1212, 1229. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 18 Eliz. r. 9. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 171. Rymer, xvi. 265. Strype's Annals, iii. 527, 603, App. 229. Strype's Whitgift, 351. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

JOHN MERSHE was matriculated as a sizar of Caius college in November 1571, and proceeded B.A. 1575. He resided in Cambridge, and is called Doctor. He assisted John Gerard in the compila- of his Herbal 1597.

Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 125.

EDMUND ROCKERY, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in November 1558, went out B.A. 1560-1, was shortly afterwards elected fellow, and in 1564 commenced M.A., and served the office of bursar of his college. He was one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing October 1568, and proceeded B D. 1570, in which year we find him subscribing, with others, a letter on behalf of the famous puritan Thomas Cartwright.

At a meeting of the society of Queens' college, held on Sunday 26 Nov. 1570, Dr. Chaderton the president, in pursuance of the vicechancellor's command, warned the fellows not to speak against the queen's statutes then lately given for the government of the university. Mr. Rockery however boldly denounced them as impairing the liberty and privileges of the university, asserted that some of them were directly against God's word, and remarked that godly princes might be deceived by hypocrites and flatterers as David was by Shebna. For this he was cited before Dr. Whitgift the vicechancellor and the heads of colleges. It was decreed that he should acknowledge and revoke his rashness openly in the same place and before the same company where he had given offence. It seems that he refused to make this recantation. He gave a bond in £40 for his appearance from time to time, and was ordered to keep his chamber as a true prisoner till the matters objected against him should be ended. There is a letter from lady Elizabeth Hoby to sir William Cecil, dated Bisham, 31 Jan. 1570-1, soliciting his favour on behalf of Mr. Rockery who was in trouble for certain words spoken by him.

He occurs amongst those who subscribed against the new statutes of the university in May 1572. In or about that year he was ejected from his fellowship by order of the privy-council, for refusing to wear the clerical and academical vestments, but was restored on lord Burghley's entreaty. In January 1574-5 Dr. Chaderton complained by letter to lord Burghley of Mr. Rockery's continued nonconformity to the rites and ceremonies of the church. He subsequently repeated the complaint to that nobleman at Theobalds. Lord Burghley advised him to bear with him for a year. At the end of that period Dr. Chaderton again complained of him to lord Burghley. In or about 1577 he was preferred to a canonry at Rochester. Dr. Chaderton contended that his fellowship was not tenable with this preferment. Civilians were consulted on the point, and appear to have given an opinion in Mr. Rockery's favour. He however resigned his fellowship in January 1578-9.

About 1584 he was suspended from the ministerial function for four years. It seems that he vacated his canonry at Rochester in 1587.

He died in 1597.

It is said that he was distinguished for his learning and abilities, and was an admired and popular preacher.

Some of his letters relating to the proceedings against him are extant.

Brook's Puritans, i. 306. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62, 181, 182, 184. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 407, 493, 494, 535, 588, 616, 617. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 586; iii. 619. Neal's Puritans, i. 229, 340. MS. Searle. Strype's Annals, i. 625; ii. 434, 435, App. 3, 4.

MATTHEW SETTLE, or SETHELL, of Jesus college, was B.A. 1577-8, and M.A. 1581. In 1584 he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college, and in 1588 commenced LL.D. In 1589, in the absence of the master, the president and seven of the fellows declared his fellowship vacant, as he had not taken the degree of B.D. as required by the college statutes. He was however restored. In 1595 he became official of the archdeaconry of Norwich, and commissary to the bishop within that archdeaconry. He retained his fellowship till his death, which occurred in 1597.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 656, 659. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 140, 329, 486.

WILLIAM CLERKE, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in June 1575, became a scholar of that house, and in 1578-9 proceeded B.A. He was soon afterwards elected a fellow, and in 1582 commenced M.A.

He is the supposed author of:

1. The Triall of Bastardie: that part of the second part of Policie or manner of Governement of the Realme of England: so termed, Spirituall, or Ecclesiasticall. Annexed at the end of this Treatise, touching the prohibition of Marriage, a Table of the Levitical, English, and Positive Canon Catalogues, their concordance and difference. Lond. 4to. 1594. Dedicated to Robert Redmayn, doctor of law, judge-delegate and commissary (for the vacancy of the see) within the city and diocese of Norwich.

2. Polimanteia, or, The meanes lawfull and unlawfull, to judge of the fall of a Common-wealth against the frivolous and foolish conjectures of this age. Whereunto is added, a letter from England to her three daughters, Cambridge, Oxford, Innes of Court, and to all the rest of her inhabitants, perswading them to a constant unitie of what religion soever they are, for the defence of our dread soveraigne, and native country; most requisite for the time wherein wee now live. Camb. 4to. 1595. Dedicated to Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, signed W. C. A very curious and interesting work, in which mention is made of our old English poets sweet Shakespeare, Harvey, Nash, divine Spenser, &c. It is said that this is the earliest known publication in which our immortal dramatist is alluded to by name.

Dr. Bliss's Sale Catalogue, i. 77. Herbert's Ames, 1284, 1423.

EDMUND COOTE, matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in May 1566, B.A. 1579-80, M.A. 1583, was elected head-master of the grammar school at Bury S. Edmund's 5 June 1596. This office he resigned on or shortly before 18 May 1597. His subsequent history appears to be unknown.

He is author of:

The English School-master. Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easie, short and perfect order of distinct Reading and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been

known or published by any. And further also, teacheth a direct course, how any unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English words which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or else-where hear or read; & also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English speech: so that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the Grammar School, for an Apprentice, or any other private use so far as concerneth English. And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the first Book be meer childish for them, but also for all other; especially for those that are ignorant in the Latin Tongue. Lond. 4to. 1627, 1638,......1667, 1673, 1675, 1684. It was first published during the short period he held the mastership of Bury school. The edition of 1673 was the 37th. Mr. Heber gave six guineas for a copy of this edition. Dr. Donaldson observes: "The scarcity of this little work, which must have been one of the commonest books in England for nearly one hundred years, may, perhaps, be explained by the hint in the preface, that it was necessary in those days to make provision for a total destruction of elementary books. The author says, 'I have so disposed the placing of my first book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for every new chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before.' From this remark we see that, in those days, there were more reasons than one for the repetition system which has lately been revived as a novelty by Ollendorff, and, no doubt, the young learners fully availed themselves of a liberty of destroying their enemy, for which the master himself had made such careful provision." In all the copies of this work which we have seen, the author is called Edward Coote.

Donaldson's Address at Tercentenary Commemoration of Bury School, 28—30, 69. Proceedings of Bury and West Suffolk Institute, i. 59. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

EDWARD KIRKE matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall in November 1571, subsequently removed to Caius college, and as a member of the latter house, proceeded B.A. 1574-5, and commenced M.A. 1578. Whilst in the university he formed a friendship with Edmund Spenser and Gabriel Harvey. In 1579 he set forth at London in 4to. his friend Spenser's Shepheard's Calender, with which was published from his own pen:

1. An epistle to the most excellent and learned, both orator and poet, Maister Gabriel Harvey, his very speciall and singular good friend, commending the good liking of that his good labour and the patronage of the new poet. Postcript, dated from his lodgings at London 10 April 1579.

2. The Generall Argument of the whole booke.

3. The Arguments of the several months.

4. Notes on the Emblems for the several months.

5. A Glosse or Scholion for the exposition of olde wordes and harder phrases.

In a letter from Spenser to Gabriel Harvey, dated Leycester house 16 Oct. 1579, is the following passage: "Maister E.K. hartily desireth to be commended unto your Worshippe, of whom, what accompte he maketh, your selfe shall hereafter perceive, by hys paynefull and dutifull verses of your selfe."

Spenser's name did not appear in the Shepheard's Calender, but Mr. Kirke clearly foresaw the renown which his friend the new poet would acquire, observing, "I doubt not, so soone as his name shall come into the knowledge of men, and his woorthinesse bee sounded in the trumpe of Fame, but that hee shall bee not only kist, but also beloved of all, imbraced of the most, and wondred at of the best. No lesse, I thinke, deserveth his wittinesse in devising, his pithinesse in uttering, his complaints of love so lovely, his discourses of pleasure so pleasantly, his pastoral rudnes, his morall wisenesse, his due observing of Decorum everie where, in personages, in season, in matter, in speech; and generallie, in all seemly simplicitie of handling his matters, and framing his wordes: the which of many things which in him be straunge, I know will seeme the strangest, and wordes themselves being so auncient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole period and compasse of speech so delightsom for the roundnesse, and so grave for the strangenesse."

He alludes to other works of Spenser's

which slept in silence, and specifies his Dreams, his Legends, his Court of Cupid, his translation into english rhyme of Moschus his Idyllion of Wandring Love, and The English Poet. The latter work being newly come to his hands, he says he minded by God's grace upon further advisement to publish. He had written a gloss upon Spenser's Dreams.

Other editions of the Shepheard's Calender were published 1581, 1586, 1591, and 1597. We surmise that Mr. Kirke was living at the last-mentioned date.

He was evidently a man of no mean ability, and therefore we regret that we have it not in our power to furnish additional information respecting one so intimately associated with the history of our early poetry.

Biog. Brit. 3804, 3805, 3814. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 73; ii. 125. Craik's Spenser & his Poetry, i. 20—92. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 262, 288. Oldys's Brit. Librarian, 87, 90. Spenser's Works, ed. Todd, i. p. xxi, 1—213. Warton on Spenser, i. 174, 175; ii. 49.

ROBERT REDMER, born in London 25 Dec. 1574, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, being admitted scholar 1 Sept. 1592, and fellow 1 Sept. 1595. In the latter year he proceeded B.A., and he relinquished his fellowship at or shortly after Midsummer 1597. He subsequently studied the law in the Inner Temple.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Whitaker, 1595.

Alumni Eton. 199. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 84, 95.

WILLIAM LEWIN, son of John Lewin, of Hertfordshire, gent., was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1559, and proceeded B.A. 1561-2, being then or about that time elected a fellow. When queen Elizabeth visited the university in August 1564, he addressed her majesty in latin in the name of all the bachelors. In 1565 he commenced M.A., and it was probably about the same time that he was engaged in the tuition of Anne Cecil who became countess of Oxford. At a subsequent date she wrote to her father urging him to recommend Mr. Lewin to the queen to translate Jewel's works into latin.

He was one of the proctors of the university for part of the year 1569, and on 10 July 1570 was elected public orator, but resigned that office the following year. Whilst M.A. and a student of the civil law, he obtained from the archbishop of Canterbury a dispensation that although a layman, he might be capable of holding a benefice with or without cure.

On 16 March 1575-6 he became dean of the peculiars, and on 7 May 1576 was admitted an advocate. In that year he was created LL.D. He was judge of the prerogative court, chancellor of the diocese of Rochester, and commissary of the faculties. In 1582 he supplicated for incorporation at Oxford, but with what success does not appear. In 1584 he was in a commission to visit the diocese of S. Asaph. He represented the city of Rochester in the parliament which assembled 28 Oct. 1586, and in June 1587 was in a commission to visit the hospitals of Saltwood and Hythe.

In the parliament of 4 Feb. 1588-9 he again served for Rochester. He was one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, and in that capacity was present at the deprivation of Cawdry for nonconformity 14 May 1590. We find him also in May 1591 engaged in a discussion with Thomas Cartwright, when he was convened before the commissioners to take the oath ex officio. To the parliament of 19 Feb. 1592-3 he was returned for Rochester for the third time, and on 27 Feb. made a speech repelling an attack on the prelates and ecclesiastical courts. There was a debate touching a bill against recusants on 12 March, when he spoke at some length against the Brownists and Barrowists, urging that they should be provided against as well as the papists.

About 1595 he was made a master in chancery. In 1596 he occurs as holding the prebend of Llanfydd in the church of S. Asaph, but he probably had it some years previously to that date.

The death of this learned and accomplished orator and rhetorician occurred 15 April 1598, and he was buried at S. Leonard's Shoreditch. It had been his desire to be interred in the church of Otterden in Kent, in which parish he had acquired a considerable estate. In the north chancel of that edifice is a superb monument to his memory. He was a friend of John Sturmius.

It seems that he married a daughter

of Thomas Byng, LL.D., master of Clare hall. Gabriel Harvey calls her optima et belissima conjux. He left several sons, of whom sir Justinian was the eldest. Another was Thomas.

He is author of:

1. Illustrissimæ ac nobilissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ oratio omnium Baccalaureorum nomine exhibita, 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 32.

2. Latin epistle to the printer before Gabrielis Harveii Ciceronianus, 1577.

3. Speech in the House of Commons in a debate on a motion to reform the ecclesiastical courts 27 Feb. 1592-3. In Parl. Hist. iv. 374.

4. Letters in latin and english. Some, if not all, of the letters written in the name of the university during the short period he held the office of public orator, were by John Becon, his substitute.

Arms: per pale G. & Az. 3 stags' heads couped O.

Addit. Charters, 5981, 5982, 5983. MS. Baker, xxiv. 151, 154. Bridgman's Knole, 58. Brooks' Cartwright, 348—350. Coote's Civilians, 52. Foss's Judges of England, v. 401. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 16, 226. Hasted's Kent, v. 536, 539, 542, 547. Herbert's Ames, 910, 980. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 467. MS. Lansd. 39. art. 37; 61. art. 76. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 291, 302, 535. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 87; iii. 614, 619. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 620. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 32, 34, 152. Originalia, 37 Eliz. p. 1, r. 50; p. 2, r. 22; 38 Eliz. p. 3. r. 2; 44 Eliz. p. 5, r. 110. Parl. Hist. iv. 352, 374. Restituta, iii. 216, 349. Strype's Annals, ii. App. 62, 135; iii. 57, 156, App. 185. Strype's Grindal, 240. Strype's Whitgift, 216, 271, 340, 362—364, 389, 431, App. 137. Strype's Smith, 151. Strype's Aylmer, 60, 91, 97, 130, 207—210. Willet's Ded. to Harmony on Samuel. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 111, 121, 130. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 222. Zurich Letters, ii. 276, 281, 285.

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, eldest son of John Beaumont, sometime master of the rolls, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hastings, esq., was a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse when queen Elizabeth visited the university in August 1564. It does not appear that he was matriculated, nor is there any record of his having graduated. He subsequently studied the common law in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar, and practised with success and reputation. In the parliament which began 8 May 1572 he represented Aldborough in Suffolk. In 1581 he was autumn reader of the Inner Temple. In 1589 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on 25 Jan. 1592-3 was constituted one of the justices of the common-pleas. His death occurred at his residence Gracedieu, in the county of Leicester, 22 April 1598, and he was buried 12 June following with heraldic attendance in the church of Belton, within which parish Gracedieu is situate.

He married Anne, daughter of sir George Pierrepoint, knight, of Holme Pierrepoint in the county of Nottingham, and widow of Thomas Thorold, esq., of Marston Lincolnshire. By this lady, who appears to have died before him, he had issue living at his decease, Henry, knighted 1603, died 1605, ætat. 24; John, created a baronet 1626, died April 1627, author of Bosworth Field and other poems; Francis, the great dramatist; and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Seyliard [or Hilyard] of Kent.

His will, dated 21 April 1598, was, with a nuncupative codicil made on the following day, proved in the prerogative court on 8 May following. He bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth £700 and her mother's jewels, and made good provision for numerous servants. His sons are not mentioned in this document, being doubtless otherwise provided for.

His estates in the counties of Leicester and Derby were considerable.

Mr. Foss says that there is a monument to his memory in the Charterhouse, on which he is represented kneeling before a lectern. This is a mistake. The person so commemorated is Francis Beaumont, M.A., master of Charterhouse, who died 18 June 1624, and whom we propose hereafter to notice.

It has been more than once stated that judge Beaumont received the honour of knighthood. His will and the certificate of his funeral conclusively shew that he was merely an esquire.

A few of his letters are extant.

Arms: Az. semée-de-lis, a lion rampant O. with many quarterings, and an escocheon of pretence. Crest: an elephant A. on his back, a tower triple towered A. garnished O.

Beaumont & Fletcher's Works, ed. Dyce, i. p. xix—xxii, lxxxxvii, lxxxix. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 61. Coke's Reports, ix. 138. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 166, 186; Chron. Ser. 98. Foss's Judges of England, v. 408, 411, 414, 421, 456. Information from Tho. William King, esq., York Herald. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 649, 655, 656, 666*, Pl. lxxvii. fig. 4. Originalia, 35 Eliz. p. 3, r. 126. Strype's Annals, iii. 92. Talbot Papers, G. 472, 505, 529; H. 207. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 95.

JOHN BULLINGHAM, a native of Gloucestershire, was in July 1550 elected a probationer of Magdalen college Oxford, being then B.A. Towards the end of the reign of king Edward VI. he retired to France, in consequence of his disgust at the innovations in religious matters. He stayed at Rouen for a time. On the accession of queen Mary he came back to England, and was appointed one of bishop Gardiner's domestic chaplains. Shortly after Mary's death he was deprived of all his preferments, but soon afterwards embraced the reformed doctrines.

He was rector of Boxwell and Withington in Gloucestershire, but the dates of his preferment to these benefices we have not been able to ascertain.

On 31 Aug. 1565 he was collated to the prebend of Wenlakesbarn in the church of S. Paul, and on 27 Dec. 1567 was installed archdeacon of Huntingdon.

He was created D.D. by the university of Oxford in 1568, and on 10 Sept. in that year was installed prebendary of Louth in the church of Lincoln. On 20 Oct. 1570 he was installed canon of Worcester.

He was incorporated D.D. here 7 July 1575.

His name occurs in a commission, issued 1 Sept. 1576, for the visitation of the church city and diocese of Hereford.

In 1581 he was raised to the episcopal dignity, being consecrated bishop of Gloucester at Croydon on 3 Sept. in that year. He likewise held the see of Bristol in commendam until 1589, when he exchanged it for the rectory of Kilmington in Somersetshire.

He was in a commission in 1584 to visit his own dioceses for the archbishop.

When the see of Oxford fell vacant in 1592, Aylmer bishop of London endeavoured to procure it for Bullingham, but without success.

Bishop Bullingham died at Kensington 20 May 1598, and was buried there the next day, although some say that his body was conveyed to Gloucester, and buried in his cathedral.

He was one of the objects of the wit and raillery of Martin Marprelate, who terms him unlearned. Martin's estimate of his learning is confirmed by a letter from archbishop Parker to sir William Cecil, 2 Feb. 1570-1, in which occurs this passage: "This other day Dr. Bullingham preached in my chapel in my hearing, whom I take to be an honest true-meaning man; but because I did credit others much commending him, I once preferred him before her Majesty, but I intend hereafter not to do so again. I would her Highness had the best. In him I perceive neither pronunciationem aulicam nor ingenium aulicum; not meet for the court; and therefore I appointed Dr. Young of Cambridge to supply his room."

His works are:

1. Joh. Venæus his Oration pronounced at Paris before the whole body of the Vniuersitie of Paris, 1537, in defence of the Sacrament of the Aultare, with a preface taken out of Tonstals booke of that argument, translated by John Bullingham. 8vo. 1554.

2. English letter containing an account of Julins Palmer the martyr. Dated Bridgewater, 26 April 1562. In Fox's Acts & Monuments.

In the Lambeth library are some MS. sermons by a Mr. Bullingham, but whether he were the subject of this memoir we cannot say.

Arms: Az. an eagle displayed A. in his beak a branch of beech O. on a chief of the last a rose betw. two crosses botonnée G.

Blazon of Episcopacy, 22. Chambers' Worc. Biog. 79. Faulkner's Kensington, 365. Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 187. Fox's Acts & Mon. Hay any Work for Cooper? 10, 24. Herbert's Ames, 1576. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 262. MS. Lambeth. 739. MS. Lansd. 72. art. 35; 86. art. 28. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 600. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 214, 438, 519; ii. 53, 181, 446; iii. 81. Marprelate's Epistle, 41, 59—61, 65. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 64. Newcourt's Repert. i. 222. Parker Correspond. 318, 378. Richardson's Godwin. Strype's Whitgift, 112, 216, 322. Strype's Parker, 316, 527. Strype's Grindal, 213, 267. Strype's Aylmer, 110. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 138. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 591, 722, 779; ii. 108, 213. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 842.

THOMAS PRESTON, of a Lancashire family, was born at Simpson in Buckinghamshire in 1537, and received his education at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 16 Aug. 1553, and fellow 18 Sept. 1556. He proceeded B.A. in 1557. On 5 April 1558 he was discommuned for a week. In 1561 he commenced M.A.

When queen Elizabeth was entertained at Cambridge in 1564 he acted so admir-

ably in the tragedy of Dido, and acquitted himself so gracefully in a philosophical disputation and a valedictory address that her majesty, as a testimonial of her approval, gave him her hand to kiss, granted him a pension of £20 per annum during the royal pleasure, and bestowed upon him the title of her scholar. Cartwright, who was Preston's opponent in the philosophy act, is said to have become estranged from the church establishment in consequence of the great favour shewn to his rival. This however appears to be mere surmise.

In 1565 he served the office of proctor of the university.

His name is subscribed to articles exhibited in 1569 against Dr. Philip Baker the provost of King's college. On 31 Oct. 1572 he was enjoined by his college to divert to the study of the civil law, and on 28 Oct. 1576 was enjoined to prepare to take the degree of doctor in that faculty at the next commencement. Whether he actually did so at that time does not appear from the records of the university, though it is certain that he proceeded to that degree here.

On 25 Oct. 1579 Richard Bridgewater wrote to lord Burghley, resigning the office of public orator, and recommending Mr. Preston as his successor. The recommendation however was disregarded.

He vacated his fellowship at King's college shortly after Lady-day 1581.

A newsletter, dated 6 Nov. 1583, contains this paragraph: "One Preston, a student of some accompt in Cambridge, namely for oratorie, is sayd to be withdrawen into Scotland as a malcontent, and there made much of by the King, who incorages hereby others to followe the lyke example, but unwisely in my opinion for the King and his actions." If this refer to the subject of this memoir, it is probably without foundation, for in 1584 he was appointed master of Trinity hall.

His name is entered in the list of commensales of the college of advocates 17 May 1586. In the treasurer's book he occurs as an advocate, but it is doubtful whether he were ever admitted.

He served the office of vicechancellor for the year commencing November 1589.

Dying 1 June 1598, he was buried in the chapel of Trinity hall, where is a stone near the altar bearing a brass plate thus inscribed:

Alicia Uxor charissima posuit.

Conderis hoc tumulo Thomas Prestone Scholarem,
Quem dixit Princeps Elizabetha, Suum,
Gens Generosa dedit Nomen, Lancastria Gentem,
Agnovit Socium Regia digna Domus,
Lauro Doctoris legali Academia donat,
Custodem cepit, quæ Domus ossa capit,
Vir Gravis eloquio et vitæ probitate reliquit
Terras, at Cœli sydera summa tenent.
Junii 1° Ano 1598. Ætatis suæ 60.

He is author of:

1. Oratio in disputatione philosophiæ coram Regia Majestate, 7 Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 71.

2. Oratio in Discessu Reginæ 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 131.

3. A Lamentable Tragedy, mixed ful of pleasant Mirth, conteyning the Life of Cambises, King of Percia, from the beginning of his Kingdome, unto his Death, his one good deed of execution; after that many wicked deeds, and tirannous murders committed by and through him; and last of all, his odious Death, by Gods justice appointed. Don in such order as followeth, by Thomas Preston. London, (John Allde; and another edition, by Edward Allde) n. d. Licensed 1569. Reprinted in Hawkins's Origin of the English Drama, i. 143. This wretched play is composed in long alexandrines. There are thirty-eight dramatis personæ to be represented by eight actors. In the course of the piece, which is not divided into acts, Cambises orders a judge to be flayed alive; and to shew a faithful counsellor, who had warned him against the vice of drunkenness, that he could while in that state act with judgment and discretion, he gets drunk, has the counsellor's son tied up, sends an arrow into his breast, and then has the body opened to shew what an accurate aim he has taken at the heart. He subsequently murders his brother, and next his wife, for reproving his cruelty, and lastly runs his own sword into his side as he is getting on horseback. The stage directions, however, inform us that the judge is only to be smitten on the neck with a sword, to signify his death, and afterwards to be flayed with a false skin; and when the king's brother is to be slain, a little bladder of vinegar is to be spilled instead of his heart's blood. Shakspere is supposed to make allusion to this play in

the First part of Henry IV., where he introduces Falstaff saying, "Give me a cup of sack to make my eyes look red, that it may be thought I have wept; for I must speak in passion, and I will do it in king Cambises' vein."

5. A geliflower or swete marygolde, wherein the frutes of tyranny you may beholde. Ballad. Licensed to William Griffith, 1569.

5. A Lamentation from Rome how the Pope doth bewayle, The Rebelles in England cannot prevayle. To the tune of Rowe well ye mariners. Ballad on a broadside printed at London by William Griffith, 1570. Reprinted in Collier's Old Ballads, edited for the Percy Society; and in the Borderer's Table Book, vii. 154.

6. Latin verses (*a*) in the university collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560; (*b*) at the end of Carr's Demosthenes, 1571.

7. Letters. A few have been preserved.

MS. Addit. 5852, p. 176. Alumni Eton. 168. Beloe's Anecd. i. 327. Biog. Dram. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 105. Borderer's Table Book, vii. 154. MS. Cole, vi. 87; xiv. 86. Collier's Annals of the Stage, ii. 368. Collier's Old Ballads, 68. Collier's Reg. Stationers' Company, i. 205, 210, 216, 222. Collier's Shakspere, ed. 1842, iv. 273. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 196, 203, 417, 429, 437, 457, 479, 481, 492, 516, 518, 550, 526, 535, 562, 576, 581, 589, 590. Coote's Civilians, 59. Cunningham's Revel Accounts, p. xix, xx. Haslewood's Anc. Critical Essays, ii. 289. Hawkins's Origin of the English Drama, i. 243. Herbert's Ames, 892, 924. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 227. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 407, 411, 430, 466—469, 527, 549, 551, 552, 568; ii. 5, 8—11, 14, 20, 29, 35, 40, 45, 52, 59, 74, 108, 137, 143, 153, 154, 157, 612. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, i. 206. Langbaine, 408. MS. Lansd. 28. art. 88; 42. art. 72; 45. art. 57; 54. art. 14; 62. art. 42; 79. art. 54. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 150, 161, 173, 227, 246. Marsden's Early Puritans, 72. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 71, 132. Paule's Life of Abp. Whitgift, 7. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 274. Retrosp. Rev. ii. 76. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 300. Steevens's Shakspere. Strype's Annals, i. 447; iii. 591, 592, App. 199; iv. 75, 163, 230. Strype's Whitgift, 17, 436, 463. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, 173. Wright's Eliz. ii. 215.

WILLIAM CECIL, only son of Richard Cecil, esq., yeoman of the robes, by his wife, Jane, daughter and heiress of William Heckington, esq. of Bourn in Lincolnshire, was born at Bourn 13 Sept. 1520, and had his school education at Grantham and Stamford. In May 1535 he became a member of S. John's college in this university, "being so diligent and painefull, as he hired the Bell-ringer to call him at foure of the clocke every morninge: With which watching, and contynual sitting, there fell abundance of humors into his leggs, then very hardly cured, which was thought one of the original causes of his Gowt; one Medcalfe then Master of that House, seing his diligence and towardness would often give him money to encourage him: He was so toward, studuous and so earely capable, as he was reader of the Sophistrie Lecture, being but sixteen yeres old; and afterwards he read the Greek Lecture there, as a Gentleman for his exercise upon pleasure without pension, before he was nineteen years old, which he performed so lernedly as was beyond expectation of a Student of his tyme, or one of his yeres and birth, being not usuall to see a Gentleman so lerned, or so painefull to perform that place; for at that tyme it was a rare thinge to have any perfection in the Greeke tongue. His diligent study was such, as beside his exquisite knowledg in the Greeke he was not meanely seene in all other manner of lerning, hable judicially and lernedly to maintaine argument with the best lerned of treble his standing, in any manner of lerning or science, with extraordinary applause of his audiens, no lesse admiring his great lerning for so little tyme than the excellency of his witt and temper of speech, that he was as famous for a Scholar in Cambridge, as afterwards for a grave and great Counsellor."

Leaving the university after six years' residence without a degree he became a member of Gray's inn 6 May 1541. "He ever greatlie commended the studie of the common lawe above all other lerninge, saieing, that if he shold begynne againe, he would follow that studie." At Gray's inn he would many times be merry amongst young gentlemen who were most desirous of his company for his witty mirth and merry temper. "A mad companion inticed him to plaie, where in short time he lost all his money, bedding, and books, to his companion, having never used plaie before, and being among his other company, told how such a one had misled him, saieing he would presently have a device to be evne with him, and with a long tronke made a hole in the wall near his plaiefellowes beds head, and in a fearefull voice spoke thus through the tronke: O mortal man, repent, repent of thy horrible synne, plaie,

cosenage, and such lewdness, or els thou art damned and canst not be saved, which at midnight all alone so amazed him as drive him into a sweate for feare. Most penitent and heavy, the next daie in presence of the yewthes he told with tremblinge what a fearefull voice spake to him at midnight, vowing never to plaie againe, and calling for Mr. Cecill asked him forgivenes on his knees, and restored all his money, bedding, and books. So two Gamsters weare both reclaymed with this merry device and never plaid more."

In or about October 1542, Mr. Cecil "comeinge from Graies Inn to the Court to see his father, it was his chaunce to be in the presence chambre, where he met two preists, chaplaines to O'Neale, who was then in Court, and talking long with them in Latin he fell in disputation with the preists, wherein he shewed so great lerning and witt, as he proved the poore preists to have neither, who weare so put downe as they had not a word to saie, but flong away in chafe, no lesse discontented then ashamed to be foiled in such a place by so young a berdless yewth. It was told the Kinge that young Mr. Cecill had confuted both O'Neale's chaplaines, the Kinge called for him, and after long talke with him much delighted with his aunsweres, the King willed his father to find oute a suite for him. Whereupon he became suitor for a reversion of The Custos Brevium Office in the Common Pleas, which the Kinge willingly graunted, being the first suite he had in his life."

In 1547 he came into possession of the office of custos brevium, worth nearly £240 per annum. The duke of Somerset, lord protector, made him master of his requests, and he accompanied that nobleman in his expedition against Scotland as one of the judges of the marshalsey. He was present at the battle of Musselburgh, "where he was like to have byn slaine, but myraculously saved by one that putting forth his arm to thrust Mr. Cecill out of the level of the canon had his arme stricken off." To the parliament which met 8 Nov. 1547 he was returned for Stamford. In September 1548 he was appointed secretary to the lord protector. On 10 Oct. 1549 he was confined to his own apartments as a friend and officer of the fallen Somerset, and in November following was committed to the Tower, whence on 25 Jan. 1549-50 he was liberated on giving a recognizance in 1000 marks to present himself on due warning before the privy-council to answer any accusation which might be brought against him.

On 5 Sept. 1550 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and sworn of the privy-council. On 11 Oct. 1551 he received the honour of knighthood. About the same time he was appointed one of the commissioners for the reformation of the canon law. In 1552 he occurs as recorder of Boston, having in June that year the royal licence to appoint a deputy.

He labours under the imputation of having unfairly deserted his patron the duke of Somerset. We are of opinion that the charge has not been satisfactorily established.

On 12 April 1553 he obtained a grant of the office of chancellor of the order of the garter, with the annual fee of 100 marks; but he occurs as holding that office in the preceding October.

Reluctantly and against his judgment he was induced to subscribe the instrument by which Edward VI. settled the crown on lady Jane Grey; and although he at first sullenly acquiesced in her accession he soon sent in his adhesion to queen Mary, who granted him a general pardon. It is said, but we doubt the accuracy of the statement, that she would have continued him as secretary of state if he would have embraced the catholic faith. Certain it is that he conformed to the change of religion which ensued. On 21 Sept. 1553 the lords of the council required him to send to the queen all the seals remaining in his custody belonging to the order of the garter, but it is observable that he had a confirmation of the office of chancellor of that order on the 4th of December following.

In November 1554 he accompanied lord Paget and sir Edward Hastings to Brussels to fetch over cardinal Pole, with whom on the 23rd of that month they returned to Westminster.

In May 1555 he was one of the ambassadors on the part of England who met the french and spanish ambassadors between Calais and Ardres. In the parliament which met 21 October in that year he served as one of the knights for the county of Lincoln. In this parliament he spoke boldly against a bill sent from

the lords for confiscating the estates of those who had fled the realm on account of religion. "In the Parliament tyme there was a matter in question, for something the Quene wold have passe, wherein Sir Anthonie Kingston, Sir William Courtney, Sir John Pollard, and many others of value, especially westerne men, were opposite, Sir William Cecill being their Speaker, having that daie told a good tale for them. When the House rose, they came to him and said they would dyne with him that daie; he aunswered they shold be welcome, so they did not speak of anie matters of Parliament, which they promised; yet some beganne to break promise, for which he challenged them. This meeting and speech was knowne to the Counsell, and all the Knights and Gentlemen were sent for and committed; Sir William Cecill was also sent for to my Lord Pagett and Sir William Peeter; he desired they wold not doe by him as by the rest, which he thought somewhat hard that was to committ them first and heare them afterwards, but praid them first to heare him and then to commit him if he weare guilty. You've speake like a man of experience, quoth my Lord Pagett, and upon hearing the circumstances he clered himself, and so escaped imprisonment and disgrace." It has been said that he was again chosen to represent the county of Lincoln in queen Mary's last parliament. This appears to be a mistake.

During Mary's reign he had been the confidential friend and adviser of the princess Elizabeth. Immediately upon her accession to the crown she appointed sir William Cecil secretary of state, and he was sworn into office before she left Hatfield. The queen on appointing him, it is said, addressed him to the following effect: "I give you this charge, that you shall be of my privy council, and content yourself to take pains for me and my realm. This judgment I have of you, that you will not be corrupted with any gift, and that you will be faithful to the state, and that, without respect of my private will, you will give me that counsel that you think best: and that if you shall know any thing necessary to be declared to me of secrecy, you shall shew it to myself only, and assure yourself I will not fail to keep taciturnity therein. And therefore herewith I charge you." In her first parliament he again served for the county of Lincoln, and to him was mainly owing the legislative and other measures, which resulted in the firm reestablishment of the protestant religion.

On 9 Feb. 1558-9 he was elected chancellor of this university. His letter accepting the office bears date the 19th of that month. He was at the head of the commission for the visitation of the university issued 20 June 1559.

In June 1560 he, sir William Cordell, and Dr. Wotton were dispatched on an embassy to Scotland, and they concluded the convention of Leith and the treaty of Edinburgh.

On 10 Jan. 1560-1 he was appointed to the lucrative and important office of master of the wards, the duties of which he discharged with no slight ability, greatly raising the royal revenue and reforming many abuses.

In June 1562 he was desirous of resigning the office of chancellor of the university, but was ultimately, at the urgent request of the university, induced to abandon his intention.

To the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3 he was returned both for Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. He served for the latter county. He was elected speaker, but waived the office, which was at his suggestion conferred on Thomas Williams, esq.

He came to Cambridge in August 1564 to receive her majesty, taking up his abode at the master's lodge at S. John's college, and being received with all honour by that society and by the university at large. He moderated the disputation in arts, and was created M.A. The townsmen presented him with a marchpane and a sugar-loaf.

In September 1566 he accompanied her majesty to Oxford, and was created M.A. of that university.

"A booke pestilently and passionately penned against the Nobility came to his handes, and was seen upon his table, by a great noble man, a Counselor, which booke he had read with great dislike, noting manie notable lies and faultes of the writers; yet there was a formall tale told to the Lords of the Counsell, who then weare most of them great noble men, and to divers other of the Nobility, in-

ferring and inforceing it to be done or procured by himself to disgrace the Nobilitie. Whereupon such a fire was kindled against him in the hartes of all the Lords, as a platt was laid to cut him of; he was thereupon called before the Counsell without the Quenes knowledg and charged; which, though he sufficiently aunswered, yet was it resolved what aunswere soever he made, he shold be sent to the Tower, and then they wold find matter enough against him. Whereof he haveing advertisement, wrote to the Quene of theire purpose, who commanded nothing shold be done against him without her privity, or els he had byn sent to the Tower without her knowledg. So the fire was covered but not quenched; for not long after, a vilaine was hired to kill him, and set at a staires foote to dispatch him as he came from the Quene, but being warned of it, he went downe another waie and escaped death." We are not able to assign a date to these occurrences. In 1569 he occurs as lord-lieutenant of Middlesex, and one of the lieutenants of the city of London.

On Shrove Sunday 25 Feb. 1570-1 he was created lord Burghley with commendation answerable to his extraordinary worth and abilities. In February 1571-2 two men, named Mather and Berners, were hanged for having conspired to murder the queen and lord Burghley. They had been hired for this purpose by Borgest, the Spanish ambassador's secretary. The ambassador was in consequence ordered to quit the kingdom. In June 1572 he was elected K.G., and on 15 July following was appointed lord high treasurer. In September 1588 he was elected high-steward of the city of Bristol. He was also high-steward of the city and liberty of Westminster. He accompanied the queen to Oxford on her second visit to that university in September 1592. In the midst of her speech her majesty saw her old and faithful servant standing. She refused to proceed till he was seated. In 1593 he became the first chancellor of the university of Dublin. In 1595 he occurs as lord-lieutenant of Essex and Hertfordshire. On 2 Jan. 1595-6 he was appointed steward of the lands of Trinity college.

His life was intimately mixed up with all the great public events of his time. We have therefore purposely omitted numerous details which must be more or less familiar to every one at all conversant with english history.

His death occurred at Burghley house in the Strand 4 Aug. 1598, and on the 29th of the same month he was buried at S. Martin's, Stamford Baron in Northamptonshire, his obsequies being also performed with great magnificence on the same day at Westminster abbey.

Beneath an arch between the chancel and north aisle of S. Martin's Stamford Baron, is a rich monument of touch porphyry and other marble. On a massy tomb about 6 feet in length, 3 in width, and 5 in height, rests a recumbent bare-headed figure of the deceased in rich armour, with the robes and insignia of the order of the garter. Over the tomb is a canopy of two arches supported by 10 corinthian columns, and surmounted by pyramids at the angles. There are numerous heraldic embellishments and the following inscriptions:

> *Deo optimo maximo & memoriæ sacrum Honoratissim. & longe clarissim. D. Gulielm. Cecilius, Baro de Burghley, summus Angliæ Thesaurarius, Curiæ Pupillor. Præfectus, Georgiani ordinis Eques Auratus; Serenissimæ Elisabethæ Angliæ, &c. Reginæ, a Sanctioribus consiliis & Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Cancellarius, sub hoc tumulo, secundum Christi adventum manet.*
>
> *Qui ob eximias animi dotes, primum a Secretis fuit Edwardo sexto, Angliæ Regi, deinde Reginæ Elisabethæ; sub quâ in maximis & gravissimis hujus Regni causis spectatus, & inprimis probatus; veram religionem promovendo consilio, æquitate, constantia, magnisq. in Remp. meritis, honores consecutos summos, cum Naturæ & Gloriæ satis, Patriæ autem parum, vixisset; Placide in Christo obdormivit.*
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> *Uxores habuit duas, Mariam sororem Johannis Cheeke Equitis aurati; e qua genuit filium unicum Thomam nunc Baronem de Burghley; & Mildredam, filiam Antonii Cooke equitis aurati; quæ illi peperit Robertum Cecilium Equitem auratum, Reg. Elisabethæ a Secretis, & Curiæ Pupillorum præfectum; Annam, enuptam Edwardo Comiti Oxoniæ; & Elisabetham Gulielmo Wentworth, filio primogenito Baronis Wentworth.*

The stone coffin which contains his remains is thus inscribed:

> *Gulielmus Cecil Baron de Burghley Eques Auratus Magnus Angliæ Thesaurarius jacet sub hoc tumulo Obiitque Quarto die Augusti Anno Domini* 1598.

He married his first wife Mary, daughter of Peter Cheke, one of the esquire-bedels of this university, 8 Aug. 1541 at Cambridge. She died 22 Feb. 1543, and by her he had Thomas, ultimately

earl of Exeter, born at Cambridge 5 May 1542. On 21 Dec. 1545 he married Mildred, daughter of sir Anthony Cooke. She died 4 April 1589, æt. 63, being remarkable for her learning, piety, and extensive charities. She was especially a great benefactor to S. John's college. By her he had issue: Francis, William, and William, who all died young; Robert; Anne, wife of Edward de Vere earl of Oxford; and Elizabeth, wife of William Wentworth. The only child of this marriage who survived lord Burghley was Robert, ultimately earl of Salisbury, who like his father was lord high-treasurer, master of the wards, chancellor of this university, and K.G.

His will, dated 1 March 1597-8, was proved 13 Nov. 1598. It commences with a pious preamble. The executors were Thomas Bellot his steward, and Gabriel Goodman, D.D., dean of Westminster, and the overseers, archbishop Whitgift, sir Thomas Egerton lord-keeper, and Mr. justice Owen. He willed £100 to be disposed of at the time of his funeral to charitable uses, and bequeathed £10 to the poor of each of the parishes of S. Clement, the Savoy, and S. Martin's Westminster, and of Cheshunt and S. Martin's Stamford; £10 to the prisoners of the Gatehouse; and to the prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate 20 marks betwixt them. The numerous legacies to his children and relatives and to his servants, evince his provident disposition and kind heart.

An inquisition taken at Stamford 23 April 1599 contains a detailed statement of his estates in the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, York, Essex, Middlesex, and Hertford. He left about £4000 a-year in land, about £11,000 in money, and about £14,000 in valuable effects. His collection of plate was large and costly.

Assuredly he was a great minister. We may especially advert to his wonderful memory, his untiring industry, his total freedom from personal ambition, his steady rectitude, his devoted zeal to the public welfare, and the solidity of his understanding. For nearly forty of the most eventful years in our history he had the chief direction of affairs. During that period the material prosperity of the kingdom increased in the most extraordinary manner, and numerous perils of a very formidable character were triumphantly surmounted.

Learned and studious, he was also the patron of literature and science. We are told that to his dying day he carried Cicero's Offices about him, either in his bosom or his pocket. Horticulture had special charms for him, and his gardens were renowned as the largest and best in the kingdom. At his meals he was pleasant and merry, and he was especially fond of children, to whom he would put apt questions, and whom he delighted with what his earliest biographer quaintly denominates witty allurements.

Although he greatly enjoyed retirement when practicable, he lived in a state suitable to his exalted position, keeping orderly, honourable, and chargeable household at his lodgings in the court, and at his residences at London, Theobalds, and Burghley near Stamford. These three houses were erected by him, and Burghley still remains a proud monument of the magnificence of that age. He entertained queen Elizabeth on twelve several occasions, the cost of each amounting to from £2000 to £3000.

His charities were numerous and extensive. To the university library he gave many books in latin and greek concerning the canon and civil law and physic. He bestowed communion-plate on S. John's college, and greatly augmented the commons of the scholars of that house. In 1570 he rebuilt Stamford bridge. He also endowed the vicarage of S. Martin's near that town with the rectorial tithes, and built and well endowed a hospital in the same parish for a warden and twelve poor men.

During the long period he held the office of chancellor of the university, he zealously promoted the interests and defended the rights of that body.

We subjoin a somewhat copious but probably far from complete list of his works.

1. Preface to the Lamentation or Complaint of a Sinner by queen Catharine Parr. Lond. 1548, 1563. Reprinted in Bentley's Seventh Lampe of Virginitie, 1582; and in Harl. Miscellany, ed. Park, v. 293.

2. Acta ordinis Georgiani ab anno primo Edwardi sexti ad 23 Aprilis anno ejusdem sexto. MS. Ashmol. 1119. xiv. fo. 1-7.

3. A brief note of his submission and doings in the matter of the will of Edward VI. &c. MS. Lansd. 102, fo. 2, and in Tytler's Edw. VI. and Mary, ii. 192.

4. Calendarium Cecilianum. Autobiographical notes contained in an ancient almanac which formerly belonged to Richard Gough, esq., but was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, and is now kept with MS. Lansd. 118. Facsimile in Nares's Memoirs of lord Burghley, i. 60.

5. Detailed account of his estate and effects, and of his family household and expences between 1552 and 1557. MS. Lansd. 118.

6. The First Paper or Memorial Anno Primo Eliz. In Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 164, (out of the Cottonian Library.)

7. Consideration of the Lord Grey's message from France about peace, and of the answer to be made, 1558. In Forbes's State Papers, i. 4.

8. The Device for alteration of Religion in the first year of Queen Elizabeth. MS. Cott. Jul. vi. 67, fo. 156; and in Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, part ii. book iii. records No. i. Memoirs of lord Burghley by R. C., 112-118, and Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 62-64.

9. Memorial of certain Points meet for the restoring of the Realm of Scotland to the ancient Weale, written 5 August 1559. In Sadler State Papers, i. 375-377. This appears to be from some transcript made or altered after he became lord treasurer.

10. A Briefe Consideration of the weighty matter of Scotland, 1559. MS. Cott. Cal. B. x. fo. 78, and in Forbes's State Papers, i. 387. Also in Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, part iii. book vi. Records No. liv. under the title of, A short Discussion of the Weighty Matters of Scotland, Aug. 1559. A very different version, although under a similar title, is given in Sadler State Papers, i. 377-383, from Mr. Crawford of Drumsoy's MS. Collections.

11. A Proclamation declarying the Queens Majesty's Purpoose to keep Peace with France and Scotland; and to provide for the Suerty of hir Kingdomes, March 24, 1559. In Haynes's State Papers, 268-270. Secretary Petre seems to have assisted in the compilation of this document.

12. An Alternative Discourse as well on the part of England as France [May 1560]. In Forbes's State Papers, i. 493.

13. Instructions to his son Thomas going to travell, 1561. MS. Harl. 3638. art. 11.

14. Decreta edita et promulgata tam ex consensu et authoritate domini Gulielmi Cecilii summi Cantabrigiensis academiæ cancellarii quam magistrorum regentium et non-regentium ejusdem academiæ in plena eorum congregatione in domo capitulari sive nova capella 27° Junii anno domini 1562. In Stat. Acad. Cantab. 216-222. These were sent in english to the university by sir William Cecil, and translated into latin by a syndicate specially appointed for that purpose.

15. Verba facta in consistorio Regio Angliæ Legato et obsidibus Christianissimi Regis [1562.] In Forbes's State Papers, ii. 246.

16. An Order for the exercise and studies of Edward de Vere the young Earl of Oxford a minor. MS. in State Paper Office.

17. A Memorial of the state of the Nation Anno 1569. In Memoirs of lord Burghley, by R. C.

18. A short Memoryall of the State of the Realm 1569. A Memoryall of Remedyes ageynst the Conspyration of the Pope and the two Monarchees. In Haynes's State Papers, 579-588.

19. A Declaration of the Queenes Proceedings since her Reigne 1569. In Haynes's State Papers, 589-593.

20. Slanders and lies, maliciously, grossly, and impudently vomited out, in certain traiterous books and pamphlets, concerning two counsellors, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Sir William Cecil, Principal Secretary of State to her Majesty. Supposed to have been printed. Abstract from a MS. copy in Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, iii. 392 [T.] The statement that it was not printed till he was lord treasurer we think highly improbable.

21. An Astrological Calculation (in latin) concerning the Queens marriage. In Strype's Annals, ii. App. 4.

22. Minutes of Instructions to be observed by the Earl of Rutland in travelling abroad for his improvement, 20 Jan. 1570-1. MS. in State Paper Office.

23. A (printed) Letter concerning the

second commitment of the duke of Norfolk to the Tower, commencing Salutem in Christo, and concluding, at London the xiij of October 1571, Your loving brother in Lawe R. G.

24. A Memorial of the State of Affairs Anno 1572, and endorsed Certain Things necessary to be better ordered. In Memoirs of lord Burghley, by R. C. 124.

25. Interpretatio seu decretum de Controversia inter Magistrum et Socios Coll. Corp. Christi [Cantab.] ex comprimisso eorundem 15 Dec. 1575, latum et interpositum. In Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. Append. No. xxxv.

26. An Order how to proceed to the Discussion of the Questions moved concerning the Quenes Marriadge with Monsieur d' Anjow, 2 October 1579, at Grenwych. In Murdin's State Papers, 322-331. Other papers, principally by lord Burghley respecting the same matter, in Murdin's State Papers, 331-342.

27. Advice to Queen Elizabeth in Matters of Religion and State. Lond. 12mo. 1651. In Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 164, and, as from a MS., in Harleian Miscellany, (ed. Park, vii. 58, ed. Malham, ii. 276.)

28. Memorial concerning Dr. John Dee's opinion on the reformation of the calendar. MS. Lansd. 39. art. 14; Strype's Annals, ii. 355; and in Halliwell's Letters on Scientific Subjects, 30.

29. The Execution of Iustice in England for maintenaunce of publique and Christian peace, against certeine stirrers of sedition, and adherents to the traytors and enemies of the Realme without any persecution of them for questions of Religion as is falsely reported and published by the fautors and fosterers of their treasons, xvii. Decemb. 1583. Lond. 4to. 1583. Secondly imprinted at London mense Jan. 1583, an. Reg. Eliz. 26. With some small alterations of thinges mistaken or omitted in the transcript of the first Originall. Reprinted in a Collection of Treatises, Lond. 4to. 1678; subjoined to the Jesuits Loyalty manifested 1677; in bishop Gibson's Preservative against Popery, ... ed. Cumming, xvii. 48-75; and in Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 189-208. Translations into latin, french, and italian were printed at London, 8vo. 1584. The latin edition is reprinted (with the date 1684) at the end of bishop Grove's latin translation of bishop Thomas Barlow's Popery, 1681. The english edition of 1678 came out under the superintendence of Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., afterwards bishop of Worcester.

30. A Declaration of the favourable dealing of her Majesties Commissioners, appointed for the Examination of certain Traitours, and of tortures unjustly reported to be done upon them for Matter of religion, 1583. ...... 4to. ...... Usually found with the Execution of Justice, and reprinted in Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 209-212.

31. Anglia personata loquens. Rough Draft, (June 1585), MS. Lansd. 103. art. 20.

32. A declaration of the causes mooving the queene of England to give aide to the defence of the People afflicted and oppressed in the lowe Countries, Lond. 4to. 1585; in Hollinshed's Chronicles of England; and in Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 410. It thus ends: Given at Richmond the first of October, 1585; and the 27. yeere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lady the Queene, to be published.

33. Orders of Apparell for Scholars of the Universitie of Cambridge made with the assent of the Vicechancelor, Masters of Colleges, and the Doctors of all Degrees within the said Universitie, Anno 1585 [5 Nov.] MS. Lansd. 45. art. 68; and in Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 410-415; and Heywood & Wright's University Transactions, i. 397-405.

34. Paper to be delivered to the Queen by the Vice-Chamberlain concerning bitter speeches of her majesty against him in the presence of the earl of Leicester and sir Francis Walsingham. Draft, 14 March 1585-6, MS. Lansd. 115. art. 20.

35. A Note of the Indignities and Wrongs done and offered by the Queen of Scots to the Queens Majesty, October 12, 1586. In Murdin's State Papers, 584-586.

36. The Declaration of the Negotiation with the French Ambassador [L' Aubespine] at the Lord Treasurer's House, the 12th of January 1586, by the Lord Treasurer, Earl of Leicester, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, and Mr. Secretary Davison. In Murdin's State Papers, 579-583.

37. Meditations on the death of Mildred his wife 9 April 1589. MS. Lansd. 103. art. 51; and in Ballard's Mem. of British Ladies, 4to. edit. 184-187, 8vo. edit. 129-132; and Nares's Memoirs of Lord Burghley, iii. 362-364.

38. Latin Epitaph on the monument of Mildred his wife, and Anne countess of Oxford, his daughter. In Keepe's Monumenta Westmonasteriensia, 253; Strype's Annals, iv. 337; and Nares's Memoirs of Lord Burghley, iii. 501.

39. A Declaration of great troubles pretended against the Realme by a number of Seminarie Priests and Iesuits, sent, and very secretly dispersed in the same, to worke Great Treasons under a false pretence of Religion, With a provision very necessarie for remedie thereof. Lond. 4to. 1591.

40. Advertisement concerning a Book against Her Majesty's State Proclamation for Search and Apprehension of Seminary Priests and their Receivers. Also a Letter written by the Lord-Treasurer in Defence of his Gentry and Nobility, intercepted, published, and answered by the Papists. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

41. Private Memorandum Book, 1592; MS. Addit. 6405.

42. The Lord Burleigh's commonwealth; containing 1. An advertisement written to a secretary of my Lord Treasurer of England by an English Intelligencer, as he passed through Germany into Italie, concerning another booke newly written in Latin, and published in diverse languages and countries against her majesties late Proclamacion for search and apprehension of Seminarie Priests and their receavers. 2. A declaration of the true causes of the greate troubles presupposed to be intended against the realme of England, wherein the indifferent reader shall manifestlie prove by whome and by what meanes the realme is brought into pretended perilles; seene and allowed 1592. 3. Observacions upon a libell entituled, The declaratione of the causes of troubles presupposed to bee against England, 1592. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 200.

43. Speech in the lords' house anno 1592-3, containing the causes of the queens entry into a defensive war with Spaine, with an account of the queens extraordinary charges by the said war. MS. Lansd. 104. art. 33; and in Strype's Annals, iv. 106-111; and Parl. Hist. iv. 356-364.

44. A speech to the queen and privy-council for commissioners to be appointed by her majesty for reforming abuses. In Strype's Annals, iv. 234-237.

45. A prayer of thanksgiving for the queen's success against Spain in the year 1596. In Strype's Annals, iv. 262.

46. Ordinances for the rule and government of xiij poor men whereof one to be warden of the hospital of Stanford Baron in the county of Northampton xx Augusti, anno xxxix Elizabethæ reginæ & anno Domini 1597. In Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, lib. v. No. xvij.

47. A Memorial presented to Q. Elizabeth against Her Majestys being engross'd by any particular Favourite. With Cavendish's Life of Wolsey. Lond. 8vo. 1706; separately, Lond. 12mo. 1714, and in The Craftsman, No. 138, Feb. 22, 1728-9. This is not generally regarded as authentic.

48. A Treatise against Jesuits and Recusants. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Ll. 3. 11. art. 10. Also attributed to his son Robert Cecil.

49. Brief observations in latin on the influence of the planets on wedlock, children, &c. MS. Lansd. 103. art. 105.

50. Discourse touching the Low-countries, Spain, Scotland, France, and England. MS. Phillipps, 11938.

51. Instructions for a general survey of Ireland. MS. Lansd. 111. art. 45.

52. Memoranda on Maps of the counties of England, and Drawings of the seaports. Royal MS. 18. D. iii.

53. Pedigrees and heraldical and genealogical collections relating to royal and noble families in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Poland, Navarre, Spain, and Portugal. MS. Lambeth. 299, 302, 305, 307, 310, 312-320, 747. His earliest biographer says, "He tooke great paines and delight in pedegrees, wherein he had great knowledge, and wrote whole books of them with his owne hand, which greatly augmented his knowledg both abroad and at home."

54. Certaine Precepts or Directions for the Well Ordering and Carriage of a Man's Life, as also for the Governement of his House, left to his Sonne at his Death. Also some other Precepts

which sometime was the Jewell and Delight of the Right Honourable Lord Francis Earl of Bedford. Lond. 12mo. 1617, 1636, 1637; and with a different title, Lond. 12mo. 1722, 1728; in Strype's Annals, iv. 340-342; Peck's Desid. Curiosa, lib. i. chap. xxxv.; Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, iii. 403; Seward's Anecdotes, 4th ed. i. 174-181; Zouch's Memoirs of sir Philip Sidney, 2nd ed. 373-378; Macdiarmid's Lives of British Statesmen, 2nd ed. i. 344-349; Nares's Memoirs of Lord Burghley, iii. 511; and Charlton's Life of Lord Burghley, 2nd ed. 133-136. An addition of some short sentences in the edition of 1636 in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, ed. Park, ii. 73-75.

55. Historical and antiquarian collections relative to statutes, treaties, the military establishments of the Romans, the pope's approbation of assassination, and other subjects.

56. Maxims, Adages, Apothegms, sage sentences and rules of conduct, original and selected, in latin and english.

57. Poems: namely, (*a*) La Complainte de l'ame pecheresse. Royal MS. 16. E. xxviii.; (*b*) Two in latin on the death of Margaret Neville, printed in the collection of poems on the deaths of Henry and Charles Brandon dukes of Suffolk; (*c*) Stanzas in english sent with a new year's gift of a spinning-wheel to his daughter Anne, 1566. MS. Lansd. 104. art. 76; and in Wright's Eliz. ii. 373; (*d*) One in latin in memory of sir Thomas Chaloner, prefixed to his De Restaur. Republ. 1579.

58. Observations, memorials, and notes concerning affairs in church and state, negotiations, courts of justice, manufactures, trade, and coinage; also concerning Ireland, Wales, and foreign states. Proclamations, Instructions to officers, spies, ambassadors, and other state papers too numerous to particularise. Many have been printed.

59. Memoria Mortuorum. Notes of Queen Maries Reign. Notes of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. In Murdin's State Papers, 745-811. It is observable that some of the dates in these curious and valuable documents have been found not strictly accurate.

60. Letters. The number is enormous. They throw great light on the history of the times, and on the writer's character. Many have been printed.

There can be no doubt that lord Burghley was concerned in writing many of the works which appeared in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth in defence of the government, and in elucidation of public occurrences. He clearly perceived the power of the press, and was not slow to avail himself of its advantage. Many works on political and other subjects were also submitted to his inspection previously to their publication.

Some of his books and MSS. (many of the latter annotated with his own hand) were sold by auction, by T. Bentley and B. Walford at the Bear in Ave Maria lane London, 21 Nov. 1687 and following days.

The portraits of lord Burghley are numerous, and most of them appear to have been engraved.

Arms: Barry of ten A. & Az. 6 escocheons S. each charged with a lion rampant of the first. Crest: a garb O. supported by two lions rampant, the one Az. the other A.

MS. Addit. Ashmole's Garter, 715, 719. Anstiss's Garter, i. 448, Ed. App. 52. Archæologia. Baga de Secretis. MS. Baker. Ballard's Mem. of Brit. Ladies. Barrow's Life of Drake. Benedictus Abbas Petroburg. ed. Hearne, p. xij, xiij, 359. Bentley & Walford's Bibliotheca Illustriss. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Birch's Eliz. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 847, 902. Dr. Bliss's Sale Cat. i. 45, 54, 55. Blore's Guide to Burghley House. Blore's Rutland. Sir T. B. Blount De Re Poetica, 213. Bodl. Catalogue. Bossewell's Workes of Armorie, 2nd edit. 80, 81, 106—108. Bridges's Northamptonsh. Bridgman's Knole, 28. Burgon's Gresham. Burnet's Hist. Reform. MS. Burney, 371, fo. 122. Memoirs of Lord Burghley, by R. C. MS. Cai. Coll. 613. art. 6. Cabala. Cambridge Univ. Libr. MSS. Dd. 9, 14. art. 12; Ee. 3, 56; Ll. 3, 11. art. 10. Camden's Eliz. Life of Sir Peter Carew. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 289. Charlton's Life of Lord Burghley. Chron. of Q. Jane. Churton's Nowell. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, i. 271, 283; iii. 174, 175. Life of Lord Burghley, ed. by Arthur Collins. Collins's Cavendish Collections, 84. Collins's Sydney Papers. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 200. MS. Cotton. Craftsman, iv. 91, 144. Cruden's Gravesend, 235, 327. Dr. Dee's Diary. The Devereux Earls of Essex. Digges's Compleat Ambassador. Dugdale's Baronage. Egerton Papers. Letters of Eliz. & James VI. Ellis's Letters. Ellis's Lit. Letters. Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. De la Mothe Fenelon Correspondence Diplomatique. Fiddes's Wolsey, 331, 333. Forbes's State Papers. Fox's Acts & Mon. Fuller's Cambridge. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Fuller's Worthies, (Lincolnshire). Fuller's Holy and Profane State. Gage's Thingoe, 103. Goodwin's Life of Stillingfleet, 37, 38. Gough's Gen. Index. Granger. Life of William Lord Grey of Wilton, 66. Hallam's Const. Hist. Halliwell's Letters on Scientific Subjects. Hardwicke State Papers. MS. Harl. Harleian Miscellany. Gabr. Harveii Grat. Vald. lib. iii. Haynes's State Papers. Hayward's Edw. 6. Hayward's Eliz. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's & Eton Colleges, 210—270. Heywood &

Wright's Univ. Trans. Holland's Herwologia, 112. Leon. Howard's Letters. Howell's State Trials. Hutton Correspondence. Ben Jonson's Works, ed. Cornwall, 703. Keepe's Westminster. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 25, 57, 201, 233, 238, 239, 248, 302, 304. Lamb's Camb. Doc. MS. Lambeth. MS. Lansd. Lelandi Encomia, 106. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Leycester Correspondence. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Illustr. Lodge's Portraits. Lowndes's Bibliogr. Manual. Lysons' Environs. Macaulay's Essays. Macdiarmid's Brit. Statesmen. Machyn's Diary. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. Melvil's Memoires. Memoirs of Life & Administration of W. Lord Burleigh, Lond. 4to. 1738. Murdin's State Papers. Nares's Mem. of Lord Burghley. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Netherclift's Autogr. Letters, 44, 56. Nichols's Leicestershire, i. 536; iii. 508. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Nichols's Lit. Rem. of Edw. 6. Nicolas's Life of Davison. Nicolas's Life of Hatton. Nugæ Antiquæ. Oclandi Elizabetha. Oldys' Brit. Librarian, 98, 133, 135, 141, 151, 279, 311. Parl. Hist. Peck's Desid. Curiosa. Peck's Historical Pieces, 20, 27. Peck's Stanford. Pennant's Chester to London, 111, 538. MS. Phillipps, 8173, 11931, 11938. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 116. MS. Coll. Regin. Oxon. 32, fo. 116—122. Russell's Kett's Rebellion, 13, 45, 55, 117, 157, 172, 202. Rymer. Sadler State Papers. Scrinia Ceciliana. Seward's Anecdotes, 4 ed. i. 171. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion. Shirley's Letters. Smith's Autographs. Somers Tracts, ed. Scott. Spenser's Works, ed. Mitford, i. p. xxii—xxiv, xxvii, 17. Stradling Letters, 312. Strype. Talbot Papers. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 216. Thomas's Hist. Notes. Thoms's Anecdotes & Traditions, 15. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary. Tytler's Raleigh. Unton Inventories. Walpole's Roy. & Nob. Authors. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wheari Parentatio Historica, 12, 14. Wiffen's House of Russell. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 12, 49, 65, 73, 74. Wood's Annals. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. Miss Wood's Letters. Wright's Eliz. Zouch's Mem. of Sir Philip Sidney, 31, 32, 73, 122, 206, 373, 379.

EDWIN SMITH, son of Robert Smith, citizen and spicer of London, was of Jesus college, and proceeded B.A. 1593-4. He became a fellow of that house in 1597, in which year he commenced M.A. He died 24 Aug. 1598, and was buried at S. Olave's Jewry London. On the south wall of the chancel of that church is a brass with the following inscription:

Edwinus Smith, Filius Roberti Smith, Civis et Aromatarii Londinensis, apud Cantabrigienses in Artibus Magister, ibidemque Collegii Jesu Socius prædilectus: propter summam Ingenii Ubertatem, Memoriam, Notitiam, Pietatem, modestamque Festivitatem, omnibus gratus: singulare sui Generis Ornamentum, et par Decus Collegii (non dicam Academiæ) futurus, Diem obiit, horum omnium cum incredibili Luctu, Nono Calend. Septembris, qui Festus D. Bartholomæo fuit anno Salutis 1598. *Ætatis suæ*, 23.

Ecclesiast. 44, *Ver.* 8. *Reliquit Nomen, narrantur Laudes.*

We presume that he was matriculated in 1590, but the matriculations of that year are not preserved.

Strype's Stow, lib. iii. 56.

EDMUND SPENSER, a native of London, and according to tradition of East Smithfield, is generally said to have been born in 1553, but there are circumstances which suggest the supposition that his birth may be referred to a somewhat earlier date. There is fair reason for believing that his father, whose christian name is not known, was of a respectable family seated at Spensers in Filey close in the forest of Pendle in Lancashire. His mother was named Elizabeth. We have no information touching his school education. He was matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall 20 May 1569.

It has been conjectured that he went to France in the long vacation of 1569, and brought home letters to the queen from the English ambassador. The following entry occurs in the books of the treasurer of the queen's chamber: "Payde upon a bill signed by Mr. Secretarye, dated at Wynsdor xviij^{o} Octobris 1569, To Edmonde Spencer that brought lres to the Queenes Matie from Sir Henrye Norrys, knighte, her Ma^{ts} Embassador in Fraunce, being then at Towars in the sayd Realme, for his charges the some of vj$^{li.}$ xiij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ over and besides ix$^{li.}$ prested to hym by Sir Henrye Norrys."

Certain anonymous poems in blank verse, termed sonnets and epigrams, inserted in the translation of John Vander Noodts Theatre of Voluptuous Worldlings, published in the same year, are ascribed to Spenser, upon what appears to us to be strong evidence.

Whether he were the Spenser to whom about the same period George Turberville addressed from Russia a letter in verse, describing that country and the manners and customs of its people, may admit of question. We incline to the affirmative.

At Cambridge he formed a friendship with Gabriel Harvey, elected from Christ's college to a fellowship at Pembroke hall, and who ultimately became a fellow of Trinity hall, and Edward Kirke, sometime a sizar of Pembroke hall, but who migrated to Caius college where he graduated. It is not improbable that Harvey, who was the senior of Spenser and Kirke, was their tutor. It seems also that amongst other learned men whom he knew at Cambridge, were Thomas Preston, of King's college, afterwards master of Trinity hall, and John Still, successively fellow of Christ's, master of S. John's

and Trinity, and bishop of Bath and Wells.

He proceeded B.A. 1572-3, and commenced M.A. 1576. A statement that he unsuccessfully competed for a fellowship at Pembroke hall with the celebrated Lancelot Andrewes, has been shewn to be erroneous.

In his Faerie Queene he commends the two universities. Of the Thames he says:

And eke he somewhat seem'd to stoupe afore
With bowed backe, by reason of the lode
And auncient heavy burden which he bore
Of that faire City, wherein make abode
So many learned impes, that shoote abrode,
And with their braunches spred all Britany,
No lesse then do her elder Sisters broode.
Ioy to you Both, ye double Noursery
Of Arts! but, Oxford, thine doth Thame most glorify.

He thus describes the Ouse and Welland:

Next these the plenteous Ouse came far from land.
By many a city and by many a towne,
And many rivers taking under-hand
Into his waters, as he passeth downe,
(The Clee, the Were, the Guant, the Sture, the Rowne,)
Thence doth by Huntingdon and Cambridge flit,
My mother Cambridge, whom as with a crowne
He doth adorne, and is adorn'd of it
With many a gentle Muse and many a learned Wit.

And after him the fatall Welland went,
That if old sawes prove true (which God forbid!)
Shall drowne all Holland with his excrement,
And shall see Stamford, though now homely hid,
Then shine in learning more than ever did
Cambridge or Oxford, Englands goodly beames.

(b. 4, c. 11, st. 26, 34, 35.)

It will be observed that, with pardonable affection for his own university, he places Cambridge before Oxford, calling the former the elder sister, according to an erroneous opinion which was not unprevalent in that age.

On leaving the university he went to reside with his friends in the north of England. Here he formed an unrequited attachment to a lady of no ordinary accomplishments, whom he has immortalised as Rosalind.

About 1578, by the advice of his friend Harvey, he came to London. It is supposed that Harvey introduced him to Philip Sidney, and that that accomplished person recommended him to the earl of Leicester. He resided for some period in Kent, probably at Penshurst, the seat of the Sidneys, and it will appear in the sequel that one of his few remaining letters is dated from Leicester house. He also about this period contracted an intimacy with Mr. (afterwards sir Edward) Dyer, a person of distinguished taste and no slight literary ability.

From a letter from him to Harvey, dated Leicester house 16 October 1579, and an inclosed valedictory address in latin hexameters, it would appear that he at that period contemplated a journey to France and beyond the Alps and Pyrennees, and even as far as Caucasus or Babylon. He looked forward to his expatriation with no complacency. Whatever may have been the precise nature of his project, it is not probable that it was ever carried out. From the very beginning Harvey was incredulous on the subject.

In or about December 1579 appeared his Shepheard's Calender, with a commentary by his friend Edward Kirke, and a dedication to the noble and vertuous Gentleman, most worthie of all titles both of learning and chivalry, Maister Philip Sidney. This was the earliest, and remains the greatest english pastoral poem. It was indeed much superior to any english verse which had appeared since Chaucer. Its popularity was great, but the author's name not being disclosed in the book itself, a considerable period elapsed before it became generally known.

We find him on 10 April 1580 at Westminster, whence he addressed a letter to Harvey, from which it appears that he had just before written to him, and that his (Spenser's) Dreames and Dying Pellicane were fully finished, and were designed to be presently imprinted; also that he contemplated the publication of his Faerie Queene, which was then in Harvey's hands, and which he prayed him to send back with all expedition with his long-expected judgment withal.

Harvey, in his correspondence at this period with Spenser, alludes not only to his Dreames and Dying Pellicane, but also to his Nine English Comœdies and his latin Stemmata Dudleiana. His remarks upon the Faerie Queene have been characterised as cold and tasteless, but it is probable that the poem had not at that period assumed the shape in which it ultimately appeared.

He was soon afterwards appointed secretary to Arthur lord Grey of Wilton, and is commonly assumed to have accompanied that nobleman when he went to Ireland as lord deputy in the early part of August 1580. It is conjectured that he obtained this appointment through the earl of Leicester, with whose family lord Grey was connected by marriage.

He was present at the siege of the Fort del Ore in November 1580. It is not unlikely that about this period he first became acquainted with Walter Raleigh who commanded in the trenches there.

In 1581 the queen granted him a lease for 40 years of the abbey of Enniscorthy, as also of the castle and manor, with the lands thereto belonging, in the county of Wexford, paying annually £300. 6*s*. 4*d*. On 9 Dec. in the same year he conveyed the premises to Richard Synot, who soon afterwards obtained a grant of the reversion and conveyed to sir Henry Wallop, treasurer of war in Ireland.

In March 1581 he obtained a grant of the office of clerk of the court of chancery in Ireland. At the end of August 1582 lord Grey resigned his government in Ireland, and he and Spenser are supposed to have returned to England, as they had left it together, but this must be considered as very doubtful.

There is a letter from James VI. of Scotland to queen Elizabeth, dated S. Andrew's 2 July 1583, which has the following postscript: "Madame, I have stayed Maister Spencer upon the letter quilk is written with my awin hand quilk sall be ready within twa days." It has been suggested, and is not unlikely, that the great poet was the Spencer here referred to as engaged in conveying despatches between the two courts.

He was at Dublin 18 July 1586, as appears by a sonnet addressed by him to the right worshipfull his singular good frend, M. Gabriell Harvey, Doctor of the Lawes.

On 22 June 1588 he was appointed clerk of the council of the province of Munster, and thereupon resigned his office of clerk of the irish chancery.

Sir Walter Raleigh visited Spenser in Ireland in 1589. They proceeded together to England before the close of that year. Raleigh introduced him to the queen, and early in 1590 appeared the first three books of his Faerie Queene.

Mr. Hallam says: "The admiration of this great poem was unanimous and enthusiastic. No academy had been trained to carp at his genius with minute cavilling; no recent popularity, no traditional fame, (for Chaucer was rather venerated than much in the hands of the reader) interfered with the immediate recognition of his supremacy. The Faery Queen became at once the delight of every accomplished gentleman, the model of every poet, the solace of every scholar."

In February 1590-1 the queen granted him a pension of £50. a-year. It seems to have been understood that this grant conferred upon him the post of poet-laureate.

On 26 Oct. 1591 he obtained a grant from her majesty of 3028 english acres of land in the county of Cork, including the castle of Kilcolman. The lands comprehended in this grant formed a portion of the vast estates forfeited by the attainder of Gerrot earl of Desmond. It has been suggested that the poet had possession of Kilcolman several years previously to this date, and such was perhaps the case.

Amongst the curious autographs which are publicly exhibited in the British Museum, is an instrument without date, wherein he is described as Edmund Spenser, of Kilcolman, esq. Thereby he gave unto McHenry the keeping all the woods which he had in Ballaginim, and of the rushes and brakes without making any spoil thereof, and also did covenant with him that he should have one house with the bawne of Richardston for himself and his cattle in time of war, and also within the space of seven years to repair the castle of Richardston aforesaid, and in all other things to use good neighbourhood to him and his.

In Jan. 1591-2 he was in London, as appears from the dedication of his Daphnaida.

In 1593 he was defendant in certain proceedings instituted in the court of chancery in Ireland, by Maurice lord Roche viscount Fermoy. At that period he had assigned his office of clerk of the counsel of Munster to Nicholas Curteys.

In the early part of 1596 appeared the second part (the fourth, fifth, and sixth

books) of his Faerie Queene, and a reimpression of the first three books.

Duessa, introduced into book v. canto ix., was generally understood to be intended for Mary queen of Scots. That her son thought so is certain. Robert Bowes, the english ambassador in Scotland, writing to lord Burghley from Edinburgh, 12 Nov. 1596, states that great offence was conceived by the king against Edmund Spenser, for publishing in print in the second part of the Faery Queen, ch. 9, some dishonorable effects, as the king deemed, against himself and his mother deceased. Mr. Bowes states that he had satisfied the king as to the privilege under which the book was published, yet he still desired that Edmund Spenser for this fault might be tried and punished. It further appears from a letter from George Nicolson to sir Robert Cecil, dated Edinburgh 25 Feb. 1597-8, that Walter Quin, an irishman, was answering Spenser's book, whereat the king was offended.

Spenser, whom we find at Greenwich 1 Sept. 1596, is supposed to have returned to Ireland in the course of 1597. On 30 Sept. 1598 the queen addressed a letter to the irish government recommending him as sheriff of Cork. In the next month Tyrone's rebellion drove him with his family from Kilcolman. The rebels plundered him of all his goods and burnt his house. His new-born child perished in the flames. He and his wife escaped to England. He came to London and died at an inn in King street Westminster 16 Jan. 1598-9.

It appears, from the testimony of Camden, Ben Jonson, and other contemporaries, that he died broken-hearted and in poverty. Yet it is not very probable, as has been frequently asserted, that he was reduced to absolute indigence. He had still his pension and many friends. His spirit was no doubt crushed by the sudden reverse of fortune he had experienced, and by the horrible recollection of the manner in which his infant had perished.

His body was interred in Westminster abbey, and it is said to have been by his own desire that his grave was made next to that of Chaucer. His funeral charges were defrayed by the earl of Essex. The pall was held by poets, and mournful elegies, with the pens that wrote them, were thrown into the grave.

Queen Elizabeth, it appears, ordered a monument to the great poet, but the order was intercepted by somebody's avarice. In 1620 a woman of a noble spirit, Ann Clifford, countess of Dorset, afterwards countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, paid Nicholas Stone £40. for erecting a monument of Purbeck stone in Westminster abbey, whereon was inscribed:

> *Here lieth (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Jesus Christ) the body of Edmund Spencer, the Prince of Poets in his time; whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works which he left behind him. He was born in London in the year* 1510, *and died in the year* 1596.

This monument was restored in statuary marble in 1778, at the expense, as many say, of the society of Pembroke hall. We believe however that the cost was defrayed by a public subscription set on foot by William Mason, a poet of no mean fame. When restored, the old inscription was retained, with the substitution of the date of 1553 for 1510 as the year of his birth, and of 1598 for 1596 as the year of death.

His wife, whose name was Elizabeth, was apparently the daughter of a merchant of Cork. He married her in or near that city, on S. Barnabas' day, but in what year is unknown. Before 1603 she had contracted a second marriage with Roger Seckerstone.

His children were, Sylvanus, eldest son and heir, who is described as of Kilcoman, esq., and died before 1638; Laurence, of Bandon Bridge co. Cork, esq., whose will, dated 1653, was proved 1654; Peregrine, living 1642, who left a son named Hugolin; and Catharine, wife of William Wiseman, esq., of Bandon Bridge. She is called his eldest daughter.

His known and reputed works are:

1. Sonnets and Epigrams, translated into blank verse in John Vander Noodt's translation of the Theatre of Voluptuous Worldlings, 1569. The greater part were subsequently turned into rhyme by the author, and republished, with slight alterations, as The Visions of Bellay, and The Visions of Petrarch, in 1591. Cf. Spenser's Works, ed. Todd, vii. 525—532.

2. The Shepheardes Calender, conteyning twelve Æglogues proportionable to

the twelve Monethes. Entitled to the Noble and Vertuous Gentleman, most worthy of all titles, both of learning and chevalrie, M. Philip Sidney. Lond. 4to. 1579, 1581, 1586, 1591, 1597. Translated into latin with this title, Calendarium Pastorale, sive Æglogæ duodecim, totidem Anni Mensibus accommodatæ. Anglicè olim scriptæ, ab Edmundo Spensero, Anglorum Poetarum Principe; nunc autem eleganti Latino Carmine donatæ à Theodoro Bathurst Aulæ Pembrokianæ apud Cantabrigienses aliquando socio. Lond. 8vo. 1653. The volume is accompanied on the opposite pages by the original eclogues. It is dedicated by the editor, William Dillingham, to Francis Lane. Some copies have no date. The translation was republished by John Ball, with a latin dissertation De vita Spenseri, et scriptis. Lond. 8vo, n. d., and 1732. This translation is likewise inserted in Spenser's works, ed. 1679. Another latin translation by John Dove, scholar of Christchurch Oxford, is in MS. Cai. Coll. Cantab. 595. art. 1.

2. Three proper and wittie familiar Letters: lately passed between two Vniversitie Men (Edmund Spenser and Gabriel Harvey): touching the Earthquake in Aprill last, and our English refourmed Versifying. With the Preface of a well willer to them both. Lond. 4to. 1580. Two other very commendable Letters, of the same Mens Writing: both touching the foresaid Artificiall Versifying, and certain other Particulars. Lond. 4to. 1580. Spenser and Harvey's five letters (with the omission of the Discourse of the Earthquake) are reprinted in Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 255 seq.

4. The Faerie Queene, disposed into twelve Books, fashioning XII Morall Vertues. Books 1—3. Lond. 4to. 1590. Books 4—6. Lond. 4to. 1596. Both parts, Lond. 4to. 1596; fol. 1609, (containing also the first edition of Two Cantos of Mutabilitie, which, both for forme and matter, appeare to be parcell of some following Booke of the Faerie Queene, under the Legend of Constancie). With an exact Collation of the two original Editions, &c, To which are now added a new Life of the Author [by Dr. Birch], and also a Glossary. Lond. 3 vols. 4to. 1751; with Notes critical and explanatory, by Ralph Church, M.A. Lond. 4 vols. 8vo. 1758; with a Glossary and Notes explanatory and critical, by John Upton, Prebendary of Rochester and Rector of Great Rissington in Glocestershire. Lond. 2 vols. 4to. 1758; with a Glossary explaining the old and obscure words. Lond. 2 vols. 8vo. 1758; Lond. 8vo. 1853; also in Southey's collection of english poets, and in all the editions of Spenser's works. The Faerie Queene is dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Prefixed is a letter of the author to sir Walter Raleigh, expounding his whole intention in the course of the work. There are also verses by the author to sir Christopher Hatton lord chancellor, lord Burghley lord high-treasurer, the earl of Oxenford lord high-chamberlain, the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Cumberland, the earl of Essex, the earl of Ormond and Ossory, lord Charles Howard lord high-admiral, lord Hunsdon, lord Grey of Wilton, lord Buckhurst, sir Francis Walsingham, sir John Norris lord president of Munster, sir Walter Raleigh, the countess of Pembroke, lady Carew, and to all the gratious and beautifull ladies in the Court.

5. Muiopotmos: or the fate of the butterflie. Dedicated to the most faire and vertuous ladie, the ladie Carey, 1590. With other poems by him. Lond. 4to. 1591.

6. The Ruines of Time. Dedicated to the right noble and beautifull ladie, the la. Marie countesse of Pembroke, 1591. With other poems by him. Lond. 4to. 1591.

7. The Teares of the Muses. Dedicated to the right honorable the ladie Strange. With other poems by him. Lond. 4to. 1591.

8. Vergils Gnat. Long since dedicated to the most noble and excellent lord the earle of Leicester, late deceased. With other poems by Spenser. Lond. 1591.

9. Prosopopoia, or Mother Hubberds Tale. Lond. 4to. 1591. Dedicated to the right honorable the ladie Compton and Mountegle. With other poems. Lond. 4to. 1591. There are MS. copies in the Harleian collection, 677. art. 25; 6910. art. 1. Mother Hubberd's Tale of the Fox and Ape: selected from the works of Edmund Spenser, with the obsolete words explained. Lond. 12mo. 1784. The satirical dedication to the Right Hon.

Charles James Fox was written by George Dempster, esq., M.P.

10. The Ruines of Rome by Bellay. With other poems by Spenser. Lond. 4to. 1591. A translation.

11. Visions of the World's Vanitie. With other poems by him. Lond. 4to. 1591.

12. The Visions of Bellay. With other poems by Spenser. Lond. 4to. 1591. Translations.

13. The Visions of Petrarch formerly translated. With other poems by Spenser. Lond. 4to. 1591.

14. A prose translation of a greek dialogue entitled Axiochus, or the shortness and uncertainty of life. Said to have been printed in Scotland in 1592. No copy is known to be in existence.

15. Colin Clouts come home againe. Lond. 4to. 1595. Dedicated to sir Walter Raleigh, "from my house of Kilcolman, 27 December, 1591." The date of this dedication ought, it is supposed, to have been 1595.

16. Astrophel. A pastorall elegie upon the death of the most noble and valorous knight, sir Philip Sidney. Dedicated to the most beautifull and vertuous ladie the countess of Essex. With Colin Clouts come home again. Lond. 4to. 1595. Subjoined are poems on Sidney by Lodowick Briskett and Matthew Roydon.

17. Amoretti, or Sonnets and Epithalamion. Lond. 16mo. 1595.

Mr. Hallam, after mentioning various poems of the period of considerable merit and repute, remarks: "Spenser's Epithalamium on his own marriage, written perhaps in 1594, is of a far higher mood than any thing we have named. It is a strain redolent of a bridegroom's joy, and of a poet's fancy. The English language seems to expand itself with a copiousness unknown before, while he pours forth the varied imagery of this splendid little poem. I do not know any other nuptial song, ancient or modern, of equal beauty. It is an intoxication of ecstacy, ardent, noble, and pure. But it pleased not Heaven that these day-dreams of genius and virtue should be undisturbed."

18. Daphnaïda, an Elegie upon the death of the noble and vertuous Douglas Howard, Daughter and Heire of Henry Lord Howard, Viscount Byndon, and Wife of Arthur Gorges, Esquier. Dedicated to the right honorable the ladie Helena, marquesse of Northampton. Dedication dated London, 1 Jan. 1591. Lond. 4to. 1596.

19. Prothalamion: or a Spousall Verse in honour of the double marriage of the two honorable and vertuous ladies, the Ladie Elizabeth, and the Ladie Katherine Somerset, daughters to the right honorable the Earle of Worcester, and espoused to the two worthie gentlemen, M. Henry Gilford and M. William Peter, Esquyers. Lond. 4to. 1596.

20. Fowre Hymnes. Lond. 4to. 1596. Dedicated to the countesses of Cumberland and Warwick. Greenwich, 1 Sept. 1596. It is observable that Spenser miscalls the countess of Warwick, Marie, her name being really Anne. The hymns are in honour of love, in honour of beautie, of heavenly love, of heavenly beautie.

21. A View of the State of Ireland, written dialogue-wise betweene Eudoxus and Irenæus in the yeare 1596. Dublin, fol. 1633. Published by sir James Ware from a MS. in archbishop Usher's library, together with Edmund Campian's History of Ireland, and Meredith Hanmer's Chronicles of Ireland. The following are MS. copies of Spenser's work: MS. Coll. Cai. 188; MS. Lambeth. 510; MS. Harl. 1932. art. 1; 7388. art. 1; MS. Univ. Lib. Cambr. Dd. 10. 60; Dd. 14. 28; MS. Trin. coll. Dublin. It is reprinted in Spenser's Works, 1679, and in Todd's edition of Spenser's Works. Speaking of this work, Mr. Campbell observes: "Curiosity turns naturally to the prose work of so old and eminent a poet, which exhibits him in the three-fold character of a writer delineating an interesting country from his own observation, of a scholar tracing back its remotest history, and of a politician investigating the causes of its calamities. The antiquities of Ireland have been since more successfully explored; though on that subject Spencer is still a respectable authority. The great value of the book is the authentic and curious picture of national manners and circumstances which it exhibits; and its style is as nervous, as the matter is copious and amusing. A remarkable proposal, in his plan for the management of Ireland, is the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon system of Borseholders. His political views are strongly coercive, and consist of little more than stationing proper

garrisons, and abolishing ancient customs: and we find him declaiming bitterly against the Irish minstrels, and seriously dwelling on the loose mantles, and glibs, or long hair, of the vagrant poor, as important causes of moral depravity. But we ought not to try the plans of Spenser by modern circumstances, nor his temper by the liberality of more enlightened times. It was a great point to commence earnest discussion on such a subject." Spenser. promised to write a particular treatise on the antiquities of Ireland, but it is not probable that he ever performed the task.

22. Brittains Ida. Written by that renouned poët Edmond Spencer. Lond. 12mo. 1628. Dedicated by Thomas Walkley, the publisher, to the right noble lady Mary, daughter to the most illustrious prince George duke of Buckingham. In this dedication he says, "I am certainely assured, by the ablest and most knowing men, that it must be a worke of Spencer's of whom it were pitty that any thing should bee lost." The ablest and most knowing men of a later generation have expressed a different opinion, agreeing in believing that it was not written by Spenser.

23. Sonnets in various publications, viz., (*a*) To Gabriel Harvey, LL.D., in Four Letters, and certain Sonnets especially touching Robert Greene, &c., 1592; (*b*) prefixed to Jones's translation of Nennio, 1595; (*c*) prefixed to the Historie of George Castriot, alias Scandenberg, translated by Z. J., 1596; (*d*) prefixed to Lewes Lewkenor's translation of Contareno's Commonwealth and Government of Venice, 1599; (*e*) To Henry Peacham, entitled, A Vision to his Minerva, and signed E. S.

The following works of Spenser have perished:

24. Dreams.

25. The Dying Pelican. Described as fully finished in April 1580.

26. Nine Comedies in english, named after the nine Muses.

27. Stemmata Dudleiana, in latin.

28. A Sennight's Slumber.

29. The Court of Cupid.

30. Legends.

31. Pageants.

32. Epithalamion Thamesis.

33. Translation of Moschus's Idyllion of Wandering Love.

34. The English Poet. This appears to have been a prose tract.

35. Translations of Ecclesiastes and of the Canticum Canticorum.

36. The hill of Lovers.

37. Purgatory.

38. The Hours of the Lord.

39. The Sacrifice of a Sinner.

40. The Seven Psalms.

The following is an account of the editions of Spenser's collected works: Lond. fol. 1611. The same edition with a fresh title-page appeared in 1617, with the date of 1612-13 in the latter part of the volume. Lond. fol. 1679. With a Glossary explaining the old and obscure Words: to which is prefixed the Life of the Author, and an Essay on allegorical Poetry, by Mr. Hughes. Lond. 6 vols. 12mo. 1715, 1750. In Bell's British Poets, 1778. In Anderson's British Poets, 1795. In Aikin's British Poets, 1802. The Works, with the principal Illustrations of various Commentators: to which are added, Notes, some Account of the Life of Spenser, and a glossarial and other Indexes, by the Rev. H. J. Todd. Lond. 8 vols. 8vo. 1805. The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser, with a Preface by John Aikin, M.D. Lond. 6 vols. 8vo. 1806. In Chalmers's British Poets. The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser, (with an Essay on his Life, &c., by George Robinson, Esq.) Lond. 5 vols. crown 8vo. 1825. With life by Rev. John Mitford. Lond. 5 vols. 12mo. 1839. 5 vols. Boston, U. S. 1842. With observations on his life and writings. Lond. 8vo. 1840. With memoir and critical dissertations by the Rev. George Gilfillan. Edinburgh, 5 vols. 8vo. 1859. An edition by the Rev. Thomas Morrell, D.D. 1747, is mentioned. A new edition, by John Payne Collier, esq., F.S.A., has been announced.

The works of Spenser have been submitted to a process called improvement, as will be seen by the titles of the following works:

Spencer Redivivus, containing the First Book of the Fairy Queen; his essential design preserv'd, but his obsolete language and manner of verse totally laid aside. Deliver'd in Heroick Numbers. By a Person of Quality. Lond. 8vo. 1687.

Spenser's Fairy Queen attempted in Blank Verse, with Notes, Critical and

Explanatory. Lond. 8vo. 1783. This version proceeds no further than to the end of the fourth canto of the first book.

Prince Arthur, an allegorical Romance. In prose. The story from Spenser. Lond. 2 vols. 8vo. 1779.

Of the authors who have commented upon the works of Spenser, Edward Kirke, sir Kenelm Digby, Dr. Jortin, Thomas Warton, bishop Hurd, Mr. Todd, Thomas Campbell, Mr. Mitford, and Mr. Craik deserve especial mention.

We subjoin Mr. Campbell's admirable criticism on Spenser:

"Among the numerous poets belonging exclusively to Elizabeth's reign, Spenser stands without a class and without a rival. . . . . He brought to the subject of The Fairy Queen, a new and enlarged structure of stanza, elaborate and intricate, but well contrived for sustaining the attention of the ear, and concluding with a majestic cadence. In the other poets of Spenser's age we chiefly admire their language, when it seems casually to advance into modern polish and succinctness. But the antiquity of Spenser's style has a peculiar charm. The mistaken opinion that Ben Jonson censured the antiquity of the diction in The Fairy Queen, has been corrected by Mr. Malone, who pronounces it to be exactly that of his contemporaries. His authority is weighty; still, however, without reviving the exploded error respecting Jonson's censure, one might imagine the difference of Spenser's style from that of Shakspeare's, whom he so shortly preceded, to indicate that his gothic subject and story made him lean towards words of the elder time. At all events, much of his expression has now become antiquated; though it is beautiful in its antiquity, and like the moss and ivy on some majestic building, covers the fabric of his language with romantic and venerable associations.

"His command of imagery is wide, easy, and luxuriant. He threw the soul of harmony into our verse, and made it more warmly, tenderly, and magnificently descriptive than it ever was before, or, with a few exceptions, than it has ever been since. It must certainly be owned that in description he exhibits nothing of the brief strokes and robust power which characterise the very greatest poets; but we shall nowhere find more airy and expansive images of visionary things, a sweeter tone of sentiment, or a finer flush in the colours of language, than in this Rubens of English poetry. His fancy teems exuberantly in minuteness of circumstance, like a fertile soil sending bloom and verdure through the utmost extremities of the foliage which it nourishes. On a comprehensive view of the whole work, we certainly miss the charm of strength, symmetry, and rapid or interesting progress; for, though the plan which the poet designed is not completed, it is easy to see that no additional cantos could have rendered it less perplexed. But still there is a richness in his materials, even where their coherence is loose and their disposition confused. The clouds of his allegory may seem to spread into shapeless forms, but they are still the clouds of a glowing atmosphere. Though his story grows desultory, the sweetness and grace of his manner still abide by him. He is like a speaker whose tones continue to be pleasing, though he may speak too long; or like a painter who makes us forget the defect of his design, by the magic of his colouring. We always rise from perusing him with melody in the mind's ear, and with pictures of romantic beauty impressed on the imagination. For these attractions The Fairy Queen will ever continue to be resorted to by the poetical student. It is not, however, very popularly read, and seldom perhaps from beginning to end, even by those who can fully appreciate its beauties. This cannot be ascribed merely to its presenting a few words which are now obsolete; nor can it be owing, as has been sometimes alleged, to the tedium inseparable from protracted allegory. Allegorical fable may be made entertaining. With every disadvantage of dress and language, the humble John Bunyan has made this species of writing very amusing.

"The reader may possibly smile at the names of Spenser and Bunyan being brought forward for a moment in comparison; but it is chiefly because the humbler allegorist is so poor in language, that his power of interesting the curiosity is entitled to admiration. We are told by critics that the passions may be allegorised, but that holiness, justice, and other such thin abstractions of the mind,

are too unsubstantial machinery for a poet;—yet we all know how well the author of the Pilgrim's Progress (and he was a poet though he wrote in prose) has managed such abstractions as Mercy and Fortitude. In his artless hands, those attributes cease to be abstractions, and become our most intimate friends. Had Spenser, with all the wealth and graces of his fancy, given his story a more implicit and animated form, I cannot believe that there was anything in the nature of his machinery to set bounds to his power of enchantment. Yet, delicious as his poetry is, his story, considered as a romance, is obscure, intricate, and monotonous. He translated entire cantos from Tasso, but adopted the wild and irregular manner of Ariosto. The difference is, that Spenser appears, like a civilised being, slow and sometimes half forlorn, in exploring an uninhabited country, while Ariosto traverses the regions of romance like a hardy native of its pathless wilds. Hurd and others, who forbid us to judge of The Fairy Queen by the test of classical unity, and who compare it to a gothic church, or a gothic garden, tell us what is little to the purpose. They cannot persuade us that the story is not too intricate and too diffuse. The thread of the narrative is so entangled, that the poet saw the necessity for explaining the design of his poem in prose, in a letter to Sir Walter Raleigh; and the perspicuity of a poetical design which requires such an explanation may, with no great severity, be pronounced a contradiction in terms. It is degrading to poetry, we shall perhaps be told, to attach importance to the mere story which it relates. Certainly the poet is not a great one whose only charm is the management of his fable; but where there is a fable, it should be perspicuous.

"There is one peculiarity in The Fairy Queen which, though not a deeply pervading defect, I cannot help considering as an incidental blemish; namely, that the allegory is doubled and crossed with complimentary allusions to living or recent personages, and that the agents are partly historical and partly allegorical. In some instances the characters have a threefold allusion. Gloriana is at once an emblem of true glory, an empress of fairyland, and her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Envy is a personified passion, and also a witch, and, with no very charitable insinuation, a type of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. The knight in dangerous distress is Henry IV. of France; and the knight of magnificence, Prince Arthur, the son of Uther Pendragon, an ancient British hero, is the bulwark of the Protestant cause in the Netherlands. Such distraction of allegory cannot well be said to make a fair experiment of power. The poet may cover his moral meaning under a single and transparent veil of fiction; but he has no right to muffle it up in foldings which hide the form and symmetry of truth.

"Upon the whole, if I may presume to measure the imperfections of so great and venerable a genius, I think we may say that, if his popularity be less than universal and complete, it is not so much owing to his obsolete language, nor to degeneracy of modern taste, nor to his choice of allegory as a subject, as to the want of that consolidating and crowning strength, which alone can establish works of fiction in the favour of all readers and of all ages. This want of strength, it is but justice to say, is either solely or chiefly apparent when we examine the entire structure of his poem, or so large a portion of it as to feel that it does not impel or sustain our curiosity in proportion to its length. To the beauty of insulated passages who can be blind? The sublime description of 'Him who with the Night durst ride,' The House of Riches, The Canto of Jealousy, The Masque of Cupid, and other parts, too many to enumerate, are so splendid, that after reading them, we feel it for the moment invidious to ask if they are symmetrically united into a whole. Succeeding generations have acknowledged the pathos aud richness of his strains, and the new contour and enlarged dimensions of grace which he gave to English poetry. He is the poetical father of a Milton and a Thomson. Gray habitually read him when he wished to frame his thoughts for composition; and there are few eminent poets in the language who have not been essentially indebted to him:

> Hither, as to their fountain, other stars
> Repair, and in their urns draw golden light.

"The publication of The Fairy Queen,

and the commencement of Shakspeare's dramatic career, may be noticed as contemporary events; for by no supposition can Shakspeare's appearance as a dramatist be traced higher than 1589, and that of Spenser's great poem was in the year 1590."

Mrs. Anne Pitt, lord Chatham's sister, used often in her altercations with him to say, that he knew nothing whatever except Spenser's Faerie Queen. And no matter, exclaimed Mr. Burke, how that was said, for whoever reads Spenser as he ought to be read, will have a strong hold of the english language.

There are two portraits of Spenser at Pembroke hall; another in the possession of the earl of Kinnoul at Dupplin castle; and another in lord Chesterfield's collection. The engravings of his portrait are numerous.

Allen's London, iv. 119. Anthologia Hibernica, i. 1793. Bibl. Angl. Poet. Biog. Brit. Birch's Eliz. ii. 487. Dr. Bliss's Sale Cat. i. 283, 293. Bodleian Letters, iii. 541. Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. song 1. Burke's Patrician, v. 54. Campbell's Specimens. Cambridge Portfolio, 48. Camden's Remains, 416, 533. Cat. Univ. Lib. MSS. i. 440, 535. Cibber's Lives of the Poets. Sir Aston Cokain's Poems, 8. Collier's Annals of the Stage. Collier's Bridgewater Catalogue. Collier's Poet. Decam. Collier's Reg. of Stationers' Comp. Collins's Peerage, 4th ed. v. 182. Craik's Spenser and his Poetry. Cunningham's Revel Accounts, p. xxx. Dibdin's Library Companion. Dryden's Works, ed. Scott, xiv. 142. Edinburgh Review, vii. 217. Ellis's Specimens. European Mag. xiii. 237, 238. Farmer on Shakspere, 2nd ed. 71. Farr's Eliz. Poet. Fuller's Worthies (London). Gallery of Portraits, iv. 194. Gent. Mag. N.S. xviii. 138. Granger. Bibl. Grenvilliana, ii. 680. Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. p. 26. Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 385. Hallam's Lit. Eur. Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, i. 319. MS. Harl. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays. Herbert's Ames. Jeffrey's Essays, 74, 365. Conversations of Ben Jonson & Drummond. Jortin on Spenser. Keepe's Westminster, 46, 208. MS. Lambeth. 510; 620, p. 61. W. S. Landor's Works, ed. 1846, i. 27, 80; ii. 239, 261, 262. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Macaulay's Essays, 181, 182. Sir Jas. Mackintosh's Memoirs, ii. 242. Mitford's Life of Spenser. Moryson's Itinerary, pt. ii. p. 4. Netherclift's Autogr. Misc. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Notes & Queries. Oldys's Brit. Librarian. Pennant's Second Scotch Tour, ii. 80. Restituta. Retrosp. Rev. xii. 142. MS. Richardson, 372. Southey's Commonplace Book, iii. 210, 213; iv. 310, 312. Spectator, No. 390, 419. Spence's Anecd. Spence's Polymetis, dialogue 19. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 96, 272. Smith's Cork, i. 63, 299, 340—342; ii. 256, 260. Stradlingi Epigrammata, lib. iii. p. 100. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 684. Tatler, No. 194. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 1149, 1263. Thorpe's Cal. St. Pap. 723, 724, 747. Todd's Life of Spenser. Tytler's Raleigh, 27, 60, 102—110. Waller's Works, ed. Fenton, Observations, xlix—liii. Walcott's Westminster, 66, 67. Waldron's Lit. Museum. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 241. Peter Walsh's Prospect of Ireland, pref. Ware's Writers of Ireland, ed. Harris, 327. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Warton on Spenser's Faery Queen. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Winstanley's Lives of the Poets. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wright's Eliz. ii. 121.

ARTHUR YELDART was born at Houghton-Strother near the river Tyne in Tindal, Northumberland. When a boy he was educated in grammar and singing in the benedictine monastery of Durham, and was afterwards one of the masters or assistants of Rotherham college in Yorkshire. He was admitted a sizar of Clare hall in this university 1544. He proceeded B.A. 1547-8, and was elected a fellow of Pembroke hall before 1550. He occurs as junior treasurer of that house in 1551. In the following year he commenced M.A.

During his residence in this university he received an annual exhibition from the princess Mary, afterwards queen of England, by the hands of Dr. Francis Mallet, her chaplain and confessor.

Whilst at Pembroke hall he became tutor to Henry and Anthony, sons of sir Anthony Denny, knight, and afterwards accompanied those gentlemen on their travels. In 1553 he appears to have been at Dilling in Flanders.

On the foundation of Trinity college Oxford he was admitted one of the first fellows thereof, 30 May 1556, and on the 12th of Nov. following was incorporated M.A. in that university. He appears to have been in high favour with sir Thomas Pope the founder, who appointed him the first philosophy-lecturer in his college, yet permitted him to be absent and to serve that office by deputy for many months. Sir Thomas seems to have employed him in the verbal composition of the college statutes; for in a letter to the president 26 Nov. 1556, he orders a particular reward to "Maister Yeldard, in consideration of the paynes he toke to pen my statutes."

On the deprivation of Thomas Slythurste, the first president of Trinity college Oxford, he and Stephen Markes were presented to dame Elizabeth Powlett, the widow of the founder, who nominated him president, and he was accordingly admitted 26 Sept. 1559. He took the degree of B.D. 24 June 1563, and was created D.D. 15 Feb. 1564-5.

In September 1566 he disputed in divinity before queen Elizabeth, during her visit to Oxford, bishop Jewel acting as moderator. On 12 Feb. 1571 he was

instituted to the vicarage of Much Waltham in Essex, on the presentation of dame Elizabeth Powlett. In 1576 he was empowered, in conjunction with others, to correct and reform the whole body of the statutes of the university of Oxford. On 13 July 1580 the earl of Leicester appointed him vicechancellor of the university. He was commissioned on 10 June 1583, with four other doctors, to receive Albert à Lasco, prince of Poland, accompanied by the earl of Leicester and other nobles, at their public entry into Oxford.

He died 1 Feb. 1598-9, having been president of his college upwards of thirty-nine years. He was buried in the college chapel the day after his death.

By his will, dated 8 Jan. 1598, and proved in the registry of the university of Oxford 16 April 1599, he leaves all his effects of every kind to his wife, whom he appoints executrix; with the exception of six volumes of the Centuriæ Magdeburgenses, which he bequeathed to the college library.

He is author of:

1. Greek translation of sir Thomas More's Consolatory Dialogue against Tribulacion. MS. formerly in the possession of Mr. Farmer of Tusmore in Oxfordshire.

2. Documenta quædam admonitoria Agapeti diaconi. MS. Bibl. Reg. 7 D. iv. Dedication to queen Mary, dated at Dilling 12 Dec. 1553.

3. Latin verses (*a*) prefixed to Humphredi Vita Juelli 1573; (*b*) prefixed to John Case's Speculum Moralium Quæstionum 1585; (*c*) in the Oxford collection on the death of sir Henry Unton, 1596.

Casley's Cat. MSS. 130. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 229. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 476, 572. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 632, 633. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 787. Warton's Life of Pope, 2nd ed. 384. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 674. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 152, 162, 169, 215. Wood's Annals, ii. 142, 185, 215, 218. Wood's Colleges and Halls, 522, 534, App. 107.

WILLIAM GRAVET, of Buckinghamshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in November 1554, proceeded B.A. 1557-8, and in 1558 was elected a fellow of Pembroke hall. He commenced M.A. 1561. On 8 Oct. 1566 he was instituted to the vicarage of S. Sepulchre in London on the presentation of the queen. On 28 July 1567 he was collated to the prebend of Willesden in the church of S. Paul. We find him in attendance at the death bed of Roger Ascham. In 1569 he proceeded B.D. On 3rd December in that year he was instituted to the rectory of Little Laver in Essex, on the presentation of John Collyer. He also held, but at what particular time we cannot state, the rectory of Bradfield in Berkshire. In 1582 he is mentioned as a fit person to confer with seminary priests and jesuits. In Trinity term 1597 we find him defendant in an action for slanderously charging one John Rogers with being a witch and a sorcerer. He died shortly before 5 March 1598-9.

He is author of:

1. A short catechism for the use of some in S. Pulcre's parish. ...... 1575. (anon.)

2. A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse 25 June 1587, intreating of the Holy Scriptures and the use of the same. Lond. 8vo. 1587.

If Martin Marprelate is to be credited, Mr. Gravet was notoriously addicted to excessive drinking.

Churton's Nowell, 134. Croke's Reports, temp. Eliz. 571. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 40, 41. Hawes and Loder's Framlingham, 250. Herbert's Ames, 1212, 1645. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 452. Newcourt's Repert. i. 229, 534; ii. 372. Strype's Whitgift, 99. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

LEONARD PILKINGTON, son of Richard Pilkington, esq., by Alice [Asshawe] his wife, and brother of James Pilkington bishop of Durham, received his education at S. John's college in this university, proceeding B.A. 1543-4. On 24 March 1545-6 he was admitted a fellow of his college. He commenced M.A. in 1547, and on 4 Sept. 1551 was elected a senior fellow. He was appointed preacher of his college on the feast of S. Michael 1552, being then in deacon's orders.

Soon after the accession of queen Mary he was ejected from his fellowship, and retiring beyond seas, married there. When queen Elizabeth ascended the throne he returned to England, and on the death of his wife was restored to the same rank and standing in his college which he had originally occupied. His subscription is in these terms: Ego Leonardus Pilkingtonus, a morte uxoris meæ restitutus eram Socius senior, et Concionator hujus Collegii per Regios Visitatores, Dec. 27, an. 1559.

On 20 March 1560-1 he was collated to the rectory of Middleton in Teesdale, with the chapel of Egglestone in the county of Durham.

On 6 June 1561 he was licenced to be one of the university preachers, and in the course of that year took the degree of B.D. and was appointed regius professor of divinity.

Soon after the elevation of his brother James to the see of Durham, he was elected his successor in the mastership of S. John's college, being admitted on 19 Oct. 1561. In or about September 1563 he was collated to the rectory of Whitburn in the county of Durham. He resigned the mastership of S. John's in 1564, in which year he was created D.D.

On 1 Aug. 1567 he was collated to a canonry in the church of Durham, being installed on 6 September following. By the statutes of Rivington school he and his younger brother John were appointed overseers after the death of their brother bishop Pilkington, the founder.

Dr. Pilkington was excommunicated for non-attendance at the visitation of Robert Swift chancellor of the diocese of Durham, in the church of Middleton in Teesdale, on 6 Feb. 1577-8. He received absolution, however, on the 11th of the same month.

In 1581-2 he paid a visit to S. John's college, where he was twice entertained at the expence of the society.

In 1592 he was treasurer of the church of Durham.

His death took place between 16 Nov. 1598 and 8 Sept. 1599.

He was probably married three times. The name of his first wife was Catharine. His last was Jane Dyllycotes, a french woman, the widow of Richard Barnes bishop of Durham. She was buried 20 June 1605. His children were, Barnabas, who married Isabella Natrasse, and died in 1607; Joseph, died 1632-3; Nehemiah; Alice, wife of Francis Laycock, esq.; Grace, wife of Dr. Robert Hutton, nephew to Matthew Hutton archbishop of York.

His will, dated 16 Nov. 1598, was proved 8 Sept. 1599. He desires that his body may be buried in Durham cathedral. He recites that he had in his lifetime matched his son and heir Barnaby in marriage to his preferment, and given him a dwelling-house in Whitburn and copyholds in that parish and in Cleadon, with sundry other gifts amounting to £600 or thereabouts; that he had bestowed upon his second son Joseph three farmholds, which with certain sums of money amounted to £400 at least; and that his daughters Grace, wife of Dr. Robert Hutton, and Alice, wife of Mr. Francis Laycock, had each received a marriage portion of £200. He therefore leaves them nothing by his will. To his youngest son Nehemiah (then under age) he bequeaths a tenement in Hedworth and tithe-corn in Harton, and also one half of his personal property. The other moiety of his personalty he bequeaths to Jane his widow. There are likewise small bequests to the children of his daughter Alice and the children of his brother John, and to the poor of Whitburn, Durham, and Middleton. He appoints his widow and his son Nehemiah executors, and his brother John and Robert Swift supervisors of the will.

"He seems," says Mr. Baker, "rather to have been a good preacher than a great divine."

Arms: A. a cross patonce voided G.

Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 168—174, 337, 343, 348. Bp. Barnes's Injunctions, 51, 57, 62, 75, 102, cxxxiv, cxxxix. Burke's Landed Gentry, 952. MS. Cole, lvii. 370. Durham Depositions, 304, 308. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 252. Hutton Correspondence (pedigree). Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 186. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 315, 655, 692. Strype's Annals, i. 248. Strype's Cheke, 49. Strype's Cranmer, 314. Strype's Parker, 196. Whitaker's Memoir of Bp. Pilkington, 71, 132—134, 220.

REUBEN SHERWOOD was born at Over in Cambridgeshire, in or about 1542. He received his education at Eton, and was thence elected to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 23 Aug. 1558, and fellow 24 Aug. 1561. He proceeded B.A. in 1562, and commenced M.A. in 1566, being the same year incorporated in that degree at Oxford. The office of proctor of the university was filled by him during the year 1569-70. It would appear that at this time he inclined towards the puritans, for we find his name subscribed to a letter, dated 11 August 1570, in favour of Thomas Cartwright's restoration to the lady Margaret professorship of divinity.

On 28 August 1570 he was enjoined by the college to divert to the study of physic, and on 2 Dec. following he obtained leave of absence for a year, during

which time he was to receive all college emoluments.

In 1571 he was appointed to the mastership of Eton school, and about the same time resigned his fellowship at King's college.

He was created M.D. in 1581, and on 22 Dec. 1584 was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians. Subsequently he became a fellow of that college, but the date of his admission is not recorded.

Retiring to Bath, he practised as a physician in that city with great success until his death, which took place in 1598. Wood says that he left behind him the character of a good scholar and an eloquent man.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

Alumni Eton. 173. Guidott's Discourse of Bathe and the Hot Waters there, 164. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 174, 189, 218, 220. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 107. Strype's Annals, i. 625, ii. App. 4, with Mr. Baker's MS. note. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 173, 174.

JOHN WOLWARD was born at Sawston in Cambridgeshire, in 1539 or 1540, and received his education at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, whereof he was elected scholar 18 Sept. 1556, and fellow 19 Sept. 1559. He proceeded B.A. in 1560. On 18 October in that year he was ordained deacon and priest by Grindal, bishop of London. He commenced M.A. in 1564. On 16 Aug. 1565 he was admitted a fellow of Eton, and about that time vacated his fellowship at King's college. Whilst fellow of King's he narrowly escaped expulsion, in consequence of his offending Dr. Philip Baker the provost, by a refusal to say the communion service in the chapel with his face towards the east and his back towards the congregation, according to the manner of the mass.

On 27 Feb. 1573-4 he was installed canon of Windsor, having been appointed by patent, dated the preceding day.

On 2 Oct. 1588 he was instituted to the rectory of Windlesham in Surrey, on the presentation of John Atfield, yeoman.

His death occurred at Windsor in 1598.

Alumni Eton. 60, 172. Ashmole's Berks, iii. 263. Heywood & Wright's Kings and Eton Colleges, 209. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 397. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 160, 182. Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 88. Strype's Grindal, 49.

JOHN HALL, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in June 1578, B.A. 1582, M.A. 1586, is author of:

Sonetto in morte di Signore Dottore Coosino. In the university collection on the death of Richard Cosin, LL.D., 1598.

LIONEL HOLYMAN, a native of London, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in October 1582, proceeded B.A. 1585-6, and commenced M.A. 1589. In the latter year he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college. He proceeded B.D., and was one of the university preachers 1597, and vacated his fellowship in or about 1598.

It is said that he was D.D., but we find no record of his having taken that degree here.

He is author of:

1. Greek verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

2. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. William Whitaker, 1595.

Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 48. MS. Lansd. 61. art. 11. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 330, 336, 444.

THOMAS HOOD was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in this university in November 1573, became scholar of that house, proceeded B.A. 1577-8, was subsequently elected a fellow of his college, and in 1581 commenced M.A.

About 1582 a mathematical lecture was founded to be read in the Staples chapel in Leadenhall-street London. The scheme, which received the approbation of the privy-council, had for its object the instruction of the citizens in military matters. Mr. Hood was appointed the first lecturer.

In 1585 this university granted Mr. Hood a licence to practise physic. Subsequently he was created M.D., but when or where we are unable to state.

In 1588 the mathematical lecture ceased to be read in Leadenhall-street, and was transferred to the house of Mr. Thomas Smith in Grass-street.

In 1590 Dr. Hood was residing in Abchurch-lane London.

The erudite William Bedwell terms Dr. Hood a learned man and a loving friend of his.

His works are:

1. The vse of the Celestial Globe in plano, set foorth in two hemispheres: Wherein are placed all the most notable Starres of heauen, according to their longitude, latitude, magnitude & constellation:—their names, both Latin, Greeke, Arabian, or Chaldee: Also their nature, and the Poetical reason of each seueral Constellation. Moreouer, the declination—right ascension &c. Lond. 4to. 1590. Dedicated to John lord Lumley and master Thomas Smith, and the rest of the friendly auditors of the mathematical lecturer. A note on the title-page informed the public that the hemispheres were sold at the author's house in Abchurch-lane.

2. The vse of the Iacobs staffe. Lond. 4to. 1590. Dedicated to John lord Lumley. To this is annexed The vse of the Crosse Staffe.

3. Pet. Ramus his Geometrie, translated by Tho. Hood, Mathemat. Lecturer in the Cittie of London. Lond. 8vo. 1590.

4. The vse of both the Globes, Cœlestiall and Terrestiall, most plainely deliuered in forme of a Dialogue: containing most pleasant and profitable conclusions for the Mariners, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

5. The elements of arithmeticke, most methodically deliuered. Written in Latine by C. Vrstitius, professor of the mathematickes in the vniuersitie of Basill, and translated by Thomas Hood, doctor in physicke and well-willer of them which delight in the mathematicall sciences. Lond. 8vo. 1596.

6. A Regiment for the Sea, containing very necessary matters for all sorts of Sea-men and Trauailers, as Masters of ships, Pilots, Marriners, and Marchants. Newly corrected and amended by the Author. Whereunto is added a Hidrographicall discourse to go vnto Cattay, fiue seuerall wayes. Written by William Bourne. Newly corrected & amended by Tho. Hood D. in Phisicke, who hath added a new Regiment & Table of declination. Wherevnto is also adioyned the Mariners guide, with a perfect Sea Carde by the said Tho. Hood. Lond. 4to. 1596. Dedicated by Dr. Hood to George earl of Cumberland.

7. The making and vse of the Geometricall Instrument, called a Sector. Whereby many necessarie Geometricall conclusions concerning the proportionall description, and diuision of lines, and figures, the drawing of a plot of ground, the translating of it from one quantitie to another, and the casting of it vp Geometrically, the measuring of heights, lengths, and breadths may be mechanically performed with great expedition, ease, and delight to all those, which commonly follow the practise of the Mathematicall Arts, either in Suruaying of Land, or otherwise. Lond. 4to. 1598. Dedicated to Charles Blunt lord Montjoy, K.G.

8. Letter to lord Burghley respecting the mathematical lecture.

Bedwell's Transl. of Ramus's Via Regia ad Geometriam, preface. Halliwell's Scientific Letters, 31. Herbert's Ames, 1020, 1128, 1228, 1229, 1258, 1262, 1267, 1713. MS. Lansd. 101, art. 12. Strype's Stow, bk. i. p. 125; App. ii. 1. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

WILLIAM MOUNT was born at Mortlake in Surrey in 1545, and educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 3 Oct. 1563, and fellow 4 Oct. 1566. He proceeded B.A. in 1567, and resigned his fellowship between Christmas 1569 and Lady-day 1570. We find no record of any other degree taken by him here, yet he was subsequently called doctor. It is by no means certain whether his faculty were physic or divinity.

He is said to have been domestic chaplain to lord Burghley. In January 1593-4 he was appointed master of the Savoy, which office he held in 1598.

He is author of:

1. Directions for making distilled waters, compound and simple, 1590. MS. Lansd. 65. art. 75.

2. Description of the ingredients of a certain composition called Sage Water, 1591. MS. Lansd. 68. art. 88.

3. Latin verses prefixed to L'Obel's Balsami, Opobalsami, Carpobalsami, & Xylobalsami, cum suo Cortice explanatio, 1598.

Alumni Eton. 179. Coke's Entries, 618. Herbert's Ames, 1213. MS. Lansd. 10. art. 13; 65. art. 75; 68. art. 88; 80. art. 70; 83. art. 38. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 294, 301. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 200, 208. Murdin's State Papers, 802.

JOHN RACSTER was educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected in 1584 to Trinity college in this university. He proceeded B.A. in 1588,

was admitted a minor fellow of his college 4 Oct. 1591, a major fellow 11 March 1591-2, and commenced M.A. in 1592. In the latter degree he was incorporated at Oxford on 9 July 1594.

He is author of:

1. De Hypocritis vitandis. Auctore I. R. Cambr. 4to. 1595. Dedicated to archbishop Whitgift.

2. A Booke of the seven planets, or Seuen wandering Motiues of William Alablasters wit, Retrograded or remoued by John Racster. Lond. 4to. 1598. The work is an answer to Alabaster's Seven Motives for his Conversion. In the dedication to Robert earl of Essex occurs this curious passage: "The same schoole bred us both, the same University nourced us both, the same colledge maintained us both, the same master preferred us both, the same roof, nay the same bed, sometimes contained us both."

Alumni Westm. 58. MS. Baker, xxxix. 224. Brit. Bibl. i. 543. Herbert's Ames, 1209, 1210. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 268.

JOHN SHAXTON, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 4 April 1583, became a scholar of that house, and in 1587-8 proceeded B.A. He was soon afterwards elected a fellow, and in 1591 commenced M.A. In the same year he was deputy proctor, and as such on the 30th of September was concerned in endeavouring to arrest Richard Parish, a retainer of lord North, who had assaulted and wounded certain scholars. He and other members of the university were in November following cited to appear before the lords of the council to answer a complaint by lord North. It does not appear how the matter terminated. In 1597 he was one of the accusers of Hugh Hudleston, fellow of Trinity college. In 1598 he proceeded B.D.

He is author of:

In obitum nobilissime Heroine Comitissæ Oxoniensis carmen funebre, 1588. In MS. Lansd. 104. art. 78.

Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 495, 498, 504, 508. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 151, 162, 172, 173, 178, 182. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. i. 202.

NICHOLAS WOOD was matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college in October 1583, and proceeded B.A. in 1586-7. Afterwards he migrated to Queens' college, and commenced M.A. in 1598.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Richard Cosin, 1598.

One Nicholas Wood, LL.B., fellow of All Souls' college Oxford, was in 1602 required by the archbishop of Canterbury to clear himself of a suspicion commonly entertained that he had been secretly married. Whether this were the Nicholas Wood mentioned above we are not able to state.

Strype's Whitgift, 557.

JOHN BEAUMONT, elected from Westminster school to Trinity college 1568, proceeded B.A. 1572, was soon afterwards chosen a fellow of that house, and in 1576 commenced M.A. In 1581 he resigned his fellowship. In 1583 he proceeded B.D., and he was subsequently created D.D. here, although from defects in the records we are unable to specify the date. In 1587 he preached at Norwich, before the mayor sheriffs and aldermen, and a great number of people, at the burning for blasphemy of Peter Cole, a tanner of Ipswich. In 1592 he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk, where he was buried 27 April 1599.

He is author of:

A latin letter to William Camden, dated Cambridge 29 April 1578. MS. Cott. Jul. C. v. 1 b; and Camdeni Epistolæ, 343.

Alumni Westm. 47. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 293. Information from Rev. Hugh Pigot.

RICHARD SMITH, matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in November 1553, proceeded B.A. 1556-7, and commenced M.A. 1560. The university in 1564 granted him a licence to practise physic. In 1567 he was created M.D., and about the same period was elected a fellow of the college of physicians. He was censor in 1569-70-71-72, consiliarius in 1581-82-84-89-90, and president in 1585-86-87-88. He was also one of the royal physicians. He died shortly before 13 July 1599, when Dr. Browne, one of the queen's physicians, was chosen an elect of the college of physicians in his place.

Another Richard Smith, M.D., of Oxford, and a fellow of the college of physicians, also practised in London with reputation and success at the same period.

He was a roman catholic, and retired to Douay about the commencement of the seventeenth century. We find him there on 23 July 1602, when he was visited by his nephew Richard Smith, D.D., afterwards bishop of Chalcedon and vicar apostolic of the holy see in England. He was certainly dead on 14 Jan. 1603.

One Richard Smith, M.D., of Welton in the county of Lincoln, by his will, dated 10 Nov. 1602, gave his lordship of Potterhanworth in that county for erecting, founding, finishing, and establishing a hospital or almshouse in the city of Lincoln for the maintenance, relief, and finding of twelve poor children, according to an order or plot which he had set down in writing and left in the hands of Mr. Richard Smith of Lincoln, attorney, who obtained letters patent 1 June, 9 James I., incorporating the institution as the hospital of Jesus Christ.

Charity Reports, xxxii. (4) 351. Dodd's Church History, ii. 155; iii. 76. Green's Cal. State Papers, ii. 42. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 68. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 212. Sackville's Works, ed. West, p. xxviii.

EDWARD SPOONER, born in the city of London in 1550, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 22 Sept. 1567, and fellow 23 Sept. 1570. In 1571 he proceeded B.A. and in 1575 commenced M.A. On 8 Nov. 1578 he was enjoined to divert to the study of divinity. He was in commons at King's college until September 1581, about which time he became rector of Kingston in the county of Cambridge. On 13 Aug. 1584 he had letters from John Long, archbishop of Armagh, certifying that he was his chaplain. In 1586 he was appointed archdeacon of Ossory. His death occurred before 30 Nov. 1591, on which day Richard More was presented by King's college to the rectory of Kingston, vacant by the death of Edward Spooner, M.A., the last incumbent.

Alumni Eton. 181. MS. Baker, xxx. 248. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 305. Ledger Coll. Regal. ii. 482. Liber Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 235, 248; ii. 4.

GODFREY FOLJAMBE, only son of Godfrey Foljambe, esq., by his wife Troth, daughter of William Tyrwhitt of Ketleby in the county of Lincoln, was born at Walton in the parish of Chesterfield on 21 Nov. 1558, and matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Jesus college in June 1572, having for tutor Robert Lansdale, a fellow of that house. He does not appear to have graduated.

During the parliament which was dissolved in March 1580-1, he, or another of the name, was returned for Dunwich in Suffolk, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the members.

His father, who had been knighted in 1579, dying 23 Dec. 1585, he succeeded to the great estates of the family in the counties of York, Derby, and Nottingham.

In February 1587-8 we find him engaged in apprehending dame Constance Foljambe (his grandfather's widow), and other recusants in the county of Derby. She was for a long time in his custody, and it is alleged that he treated her with cruelty.

In April 1588 he contributed £50 in defence of the kingdom against the anticipated spanish invasion. In or about May following he was at Cambridge for the benefit of his health.

On 28 Jan. 1588-9 the queen addressed a letter to him, soliciting the loan of £50 on a privy seal, which sum he accordingly advanced. In 1589 he served the office of sheriff of Derbyshire.

He died at Walton 14 June 1595, and was buried in the church of Chesterfield on the 16th of July; Windsor and York heralds officiating on the occasion.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Christopher Wray, lord chief-justice of England, but had no issue by her. She subsequently married sir William Bowes, and lastly John lord Darcy.

He erected stately monuments to his grandfather and father in Chesterfield church.

By his will, dated 24 Feb. 1594-5, he charged the rectory of Attenborough in the county of Nottingham, and his lands and tenements at Ashover, with the payment of the following annual sums: to a preacher at Chesterfield £40; to the master of the grammar-school there £13 6*s*. 8*d*.; to Jesus college £20; to Magdalen college in this university £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. His executors were Marmaduke Tyrwhitt, Robert Hyde, Francis Gower, and Anthony Wagstaffe.

Some of his letters are extant. One

to George earl of Shrewsbury, dated Walton 21 April 1589, referring to abuses in the choice of the lord of May at Chesterfield, has been printed.

Mr. Lodge and others erroneously refer to him as sir Godfrey Foljambe.

One of the name was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Magdalen college in October 1567, and proceeded B.A. 1568-9. He may have been Godfrey Foljambe of Morehall co. Derby, who died 15 Nov. 1591. There was also a Godfrey Foljambe, alias Browninge, who was a natural son of Godfrey Foljambe, esq., who died 25 May 1559. One Godfrey Foljambe was a sympathising correspondent of Mary queen of Scots.

Arms : S. a bend between 6 escallops O.

Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Baronetcies, 203. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 40, 57, 135, 295, 312; ii. 376, 379; iii. 165. Carlisle's Schools, i. 215, 216. Charity Reports, xviii. 131. Coke's Reports, v. 115 b. Collect Topog. & Geneal. ii. 72—77, 399. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 235, 417. Gardner's Dunwich, 90. Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii 58, 59. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 339, 344. Lysons' Derbyshire, 78, 81. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 28. Talbot Papers, N 121, 194; O 36. Thorpe's Cal. St. Papers, 961, 966, 968, 993, 995. Topographer, iii. 336, 339. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 95.

PETER BARO, or BARON, son of Stephen Baro, by his wife Philippa Petit, was born at Étampes in the isle of France about 1534. He studied the civil law for some years, and proceeded bachelor in that faculty at Bourges on 9 April 1556. On the following day he was made licentiate of laws, and in 1557 was sworn an advocate in the court of the parliament of Paris. The study of divinity, however, appears to have had greater attractions for him than the practice of the law, for in December 1560 he retired to Geneva, where he gave himself up to theological pursuits, was made a minister, and received ordination from the hands of Calvin himself.

After his return to his native country he married at Gien, Guillemette, daughter of Stephen Bourgoin. In consequence of the troubles in France he retired to England in 1572 or 1573, where he was kindly entertained in the family of lord Burghley, who admitted him to eat at his own table. Afterwards he settled at Cambridge, becoming a member of Trinity college. In 1574, upon the recommendation of lord Burghley, chancellor of the university, and with the assistance of Dr. Andrew Perne, master of Peterhouse, he was chosen lady Margaret's professor of divinity.

On 3 Feb. 1575-6 he was incorporated in this university in the degrees of bachelor and licentiate of civil law which he had taken at Bourges. In 1576 he was created D.D. here, being incorporated in that degree at Oxford on 11 July in the same year.

Dr. Goad, provost of King's college, in his answer to the accusation of the fellows in 1576, says: "For the furtheraunce of knowledge in the tongues, ther is an ordinary Greeke lecture dayly reade unto the company; and also an Ebrew lecture for students in divinitie was first appointed and reade publikly in our chapple, and lately in myne own lodging was privately reade by one Mr. Barrow, a Frenchman, to which lecture diverse also of the company, both of the seniours, and yonge masters of art, dyd usually resort. For the furtheraunce of the studie of divinitye, besyde the said Ebrew lecture, I procured a divinitie lecture to be read publikely in our commen hall, by the sayd Mr. Barrow, who had his stipend of xx^tie^ markes by the yere, gathered without eny charg to the colledge, being supplyed by contribucion from me, and the company."

On 15 cal. April 1579 the university, by the elegant pen of Charles Bill, deputy orator, addressed a latin letter to secretaries Walsingham and Wilson, recommending Dr. Baro to their patronage.

In 1581 the more rigid calvinists of the university took offence at certain doctrines upheld by Dr. Baro. Their principal objections were, that in his lectures upon Jonah, he taught the popish doctrine of the co-operation of faith and works in order to justification, which though in terms a little changed, yet the doctrine was in effect one and the same; that he endeavoured to persuade mankind that the doctrine of the reformed churches was not so widely different from that of Rome, but that by distinctions they might be reconciled, and therefore concluded that both professions might be tolerated; that in his lectures he taught that the heathen may be saved without the faith of the gospel; and other strange matters which were looked upon as damnable errors. He was also accused of bringing the schoolmen into

credit, and diminishing the honour of the learned protestant writers. Laurence Chaderton in particular preached against these tenets, but when summoned before the vicechancellor and heads of colleges, totally denied that his remarks were levelled against Dr. Baro. Some papers passed on the subject, and the matter dropped.

Some years afterwards a controversy arose between Dr. Baro and Dr. Some respecting the indefectibility of faith; but this dispute was soon composed.

Archbishop Whitgift, in a letter to Dr. Neville, master of Trinity college, dated 8 Dec. 1595, says: "You may also signify to Dr. Baro that her majesty is greatly offended with him, for that he being a stranger and so well used, dare presume to stir up or maintain any controversy in that place of what nature soever. And therefore advise him from me utterly to forbear to deal therein hereafter. I have done my endeavour to satisfy her majesty concerning him; but how it will fall out in the end I know not. Non decet hominem peregrinum curiosum esse in aliena republica."

On 12 Jan. 1595-6 Dr. Baro preached ad clerum at S. Mary's. His discourse had reference to the doctrines of the Lambeth Articles, but "did not so much deny these propositions, as moderate them, and state as he apprehended, the true sense of them." It gave great offence to the calvinistical party, and on the following day the vicechancellor wrote to archbishop Whitgift, with a full account of it, adding, "that he did the same day privately and severally confer, first with Dr. Clayton, and then with Mr. Chaderton, (two of the heads of colleges present at the sermon) partly to understand what they thought of the same sermon. And he found them both to think as he did: to be much grieved; to marvel he durst revive such matters, considering former order taken; and to fear it would be occasion of disturbing the peace, well begun to be settled, and making again new stirs and divisions among them; unless some wise and effectual remedy might be in time provided. Which care in that place lying by office especially upon the Vice-Chancellor, he being perplexed, as he said, what course to take; not seeing by what statute Baro might be dealt withal, and wanting assistance of Heads of colleges, being so few then at home: he thought good first to acquaint his Grace herewith, and humbly to pray his wise aid and advice, being heartily sorry to trouble his Grace with such news. And so meaning shortly to call the said Professor before himself and the Heads, and to burden him with his sermon, especially for the breach of the peace of the University; he humbly desired his Grace, that he might by Mr. Ingram, one of the Beadles then at London, (whom he had appointed to repair to him for that purpose) to receive from his Grace, by letters, his good advice and help, for referring him to such order as he [the vicechancellor] with the consent of the Heads present, should think good to take with him. Unless it should please his Grace, in consideration that he hath taught contrary to the Articles, by his honorable consent and others in the high commission appointed, to send for him, and to deal with him according to their wisdoms."

On the 14th of Jan. Dr. Baro wrote to the archbishop in explanation of his sermon, and on the 16th the archbishop wrote to the vicechancellor, "that he was very sorry that Dr. Baro, notwithstanding all the advertisements that had been given to him, and his faithful promise made to him, [the archbishop] did nevertheless continue his troublesome course of contending. That he had of late, by Dr. Neville, signified unto him how hardly her Majesty had been informed against him for these causes; and how unfit it was that he being a stranger, and receiving such courtesy and friendship here of good-will, and not for any need we had of him, (God be thanked,) should be so busy in another commonwealth, and make himself, as it were, author of new stirs and contentions in this Church. That at his last being with him, he shewed unto him the propositions, and demanded his opinion of every one of them severally, and that at two several times. And although the latter time he seemed to make some frivolous objections against some one or two of them only; yet did he confess that they were all true; and that they did not impugn any of his assertions. And therefore, as the archbishop added,

he could not but wonder what his meaning should be so to deal contrary to the charge given unto him by himself [the archbishop] and accepted by him. And that when he [the vicechancellor] should call Baro before him, the archbishop prayed him to make known unto him the premises. But that which followed, he bade him keep to himself, viz.: that he doubted indeed that he had received some kind of encouragement from some that seemed to make some account of his judgment in these points, and talked their pleasure thereof, both publicly and privately. That possibly also he had heard of some mislikings of the said propositions by some in authority. [Perhaps he meant the lord treasurer, who was Baro's friend.] But that therein peradventure in the end he might deceive himself. His advice then, that he gave the Vice-Chancellor was, to call him before them, and to require a copy of his sermon; or, at least, to cause him to set down the principal points thereof. And likewise to demand of him what should move him to continue that course, notwithstanding order taken to the contrary, and so many advertisements and means as was aforesaid. But that forasmuch as there was something ado there [i. e. at London, and at the court as it seems] about the said propositions, &c., the archbishop would not have them, as he added, to proceed to any determination against him, until they had advertised him of his answer, and the particular points of his sermon; and received back again from him what he thought fittest to be done by them in this matter."

The course pursued was in accordance with the archbishop's advice. Dr. Baro was cited before the vicechancellor and heads, who demanded a copy of his sermon, which he at first promised to furnish; then he refused to do so, alleging that he was so advised by his lawyers, and ultimately he promised to deliver it on the next day. The vicechancellor also peremptorily commanded him to abstain from controversy on the points involved in the Lambeth articles.

On 29 January the vicechancellor wrote to lord Burghley for his advice, till the receipt of which he intimated all further proceedings would be suspended. Lord Burghley seems to have considered that Dr. Baro had been treated rigorously, and to have coincided in his opinions, to some extent at least; as did also Mr. Overall, regius professor of divinity, afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. Clayton, master of S. John's college, Mr. Harsnet, afterwards archbishop of York, and Dr. Andrews, afterwards bishop of Winchester. No further proceedings were taken against Dr. Baro, but his sermon gave rise to much ill-will, and his situation became so unpleasant that in 1596 he gave up his professorship.

A letter written by his grandson, Samuel Baron, M.D., 3 April 1671, informs us "that soon after one was elected into the Professor's place which he had held, he retired himself to London, and lived and died in a house in Dyer's yard, in Crutched Fryers street, over against St. Olive's church, in which he was buried. He was carried to his grave by six Doctors in Divinity, and one Dr. Symson, Minister of the Church, preached his Funeral Sermon." The parish register of S. Olave's informs us that he was buried in the ground under the communion table 17 April 1599.

By his wife Guillemette, daughter of Stephen Bourgoin, and of Lopse Dozival his wife, he had issue, Martha, born at Orleans 1 June 1564; Peter, born at Orleans 15 Jan. 1566, probably the Peter Baro, M.D., who with Mary his wife was naturalized by statute 4 Jac. 1; Stephen, born at Orleans 4 Nov. 1567; Stephen, born at Sancerre 10 Oct. 1568, and died the following day; Mary, born at Sancerre 26 May 15—; Andrew, born at Cambridge 8 July 1574; Elizabeth, born at Cambridge 24 Aug. 1577; and Catherine, born thirty-nine hours after Elizabeth.

The works of Dr. Baro are:

1. Petri Baronis Stempani, Sacræ Theologiæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi Doctoris ac Professoris, in Jonam Prophetam Prælectiones 39. In quibus multa piè doctèque disseruntur & explicantur. Adjecta sunt etiam, & alia quædam ejusdem Authoris, quæ sequens Pagina indicabit. Operâ & studio Osmundi Laki Cantabrigiensis, è Regio Collegio Ministri, collecta, & ab Authore ipso recognita. Lond. fol. 1579. Dedicated by the editor to archbishop Grindal. The additional pieces alluded to in the title are:

(*a*) Conciones ad Clerum Cantabrigiensem habitæ, in Templo D. Mariæ: 1. in Psalmum 133 integrum; 2. in Psalmum 15 integrum; 3. in Jacob. cap. 2, à versu 14 ad finem 17; (*b*) 2 Theses, publicè in Scholis peroratæ et disputatæ: 1. Dei Decretum non tollit pravæ Voluntatis libertatem; 2. Nostra cum Christo Conjunctio tota est Spiritualis. These Theses were translated into english by John Ludham, under these titles: God's Purpose and Decree taketh not away the Liberty of Man's Corrupt Will; Our Conjunction with Christ is altogether Spiritual; (*c*) 2 Precationes, quibus usus est Author in suis Prælectionibus inchoandis & finiendis; (*d*) Tractatus adversus Missam & Transubstantiationem Papistarum.

2. De Fide, Ejusque Ortu, & Natura, plana ac dilucida Explicatio. P. Baronis Stempani sacræ Theologiæ in Academia Cantab. Doctoris ac Professoris, Prælectio, in Cap. 3. ad Rom. vers. 28. Adiecta sunt alia quædam ejusdem Authoris, de eodem Argumento. Lond. 8vo. 1580. Edited by Osmund Lake, D.D., parson of Ringwood, and by him dedicated to sir Francis Walsingham. The additional pieces mentioned in the title, are, Quæstionis, De Fide, Legenè comprehendatur uberior ex aliorum scriptis Confirmatio. p. 47. Dicti illius, Ninivitarum Fidem fuisse implicatam Explicatio. p. 91. De Fide, Scripta duo in Amicorum gratiam exarata. p. 103. Causarum, Effectorumque in nostra Iustificatione, series, p. 125. De Charitatis varia significatione, Ejusque cum Fide nexu Tractatus. p. 131. Ejusdem Concio ad Clerum habita, in Psalmum integrum. p. 181.

3. De præstantia & dignitate divinæ Legis libri duo, in quibus varii de Lege errores refelluntur, & quomodo lex gratuitum Dei cum hominibus fœdus, ac Christum etiam ipsum comprehendat, fidemq. iustificantem a nobis requirat, explicatur; eaque doctrina Sacrarum literarum authoritate, theologorumque veterum ac recentiorum testimoniis confirmatur. Adiectus est alius quidam tractatus eiusdem Authoris in quo docet expetitionem oblati à mente boni & fiduciam ad fidei iustificantis naturam pertinere. Lond. (Henry Middleton) 8vo. n. d. Dedication to John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, dated Cambridge, 21 Oct. 1586.

4. A speciall Treatise of Gods Prouidence, and of comforts against all kinde of crosses & calamities to be fetched from the same. With an exposition of the 107. Psalme. Heerunto is added an appendix of certaine Sermons & Questions, (conteining sweet & comfortable doctrine) as they were vttered and disputed ad Clerum in Cambridge. By P. Baro, D. in Diui. Englished by I. L. (John Ludham) Vicar of Wethersfielde. Lond. 8vo. n. d. and 1590. Licensed in 1588. Dedicated to John Mullins, D.D., archdeacon of London. The sermons have this separate title: Fower Sermons and two Questions. As they were vttered and disputed ad Clerum in S. Maries Church and Schooles in Cambridge.

5. Summa Trium de Prædestinatione Sententiarvm, cvm Clarissimorum Theologorum, D. Iohannis Piscatoris ad eam Notis: et D. Francisci Ivnii ad eandem disquisitione: ac denique D. Gvilihelmi Whitakeri Prælectione adversus universalem gratiam: & Concione de Prædestinatione, divinæ gratiæ Constantia ac certitudine salutis. Quibus accedunt Assertiones Orthodoxæ sev Articuli Lambethani: approbati ab Archiepiscopis aliisque Angliæ Episcopis Anno 1595. Hardrov. 12mo. 1513 [1613]. The Summa is reprinted in Præstantium ac Eruditorum Virorum Epistolæ Ecclesiasticæ et Theologicæ, 1704, p. 29—32, with a latin letter from Dr. Baro to Nicholas Hemming, a celebrated theologian of Denmark, dated from Cambridge 1 April 1596. An english translation will be found in Nichols's Life and Works of Arminius, i. 91.

6. Cur fructus mortis Christi ad omnes Adami posteros non perveniat. In MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Gg. 1. 29. f. 47 b, which likewise contains, Alia ejusdem questionis in eundem sensum explicatio; cur omnes non sustentantur a Christo.

7. Orthodox explanation of the nine Propositions concluded upon at Lambeth: sent to archbishop Whitgift, 1595. In Strype's Whitgift, App. 201. Apparently a translation from the latin in MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B. 14. 9. p. 83.

8. Latin letters. Several relating to his controversy are preserved in MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B. 14. 9.

Some of our bibliographical writers have unaccountably ascribed to him the works of Stephen Baron, a franciscan of

the order of the observants, whom we have already noticed.

Arms: Az. an increscent and a decrescent A. & a mullet of 6 points voided O.

MS. Addit. 5832, f. 96 b; 5853, p. 539. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 725. MS. Baker, xx. 543; xxiv. 355. Bayle's Dict. Historique et Critique. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 230. Biog. Brit. Cat. of MSS. Univ. Lib. Cambr. iii. 37. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 437, 546. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. cccviii. 1. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 462. Epistolæ Præstantium ac Eruditorum Virorum, 29—32. Bishop Fisher's Fun. Serm. on Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 72. Fuller's Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 275, 288. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, 55, 228. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 206, 246. Herbert's Ames, 681, 1062, 1177. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd. edit. 340—342. Heylin's Laud, 193, 194. Heylin's Observations on the Hist. of King Charles I. p. 73. Heylin's Quinquarticular Hist. bk. 3. c. 21. s. 9. Heywood & Wright's King's & Eton Coll. Statutes, 229. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 296; ii. 89—100. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn. Mackerell's Lynn, 160. Masters's Life of Baker, 127. Mather's Life of John Cotton, 12, 13. Neal's Puritans, i. 370. MS. Richardson, 100. Strype's Annals, ii. 383, 420; iii. 48, 342, 431, App. 199; iv. 229. Strype's Whitgift, 93, 434, 448, 464, 466, 468, 470, 471, 472, 473, 475, 476, App. 38, 201, 202, 205. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 77. MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. B. 14. 9. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, pref. p. xvii. xviii; iii. 617. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 203. Information from Rev. David Laing, rector of S. Olave's, Hart Street.

CONYERS CLIFFORD was the eldest son of George Clifford, esq. of Bobbing court in Kent, by his wife Ursula, daughter of Roger Finch. Of his education nothing is known. He served in the army sent under the earl of Essex to the siege of Rouen in 1591, being then a captain. He and John Wotton especially distinguished themselves in rescuing from the enemy the dead body of Walter Devereux the earl's brother. In the same year he received the honour of knighthood. He represented the town of Pembroke in the parliament which met 19 Feb. 1592-3. At the bachelors' commencement in 1594 this university conferred upon him the degree of M.A.

He accompanied the famous expedition against Cadiz in 1596, in the capacity of serjeant-major of the troops.

By letters patent dated 4 Sept. 1597 he was appointed president of the province of Connaught in Ireland, with a fee of £100, and the command and conduct of forty horsemen and a band of footmen. For some months previously he had acted as chief commissioner of that province, and constable of the castle of Athlone.

When the earl of Essex was in Ireland he directed sir Conyers Clifford to penetrate from Connaught into Ulster. His force consisted of fifteen hundred foot and one hundred horse. On coming to the Curlew mountains the baggage and ammunition were halted under the protection of the horse while the infantry made good the passage. They had not gone far when the rebels under O'Rourke attacked them, but were vigorously checked, until the men, having nearly consumed their ammunition, and being fatigued with their long march, were seized with a panic and took to flight. Sir Conyers Clifford and about 120 men were slain on the field. This event took place in 1599 about the month of August.

He married Mary, daughter of Francis Southwell, esq. of Wymondham hall in Norfolk, and widow successively of Thomas Sydney, esq., and Nicholas Gorge, esq. By her he had issue two sons, Henry and Conyers; and a daughter Frances, who died young. His wife survived him and married a fourth husband, sir Anthony S. Leger, knight. She died 19 Dec. 1603, aged 37.

Sir Conyers Clifford is author of:

A brief declaration relating to the province of Connaught, how it stood in 1597. MS. Lambeth. 632, f. 22.

Arms: Chequy O. & S. a fess within a bordure G. a crescent for difference.

Archaeologia, xxii. 174, 176, 180, 183. Birch's Eliz. i. 457, 468; ii. 16, 19, 21, 53, 426. Coningsby's Siege of Rouen, 38, 39, 64. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 529. Cox's Hist. of Ireland, i. 412, 421. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 231, 334, 358, 360, 361, 365, 377; ii. 53, 56, 57. Hasted's Kent, ii. 637. MS. Lambeth. 607. f. 141; 632. f. 22. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 189. Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, lib. iii. 88. Moryson's Itinerary, pt. ii. 17, 21, 22, 37. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 405, 1171. MS. Univ. Lib. Cambr. Kk. i. 15. f. 278, 289 b. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 136. Winwood's Memorials, i. 91. Wright's Eliz. ii. 460, 472.

THOMAS BARWICK, born in the north of England in or about 1516, was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1544, proceeded B.A. 1545-6, and commenced M.A. 1549. He was sworn a fellow of Trinity college in 1560, and had a licence from the university to practise physic in 1573. He is said to have been M.D., and probably was so, but if he took that degree

here no record thereof is now to be discovered. He practised the medical art with reputation at Bury S. Edmund's for many years. In certain articles against Dr. Legge, master of Caius college 1581, he is mentioned as "Mr. Barwick of St. Edmondes Burie, a man well knowne to be popishe, and the master's old frend." Dying at Bury S. Edmund's 30 Aug. 1599 he was buried at Fornham All Saints in Suffolk. On the floor of the chancel of the church of that parish is a brass whereon was his effigy (half only of which remains) surmounted with his armorial bearings. Below the effigy is this inscription:

> *Venerabili viro Thomæ Barwicko, generoso in partib. borealib. stirpe prognato, Buriæ Sancti Edmundi p. multos annos medicinæ professori doctissimo. Hoc amoris et pietatis ergo charissimi posuerunt nepotes quos omnes in vita propriis sumptibus aluit et eduxit in morte ditavit plurimum et bonorum omnium hæredes scripsit.*
>
> *Qui vivus vitam morituris præbuit arte,*
> *Morte docet vivos (mortuus ipse) mori.*
> *Arte potens (testis Suffolcia) morte beat.*
> *Nunc Domino vivit, vixit ut ante suis.*
>
> *Obiit Buriæ Sancti Edmundi* 30 *Augusti anno Domini* 1599, *ætatis suæ* 83.

Arms: ...... 3 boars' heads erased, muzzled ...... a crescent for difference.

Gage's Hengrave, i. 199. Gage's Thingoe, 258, 259. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 325.

JOHN CLARKSON, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in November 1553, proceeded B.A. 1559-60, and subsequently became master of Richmond school in Yorkshire, which office we find him holding in 1575. He subsequently resigned his mastership, and appears to have retired to spend the remainder of his days at Newstead in the family of Ascough. Here he probably employed himself in educating the children of his host. Many years after his death there was a room in the house of Low Newstead which bore the name of the Scholar's chamber. His will, dated at Newstead 13 Sept. 1599, was proved 12 Dec. in that year. The following extracts from it will be read with interest: "To my brother Bartholomew, my patent which I have of the towne of Richmond; to Robert Clerckson, my girdle and dagger; also I give to ye schoole of Richmond a Cowper's dictionarie in Robert Wards hande, to be kept for ye publick profitt of ye schollers of ye said schoole, desiringe ye schoolemaister, whosoever, to have a care the same maie be preserved and kept in such good sort as ye same maie continne about ye schoole, to doe good to those schollers y^t shall come to ye said schoole long hereafter. Item I give unto Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge a cup of silver of v li. charge, to be made by the appointment of mine executors with this insculpsion or engraving therein:

> *Pauper Ioannes dictus cognomine Clarckson,*
> *Hunc cyathum dono gratuitòque dedit.*

Item for all such bookes as are in my chamber at Richmond, I leave them to Mr. Thomas Smelt, because, in lyke manner, I had them left by his father; willinge him also to call of Mr. Ewbanck the preacher for divers books which I lent him as in Mr. Smelt's name; one of the said, I remember is Eckhius' works upon ye Evangelists; but cheiflie a booke of his fathers called of St. Gregorie works, a great book y^t coste his father xvj^s."

He is author of:

An Epitaph upon Richard Swale, Gentleman, who departed the xxiiii of Aprill in the year of our Lorde M[D LL] XXVIII; after that he lyved fourescore and sixe yeares, one moneth, and sixtene daies. In hebrew, greek, latin and english. Facsimile in Whitaker's Richmondshire, i. 106, 107. The date being imperfect, Dr. Whitaker erroneously ascribed the authorship of this epitaph to Miles Coverdale. The epitaph, formerly in the church of Easeby in Yorkshire, is now deposited in the museum at York.

Richmondshire Wills, 265—268.

THOMAS BYNG was matriculated as a sizar of Peterhouse in May 1552, and proceeded B.A. in 1556. On 7 Feb. 1557-8 he was admitted a fellow of his college, and in 1559 commenced M.A. He kept with great applause the philosophy act before queen Elizabeth when she paid a visit to this university, his questions being, that monarchy was the best form of government, and that frequent changes of the law were perilous. He served the office of proctor of the university in 1564. On 2 Mar. 1564-5 he was elected and admitted public orator, having previously acted as deputy for his predecessor William Masters. He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford 6 Sept. 1566, on the occasion of the queen's visit to that university.

On 18 Jan. 1566-7 he was installed in the prebend of Strensall in the church of York, a dignity which he held till his death.

He was created LL.D. by this university in 1570, and in the following year was elected master of Clare hall. He served the office of vicechancellor in 1572, and on 21 April in that year was admitted an advocate. On 18 March 1573-4 he was constituted regius professor of the civil law. On 13 July 1576 his name occurs in the special commission for the visitation of S. John's college. When the university visited the queen at Audley-end 27 July 1578, Dr. Byng determined the philosophy act kept before her majesty. In November that year he again became vicechancellor of the university.

He resigned his professorship in 1594, but on 6 May in that year had a grant thereof to him and John Cowell or the longer liver of them. He was appointed dean of the Peculiars of Canterbury 24 July 1595, and dean of the Arches in 1598.

His death took place in December 1599, and he was buried in the north choir of Hackney church Middlesex on the 23rd of that month. By his wife Catharine he had ten sons and two daughters. She died 17 June 1627, æt. 74, and was buried at Grantchester. Catharine, one of his daughters, married William Lewin, LL.D.

Dr. Byng is author of:

1. Oratio quam in disputatione philosophiæ coram Regia Majestate habuit 7 Augusti, 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 63.

2. Latin letters in the name of the university. In Epistolæ Academiæ MSS.

3. Latin and greek verses, (*a*) in the university collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560; (*b*) prefixed to Wilson's translation of Demosthenes, 1570; (*c*) subjoined to Carr's Demosthenes, 1571; (*d*) in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

4. Epitaph on sir Thomas Smith, 1577.

5. Letters. Several have been preserved.

He was also editor of Carr's translation of part of the orations of Demosthenes, published in 1571.

Arms: Quarterly S. & A. in the first quarter a lion rampant of the second, a crescent for difference.

MS. Addit. 5845, p. 448. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 230. Cole's Ath. Cantab. B. 98. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 196, 312—314, 346, 365—367, 382, 390, 397, 399, 419, 481, 514, 516, 518, 520, 526, 535, 590. Coote's Civilians, 49. MS. Cotton. Tit. C. vi. 157. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. i. 379—382, 391—394; ii. 396 seq. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 122—125, 130, 133, 144, 151, 156, 157, 162, 175, 177, 210, 220, 227, 248, 259, 260, 271, 288—291, 344, 370, 371, 374, 379, 407, 411, 419, 468, 536, 549, 552, 557, 568; ii. 8, 29, 35, 37, 40, 45, 51, 59, 153, 154, 157. Hutton Correspondence, 149. MS. Lansd. 15. art. 63, 64; 16. art. 29; 17. art. 78, 81; 19. art. 15; 54. art. 52; 57. art. 90; 61. art. 10*; 79. art. 58. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 280, 624, &c. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 216, 604, 605, 614, 618, 657, 671. Lysons' Environs, ii. 483. Newcourt's Repert. i. 445. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 63. Rymer, xv. 762; xvi. 242. Strype. Univ. & Coll. Doc. iii. 523. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. i. 173.

EDWARD GRIMSTONE, son of Edward Grimstone, esq., by Anne, daughter of John Garnish, esq. of Kenton in Suffolk, was born about 1528, and was educated for a time at Gonville hall, but took no degree.

His name occurs in a commission issued in 1552 for the sale of church goods in the town of Ipswich. On 28 August in that year he was appointed comptroller of the town of Calais and the marches, yet for some reason which is not apparent, his patent for that office which he held during the royal pleasure is dated 16 April 1553.

He served for Bossiney in the parliament which met 1 March 1552-3.

In 1557 he purchased of the crown the manor of Rishangles Suffolk, subject to the life estate of Robert Chichester, esq.

He is said to have frequently warned his superiors of the ill condition of Calais. When that town was taken by the duke of Guise he was made a prisoner, and sent to the Bastile in Paris. He lost a good estate which he had purchased about Calais, and his ransom was set high.

On 2 July 1558 he, Thomas lord Wentworth, and others were indicted in London for high treason, in having by secret covin and assent with the king of the French surrendered Calais to the duke of Guise.

At this period he was a prisoner in the Bastile. He was lodged in the top of the building, but he got a file and cut out one of the window bars, and having

a rope conveyed to him he changed clothes with his servant and descended by the rope. It proved too short. He took a long leap, alighted in safety before the outer gates were shut, and made his escape. His beard was long, and he was apprehensive that he should be known by it. In his servant's pocket he found a pair of scissors. With these he disfigured his beard. Having learnt the art of war in company with the Scots' guard de Manche, he was enabled to pass for a scotsman, and contrived to get to England. He surrendered himself to the indictment against him, and was committed to the Tower of London.

On 28 Nov. 1559 a special commission was issued for his trial. He was accordingly arraigned at the guildhall London on 1st December. The jury acquitted him, and he was forthwith discharged.

To the parliament which assembled 11 Jan. 1562-3 he was returned for Ipswich. On 25 June 1565 he was appointed to some charge at Berwick, and we find him at that town 13 Sept. following.

He was again returned for Ipswich to the parliaments which met 2 April 1571 and 8 May 1572.

Within the altar-rails at Rishangles church are flat stones, having brasses to the memory of himself and of his son of the same name, who will be hereafter noticed. The inscription relating to him is as follows:

Edward Grimeston the Father of Risangles, Esquier, died 17 *March* 1599.
By twice two Kings and Queenes his life was grac't,
Yet one Religion held from first to last:
Justice and Truth he lov'd and common good
No lesse than th' issue of his privat bloode:
His yeares, more then himself did others please
For Councell and discourse of Warre and Peace:
His life, was rule to Lives, his death a Mirror,
One felt noe vaine Care, nor the other Terror.

It has been said that at the time of his decease he was in the 98th year of his age. In that case he must have lived in the reigns of three kings and two queens, and not merely as his epitaph states, in the reigns of twice two kings and queens. Independently of this fact we are satisfied that his real age did not exceed 73.

Although generally termed sir Edward Grimstone, it is clear from his epitaph that he was never knighted.

He was twice married. His son Edward was by his first wife.

There is a half-length portrait of him by Holbein at Gorhambury.

Arms: A. on a fess S. 3 mullets of six points O. pierced G. in the dexter chief an ermine spot S

Birch's Eliz. i. 63. Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Baronetcies, 229. Clarke's Ipswich, 432. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 95. Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, viii. 210. Davy's Suffolk Collections, xiv. 90, 93, 94. Herbert's Ames, 1456. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 104. Lodge & Archdall's Peerage of Ireland, v. 190. Machyn's Diary, 218, 408. Nichols's Lit. Remains of Edw. VI. 449. Originalia, 3 E. 6, p. 4, r. 68; 11 Eliz. p. 2, r. 66; 14 Eliz. p. 3, r. 4; 15 Eliz. p. 1, r. 121; 16 Eliz. p. 3, r. 67; 16 Eliz. p. 4, r. 19; 19 Eliz. p. 2, r. 81; 21 Eliz. p. 1, r. 15. Pennant's Chester to London, 325. Rep. D. Keep. Rec. iv. App. ii. 259—262; vii. App. ii. 312. Strype's Annals, i. 534. Strype's Mem. ii. 460. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 428. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 162. Topog. and Geneal. ii. 164, 165. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 18, 75, 84, 95.

RICHARD KITCHEN was matriculated as a sizar of Christ's college in November 1544, and proceeded B.A. in 1547. In the following year he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college. He commenced M.A. in 1551.

Queen Mary's visitors ejected him from his fellowship. Archbishop Parker, who had been deprived of the mastership of the college in the same reign, collated him on 12 April 1561 to the rectory of Stisted in Essex, and in the following year to that of Inworth in the same county. Both these livings he held till his death, in the latter part of the year 1599.

He has latin verses in the university collections on the death of Bucer, 1550; and on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 328. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 349, 562.

ROBERT SWIFT, a native of Rotherham in Yorkshire, was educated at S. John's college, and proceeded B.A. 1552-3. On 25 March 1553 he was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation. Soon afterwards he left England, taking the degree of LL.B. at Louvaine at the expence of the english merchant adventurers residing at Antwerp. In 1561 he became spiritual chancellor of Durham. On 28 March 1562 he was collated to a canonry in the church of Durham, being installed 8 April following. In the same year he was collated to the rectory of Sedgefield in the county of Durham, but it appears that he was not ordained deacon till 5th Oct. 1563.

He held the chancellorship of Durham till 1577, and was a most efficient and diligent officer. At a general visitation of the diocese held in the consistory within the galilee of the cathedral of Durham 30 Sept. 1578, he was one of the clergy who undertook to preach at certain places in the diocese within the following year. On 12 May 1596 he surrendered a cotehouse in Sedgefield to the twenty-four of that parish, to be bestowed to the use of the parish clerk to dwell in, and to teach and instruct in the principles of the christian religion and of grammar all such poor men's children of the parish as in the discretion of the twenty-four should not be deemed able to pay for their school hire. Over the door of the school at Sedgefield was this inscription:

Hasce Ædes Clerici Parochialis de Sedgefield, D. Tobias Matthew Episcopus Dunelm. fundavit; easque Robertus Swyftus, Juris utriusque Baccalaureus, Rector de Sedgefield extruxit, uterque Deo et rudimentis Christianæ Religionis et Grammaticæ, consecravit Anno 1597, Elizabethe xxxix.

His name occurs in the ecclesiastical commission for the province of York issued 24 Nov. 1599.

He died in that year, and was interred in Durham cathedral under the organ-loft, on the north side of the door of the choir.

An inscription was placed on his tomb. The following fragment has been preserved:

Robertus Swyfte, Rotherhamiæ oriundus, Cantabrigiæ in collegio Johannis socius, Lovanii impensis mercatorum Angliæ ordinis adventuriensis Antuerpiæ commorantium, juris utriusq. bachalaurius, Jacobi Dunelm. episcopi in ecclesiis cancellarius, qui postquam annos 40, et Segfeldense ovile curaverat, & una cum Anna conjuge vixerat..................

He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lever, master of Sherburn hospital and sometime master of S. John's college. She survived him, and by will pursuant to her husband's intentions bequeathed £5 to the poor of Sedgefield, and £10 to S. John's college.

It is said that he was the first prebendary of Durham who was married, and that Mrs. Swift was the first clergyman's wife who ever set foot within the college of Durham.

He is author of:

1. Latin epitaph on James Pilkington bishop of Durham.

2. A Book containing an account of the proceedings in the consistory court of Durham during the time he held the office of chancellor. Extracts in Depositions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings from the Courts of Durham, printed for the Surtees Society, 1845; and in Injuctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, printed for the same society, 1850.

His chancellor's seal is engraved in Hutchinson's Durham.

Arms: O. a cheveron vair between 3 bucks in full course ppr.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 356. Bishop Barnes's Injunctions. Durham Depositions. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 221, 327, 328; iii. 60. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 308. Pilkington's Works, ed. Scholefield, p. xii. Rymer, xvi. 387. Surtees' Durham, iii. 32, 419. Whitaker's Mem. of Bishop Pilkington, 119. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 263.

THOMAS BROWNE, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in May 1559, B.A. 1563-4, M.A. 1568, LL.D. 1579, was admitted an advocate 5 June 1599.

Coote's Civilians, 65.

JOHN GIBSON, born at Sawston in Cambridgeshire in 1550, was educated at Eton, and elected from Eton to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 16 Aug. 1568. Shortly before Michaelmas 1570 he left the college and became an assistant at Lynn school. He was afterwards a poor minister in Cambridgeshire.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses in the collection presented by the scholars of Eton to the Queen at Windsor castle, 1563.

2. A Catechism. Lond. 8vo. 1579.

3. The Sacred Shield of all true soldiers. Lond. 8vo. 1599.

Alumni Eton. 182. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 212. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. i. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 736.

RICHARD HARVEY was born at Saffron Walden in Essex, being son of a ropemaker at that place, and brother of the noted Gabriel Harvey. He was matriculated in this university as a pensioner of Pembroke hall on 15 June 1575, proceeded B.A. 1577-8, and commenced M.A. 1581. He was a fellow of his college. On 6 Dec. 1582 he was residing with his father at Saffron Walden.

He enjoyed considerable repute in his day as a proficient in judicial astrology, and came in for a share of the sarcasm and ridicule of Thomas Nash, his brother Gabriel's literary opponent.

His works are:

1. Mercurius, sive lachrymæ in obitum D. Thomæ Smith. At the end of Gabriel Harvey's Smithus.

2. An Astrological Discourse vpon the great and notable coniunction of the two superiour Planets, Saturne & Iupiter, which shall happen the 28th day of April 1583. With a Declaration of the effectes which the late eclipse of the Sunne 1582 is yet heerafter to woorke. Written newly by Richard Haruey: partley to supplie that is wanting in common Prognostications: and partley by prædiction of mischiefes ensuing, either to breed some endeuour of preuention by foresight, so far as lyeth in vs; or at leastwise, to arme vs with pacience beforehande. Lond. 8vo. 1583 (two editions). Dedicated to John Aylmer bishop of London. The discourse is addressed to his "verie good & most louing Brother, Master Gabriel Haruey, at his chambre in Trinitie Hall." To it is annexed, A Compendious Table of Phlebotomie. This astrological tract had the effect of throwing the whole kingdom into the most violent consternation. The two editions were published immediately after each other, the first with the quotations in latin, the second with an english translation of them. Additions to the Prognostication were published by the author's brother John, while an answer to it appeared from the pen of Thomas Heath. In Thomas Nash's Pierce Penilesse, published in 1592, occurs this passage: "Gentlemen, I am sure you haue heard of a ridiculous asse, that manie yeares sold lyes by the great, & wrote an absurd astrologicall discourse of the terrible coniunction of Saturne and Jupiter, wherein (as if hee had latelie cast the heauen's water, or been at the anatomizing of the skies intrayles in Surgeons' Hall) hee prophecieth of such strang wonders to ensue from starres distemperature, & the vniuersal adultry of planets, as none but he, that is bawd to those celestiall bodies, could euer descry. What expectation there was of it both in towne and country, the amazement of those times may testifie; and the rather, because he pawned his credit vpon it in these expresse tearmes: 'If these things fall not out in euerie poynt as I haue wrote, let mee for ever hereafter loose the credit of my astronomie.' Wel, it so happend, that he happend not to be a man of his word: his astronomie broke his day with his creditors, and Saturne and Jupiter proued honester men than all the worlde tooke them for. Wherevpon the poore prognosticator was readie to runne himselfe through with his Jacob's staffe, & cast himselfe headlong from the top of a globe, (as a mountaine) and breake his necke. The whole uniuersitie hyst at him, Tarlton at the Theater made iests of him, and Elderton consumed his ale-crammed nose to nothing in bear-bayting him with whole bundells of ballets. Would you, in likely reason, gesse it were possible for anie shame-swoln toad to haue the spetproofe face to outlive this disgrace? It is, deare brethren, *Vivit, imo, vivit;* and, which is more, he is a vicar."

3. Ephemeron, sive Pæan, in gratiam propurgatæ, reformatæque dialecticæ. Lond. 8vo. 1583. Dedicated to the earl of Essex.

4. Leap Yeare. A compendious Prognostication for 1584. 16mo.

5. A Theologicall discourse of the Lamb of God, and his enemies. Containing a brief commentary of Christian faith, together with a detection of old and new Barbarisme, now called Martinisme. Lond. 4to. 1590. Dedicated to the earl of Essex.

6. Philadelphos, or a Defence of Brute and the Brutans History. Written by R. H. Lond. 4to. 1593. Dedicated to the earl of Essex.

Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 291. Brit. Bibl. ii. 42. Brook's Puritans, i. 193. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240. Herbert's Ames, 989, 1180, 1272. Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, ed. Bohn. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 383. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 498.

WILLIAM HOLT was born in Lancashire in or about 1545, and after having imbibed the rudiments of learning at home, was sent to Oriel college Oxford, where he appears to have taken the degrees of B.A. and M.A. In 1573 he was incorporated in the latter degree in this university. Being dissatisfied with the reformed church, to which he had only occasionally conformed, he repaired

to Douay about the beginning of 1574, and was ordained priest in the year 1576. He afterwards went to Rome, where he was admitted a member of the society of Jesus on 8 Nov. 1578. While at Rome he rendered assistance to Gregory Martin, who had been dispatched thither to remodel the english college, and render it an efficient institution for the training of priests designed for the english mission.

On 1 April 1580 he wrote a latin letter to Thomas Philipson, principal of S. Mary's hall Oxford, in favour of the catholic religion, and desiring him to give up a feather-bed and certain books to Mr. Edward Risheton.

In 1581 he was ordered to Scotland to aid the cause of Mary queen of Scots. He was apprehended at Leith 1582-3, and seemed ready to make disclosures respecting an intended war against England by the pope and the catholic princes. Queen Elizabeth earnestly desired that he might be "put to the bootes," and a confession extorted from him. He appears to have made his escape about August 1583. Thomas Randolph, who was sent ambassador to the scotch court from the queen of England in 1585, was instructed to procure the extradition or banishment of "Holt and Brereton, practisers against both the realms."

On 24 Oct. 1586, father Holt was made rector of the english college at Rome.

In the summer of 1588 he was stationed at Brussels as a kind of agent for the king of Spain. He acted in this capacity for nearly ten years.

In 1598 he was summoned to Spain to answer certain complaints made against him in the Low-countries. His death took place at Barcelona in 1599.

Several of his letters have been preserved.

MS. Cotton. Cal. vii. 22 b, 56. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 147. MS. Lansd. 96. art. 32. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 649. More's Hist. Provinciæ Anglic. Soc. Jes. 268—272. Nicolas's Hatton, 319, 320. Oliver's Jesuits, 118. Strype's Annals, iii. 305, 420; iv. 100, 101, 147, 191. Strype's Whitgift, 505, 506. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 428, 435, 436, 437, 439, 441, 451, 465, 466, 498, 501, 518, 531, 536, 587, 597, 703, 767. Winwood's Memorials, i. 9. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 221. Wright's Eliz. ii. 189, 190, 235, 369.

HENRY MOSTON, matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college in November 1567, proceeded B.A. 1570-1, was chosen a fellow 1573, and commenced M.A. 1574. He gave up his fellowship in or about 1578, and was created LL.D. 1580. On 15 July 1599 he was admitted an advocate.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 235. Coote's Civilians, 65.

DANIEL NAYLOR, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in November 1581, B.A. 1586-7, M.A. 1590, B.D. 1599, has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

SAMUEL NORTON, born in 1548, was eldest son and heir of sir George Norton, knight, of Abbots Leigh in Somersetshire, and great grandson of Thomas Norton of Bristol, a famous alchemical poet. He was for some time of S. John's college, but appears not to have taken a degree. His father died in or about 1584. On that event he succeeded to the manor of Abbots Leigh and other estates. Before 1587 he was in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire, but was removed therefrom. On 2 October in that year Thomas Godwin, bishop of Bath and Wells, wrote to the lord-treasurer, requesting that Mr. Norton might be reappointed a justice for that county, he being sound in faith and meet for ability. In 1589 he was sheriff of Somersetshire. He was living in 1599. We know not when he died. The succeeding lord of the manor was George Norton, but what relation he bore to him we cannot state.

He is author of:

1. The Key of Alchemie. In eight treatises, with introductory verses. MS. Ashmol. 1421. art. 26. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth from S. John's in Cambridge 10 July 1577. Abridgment. MS. Ashmol. 1424. art. 39.

2. Ramorum Arboris Philosophicalis libri tres. MS. Ashmol. 1478, part vi. At the end is written: Sic faxit Omnipotens. Finitum Maiæ 20 1599. Bristoll. Samuele Rinuillo alias Nortono armigero, philosophante.

3. Catholicon Physicorum.

4. Mercurium redivivum. Published with the preceding work and other alchemical treatises by Edmund Deane, M.D. Franckfort, 4to. 1630.

Arms: A. on a bend cotised between 2 lions rampant S. 3 escallops O.

Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 1113, 1149, 1156, 1157, 1170, 1307, 1308. Collinson's Somersetshire, iii. 155. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 178. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 600.

ROBERT SHERMAN, a native of Essex, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in November 1575, proceeded B.A. 1579-80, commenced M.A. 1583, and was created M.D. in or about 1595. On 2 April 1599 he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians, and a fellow on 7 September following.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 131.

CHRISTOPHER SHUTE, matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall in November 1561, was B.A. 1564-5, M.A. 1568, B.D. 1580. His name occurs in the commission for the suppression of schism within the province of York 24 Nov. 1599.

He is author of:

The Testimonie of a true Fayth conteyned in a shorte Catechisme necessarie to all Families, &c., gathered and written for the benefit of Gods well disposed children, by C. S. Preacher. Lond. 8vo. 1577, 1584.

It is not improbable that he was the son of a german of the same name who was much concerned in working mines in England in the reign of Elizabeth.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 160. Herbert's Ames, 1115. Rymer, xvi. 387. Lemon's Cal. Papers, 256, 258, 259, 274, 688.

EDMUND SMITH, matriculated as a sizar of Caius college 18 May 1580, proceeded B.A. 1583-4, and commenced M.A. 1588, in which year he became second under-master of Merchant Taylors' school, being appointed first under-master 1591, and elected head-master 6 Oct. 1592. This situation he resigned in 1599, having obtained some benefice, the name of which we have not ascertained. At a court of the Merchant Taylors' company, held 15 June 1599, was read a letter from Mr. Smith to the master, wardens, and assistants to the following effect: "My most humble suite and request unto the wor. company is this, that whereas my owne conscience doth witnes, that I have taken greate labor and paynes in your schoole this eleven yeres, and never was any chargeable unto you, it would please your worshipps now at the leaving of it, which I doe this day (resigning it wholy into your hands, to have some consideration of me, not for that (I thank God) I am in any such neede or want, but that it might be a testimony unto myself and others that my labor was well thought of and accepted among you. For my parte, yf you shall contribute any thing to my first fruicts, which are xxiiii[li] or bestowe any other gratuity upon me, be yt never so litle, in token of your good will and frendshipp, thus much I will promyse that what I can advise my successer, by reason of myne experience for the benefitt of the schoole, or yf hereafter I may any waye pleasure any of you in particular, I shalbe most ready to performe both thone and thother, accompting myself most happy in this, that my labor was well accepted among those to whom I ought to approve it, and that as you have been kinde unto me the tyme of my being here, so yow did not forgett it att my departure." The company freely and lovingly bestowed upon him the sum of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and gave him £3. 13*s*. 4*d*. for certain hangings or painted clothes remaining in the two upper chambers which the stewards used at the election on S. Barnabas' day, "wherewith the said Mr. Smyth was well satisfied, and did shewe himself very thanckfull for the same."

Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 107—133, 1177, 1179, 1182.

EDMUND SNAPE, a member of the university of Oxford, having taken holy orders, became minister of S. Peter's church Northampton. Here he shewed himself a warm supporter of the puritan faction. Bancroft says, that when the parishioners of St. Peter's understood that he did not account himself a full minister, till he should be chosen by some particular congregation, they immediately chose him for their minister.

In 1576 he and Thomas Cartwright were invited to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, to assist the ministers of the channel islands in framing the necessary discipline for their churches. They submitted a draft which was afterwards more formally drawn up and adopted by a synod. Mr. Snape, upon his return to England, laboured for some time in

the diocese of Exeter, and then returned to his ministry at Northampton, where he probably continued several years.

In 1586 he was incorporated M.A. of this university.

In 1590 he was convened before the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical to answer certain charges.

One of the articles exhibited against him was as follows: "Christopher Hodgekinson obteyned a promise of the sayd Snape, that he would baptize his child. But Snape added, saying, 'You must then give it a Christian name, allowed in the Scriptures.' Then Hodgekinson told him that his wife's father, whose name was Richard, desired to have the giving of that name. 'Well,' said Snape, 'you must do as I bid you, lest, when you come, the congregation be troubled.' Nothwithstanding, Hodgekinson, thinking it would not have been made a matter of such importance, caused the child to be brought to St. Peter's, and Snape proceeded in th' action, (though not according to the Book of Common Prayer by law established) until he came to the nameing of the child. But hearing them calling it Richard, and that they would not give it any other name, he stayed there, and would not in any case baptise the child." Other articles alleged that he had been a constant attendant of the puritan synods; that in his public ministry he did not read the confession, absolution, psalms, lessons, litany, and some other parts of the book of common prayer; that he renounced his calling to the ministry by the bishop's ordination; and that he urged others to renounce their calling in like manner. Following the example of Cartwright and many other puritans who were summoned at the same time, he refused to take the oath ex officio. Whether he persisted in his refusal is unknown, but he eventually put in an answer to at least some of the interrogatories. In May or June 1591 an information was laid against him and others in the Star chamber. After appearing and answering they were remanded to prison, where they continued until December, when they were admitted to bail.

Mr. Snape was mixed up with the celebrated Marprelate controversy. It was he who induced sir Richard Knightley to bring Waldegrave the printer to Fawsley in Northamptonshire for the purpose of printing puritan pamphlets.

MS. Baker, xv. 72—76. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 57, 77, 79—83, 85, 89, 91, 92, 101, 113—115, 120, 122, 124, 139, 152. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Disc. 375, 376. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 66. Brook's Cartwright. Brook's Puritans, i. 409. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 236, 240, 251, 284, 304, 305, 311. MS. Lansd. 68. art. 62; 109. art. 9. Mather's Magnalia, book 3, p. 10. Strype's Annals, iii. 471; iv. 74. Strype's Whitgift, 328—331, 354, 366—370, App. 142. Strype's Aylmer, 205. Sutcliffe's Answer to Throckmorton, f. 45 b—46 b, 49 a. Waddington's Penry, 242, 247.

RICHARD TREVOR, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in June 1577, B.A. 1580-1, M.A. 1584, LL.D. 1591, was admitted an advocate 18 Feb. 1598-9.

Coote's Civilians, 65. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 154.

HENRY WHETECROFT was matriculated as a pensioner of Clare hall 25 Oct. 1567. He was elected a scholar of Trinity hall 8 July 1570, and a fellow of that college on Dallyng's foundation 21 June 1574, proceeding LL.B. 1576. He was a candidate for the mastership of the latter college on the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Henry Harvey Feb. 1584-5. He was created LL.D. 1586, and admitted an advocate 9 Oct. 1590. He vacated his fellowship before 24 June 1592. We believe him to have been author of:

1. A true Coppie of the transportation of the Lowe Countries &c. by the King of Spayne for the dowrie of his eldest daughter, giuen in marriage vnto Card. Albert Duke of Austria. Translated out of Dutch by H. W. 1598. Lond. 4to.

2. A true Coppy of the Admonitions sent by the subdued Prouinces to the States of Holland; and the Hollanders answere to the same. Together with the Articles of Peace concluded betweene the high and mighty Princes, Philip King of Spaine, &c. and Henry the fourth, the most Christian King of France, 1598. First translated out of French into Dutch, and now into English by H. W. Lond. 4to. 1598.

3. A true coppie of the transportation of the Lowe Countries, Burgundie, and the Countie of Charrolois: Doone by the King of Spayne, for the Dowrie of his eldest daughter giuen in marriage vnto the Cardinall Albert, Duke of Austria, with the Articles and Conditions of the

same signed by the King in Madrill. Translated out of Dutch by H. W. November 1598. Lond. 4to.

4. The Speeche which the French King made to the Lords of the Parliament on the fifth of Januarie 1599. Faithfully translated out of French by H. W. Lond. 4to. 1599.

MS. Baker, iv. 128, 140, 141. Coote's Civilians, 64. Herbert's Ames, 1035, 1184, 1185, 1377.

JOHN ALLENSON, a native of Durham, was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in May 1576. He subsequently migrated to S. John's college, proceeding B.A. in 1579-80, and commencing M.A. in 1583. In the last-mentioned year he was suspended from the curacy of Barnwell near Cambridge for refusing to subscribe the articles. On 20 March 1583-4 he was elected a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation.

In 1589 he was suspended by Dr. Legge from the curacy of Horningsea in Cambridgeshire, but we are informed that he nevertheless continued to preach. In 1590 he proceeded to the degree of B.D.

On 16 June 1616 Owen Gwin the vicechancellor wrote to the earl of Suffolk stating that he had in his custody one Alleson, a puritan, who, though he had not yet submitted to the church government, had so far conformed as to attend the service at S. Mary's, and appeared not unwilling to take the sacrament according to the established rite. We have not been able to determine whether this Alleson is identical with the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Allenson edited the following works of the famous Dr. William Whitaker, whose pupil he had been:

1. Prælectiones. Cambr. 4to. 1599. Herborn, 8vo. 1599.

2. Prælectiones, in quibus tractatur controversia de conciliis contra pontificios, imprimis Rob. Bellarminum. Cambr. 8vo. 1600.

3. De Peccato Originali contra Stapletonum. Cambr. 12mo. 1600. Hanau, 12mo. 1655.

Whitaker's Prælectiones de Sacramentis in Genere et in Specie de SS. Baptismo et Eucharistia, Frankfort, 4to. 1624, were edited by John Ward, from notes taken by Mr. Allenson.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's Coll. 368. Brook's Puritans, iii. 513. Cole's Athen. Cantab. A 14. Herbert's Ames, 1427. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 15, 16, 67, 72, 78, 86, 263. Lit. Gazette, 1847, p. 237. Strype's Whitgift, 470.

RICHARD HOWLAND, son of John Howland of the city of London, by Ann, daughter of — Greenway of Clay in Norfolk, was born at Newport-Pond in Essex, and baptized, though in what parish does not appear, on 26 Sept. 1540. He was matriculated in this university as a pensioner of Christ's college in March 1557-8, but subsequently migrated to S. John's college, and proceeded B.A. as a member of that house in 1560-1. On 11 Nov. 1562 he was admitted a fellow of Peterhouse. He commenced M.A. in 1564, and on 15 July 1567 was incorporated in the university of Oxford.

In 1569 he was presented by the master and fellows of Peterhouse to the rectory of Stathern in Leicestershire. He proceeded B.D. 1570. At this time we presume that he inclined to puritanism, as his name is subscribed to a petition in favour of Thomas Cartwright. Subsequently, however, he became a warm supporter of the church, and on 4 Oct. 1573 preached at Great S. Mary's in answer to John Millen of Christ's college, who had denounced the observance of saints' days.

When Whitgift resigned the mastership of Trinity college, he recommended Mr. Howland as his successor. The recommendation was not acted upon.

In 1576 he was chosen to the mastership of Magdalen college, which he held but a short time, being on 20 July 1577 admitted master of S. John's. He served the office of vicechancellor of the university during the academical year commencing in November 1577. In 1578 he was created D.D., and on the 27th of July in that year he, at the head of the university, waited on the queen at Audley end, he presenting her majesty with the New Testament in greek and a pair of gloves, and making a suitable oration. In 1580 a controversy arose in the university respecting certain graces passed by the senate, for joining all doctors resident in the university with the heads of colleges in pricking for vicechancellor, lecturers, and other officers. The question was referred to lord Burghley, who ordered archbishop Whitgift to enquire into it and report to him thereon. Accordingly

on the 30th of June, Dr. Howland on the part of the heads, and Dr. Barrow on the part of the town doctors, argued the matter before the primate. Lord Burghley finally determined that the graces were void.

In 1583 he was again elected vice-chancellor of the university. In 1584 he was recommended by archbishop Whitgift as fit to be preferred to the see of Bath and Wells, or Chichester; or else to the deanery of Peterborough or Ely. Though this recommendation passed unheeded, he was on 22 Jan. 1584-5 elected bishop of Peterborough, being consecrated at Lambeth on 7 Feb. following. He soon afterwards resigned the mastership of S. John's. With his bishopric he held in commendam the rectory of Sibson in Leicestershire.

On the death of Piers archbishop of York in 1594, the lord-president and council of the north earnestly requested that bishop Howland might be translated to that see. He however continued bishop of Peterborough until his death, which took place at Castor in Northamptonshire on 23 June 1600. His body was interred in his cathedral.

Martin Marprelate says, "Wherefore is Richard of Peterborowe vnmaried, but to prouide for other mens children. O now I remember me, he has also a charge to prouide for, his hostesse and cosin of Sibson. The peticoat which he bestowed vpon her, within this six moneths, was not the best in England, the token was not vnmeete for hir state."

Arms: A. 2 bars S. in chief 3 lioncels rampant of the last.

Archæologia, i. 357. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 791. Baker's Hist. of S. John's Coll. 195. Blazon of Episcopacy, 87. Brydges's Restituta, ii. 243. MS. Cole, xlii. 79; xlix. 142, 162; lvii. 372. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 313. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 319, 362—365, 368, 373—379, 382, 397, 399; v. 289. Fuller's Worthies. (Essex). Gunton's Peterborough, 73, with Mr. Baker's MS. Notes. Hay any Worke for Cooper! 24, 76. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 210, 213. 220, 272—288, 370, 371, 379, 389. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 278, 284—288. MS. Lansd. 42. art. 56, 58; 50. art. 38; 52. art. 68; 72. art. 77; 76. art. 87, 88; 115. art. 36. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 548, 552, 553, 567, 622, 636, 644, 688. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 534; iii. 605, 692, 694. Marprelate's Epistle, 5, 21. Parker's Sceletos Cantab. 239. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. ed. 579. Strafford Letters, i. 214. Strype's Annals, i. 625; ii. 2, 154, 155, 543; iii. 151, 232, 266, 408, 436, 437, 454; App. 169. Strpye's Aylmer, 92. Strype's Grindal, 250. Strype's Whitgift, 48, 76, 77, 171, 216, 383, 427. Walton's Life of Hooker. Warburton & Ducarel's Alien Priories, i. 165. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 802. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 181.

JOHN FABIAN, of Trinity college, proceeded B.A. 1581-2, being matriculated as a pensioner on the very day of taking his degree, with a special entry that his college book of commons proved him to be of four years' standing. He was admitted to the rectory of Great Warley Essex 13 Sept. 1589, being then styled M.A., yet it does not appear that he took that degree in this university. On 14 Jan. 1596-7 he was suspended from his benefice by the archdeacon of Essex, on the charge of having on the night of Sunday the 2nd of the same month, to the scandal of his calling and the offence of good christians, behaved himself very dissolutely and wantonly in the parish of Kelvedon, in taking upon him to be a lord of misrule or christmas lord amongst certain younglings. He vacated his benefice before 10 August 1600.

Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 289. Hale's London Precedents, 213. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 641.

ROBERT GRAVE, born in Kent, and educated in this university, was on 6 May 1590 appointed dean of Cork. By royal licence he was permitted to hold with his deanery the precentorship of Limerick, to which he was appointed in 1591, and the precentorship of Christ Church Dublin, to which he was presented on 17 Oct. 1595.

By letters patent 17 July 1600 he was advanced to the sees of both Ferns and Leighlin, which from that time have always gone together. His consecration was solemnized in Christ Church Dublin. Intending to proceed to Wexford by sea, a storm arose, and he was cast away in Dublin harbour on 1 Oct. 1600.

Carter's Univ. of Cambr. 385. Cotton's Fasti, i. 194, 340, 356; ii. 51, 335, 388. Liber Hiberniæ, v. 49, 51. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, 447, 462.

JAMES SCRUBY, matriculated as a sizar of Peterhouse in November 1568, proceeded B.A. 1571-2, was soon afterwards elected fellow, and in 1575 commenced M.A. In 1580 he became vicar of Cherryhinton, but held that benefice only for a short time. In 1582 he proceeded B.D. He has latin verses prefixed to Peter Baro's Prælectiones in Jonam, 1579.

Cambridgeshire Churches, 11.

WILLIAM HUGHES was born in Carnarvonshire, being son of Hugh ap Kynrick of that county, by his wife Gwenllian, daughter of John Vychan ap John, ap Gruff, ap Owen Pygott. Wood states that he was educated for a time at Oxford. This is doubtful. Certain it is that he was matriculated in this university as a sizar of Queens' college in November 1554, proceeded B.A. 1556-7, and in 1557 was elected a fellow of Christ's college. In 1560 he commenced M.A. here.

He was about this time appointed domestic chaplain to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk. In 1565 he proceeded B.D., and on 2 November in that year was admitted lady Margaret's preacher.

It seems that he held a benefice at Leicester, for in 1567 the inhabitants of that town complained to the university of the doctrines which he had disseminated. The university, by grace passed on 31 May, sent John Whitgift the lady Margaret professor to Leicester about this business, and on 7 July it was decreed that the controversy between the inhabitants of Leicester and Mr. Hughes in the matter of religion, and also of his continuance amongst them, should be examined by the vicechancellor, Dr. Stokys, Dr. Whitgift, and others; so that Mr. Hughes should be bound by their determination without appeal, upon pain of disobedience and perjury, except he should allege just and lawful causes to be by them allowed. Soon afterwards the inhabitants of Leicester complained of Hughes's doctrine to the earl of Leicester, who wrote to the university requesting that as they had not determined the matter, it might be left to him, sir William Cecil, and archbishop Parker. To this the university assented. It seems that one of the points on which Hughes gave offence, was his exposition of that article of the church which relates to Christ's descent into hell, and that a great controversy arose in the university about this time; whereupon sir William Cecil as their chancellor ordered and decreed, as much as in him lay, that no manner of person should in any sermon, open disputation, or reading, move any qnestion or doubt upon the article de descensu Christi ad inferos.

On 12 Sept. 1567 he addressed a latin letter to sir William Cecil, desiring permission to preach the funeral sermon of the late duchess of Norfolk.

In 1568 he accompanied the duke of Norfolk to Oxford, and was incorporated B.D. in that university on 19 April. On 14 July 1570 he was licensed by the same university to proceed to the degree of doctor in that faculty.

He held the rectory of Dennington in Suffolk. We are not informed when he was instituted to this benefice, but he resigned it before 10 Dec. 1573.

On 28 Nov. 1573 he was elected bishop of S. Asaph, being consecrated in Lambeth chapel on 13 December, and receiving restitution of the temporalities on the 30th of that month. He obtained also a licence to hold in commendam the archdeaconry of S. Asaph with other benefices to the value of £150 per annum. By virtue of this instrument he held at the same time no fewer than sixteen livings, seven with cures, and nine sinecures; namely, Llysfaen in 1573, Castell Caer Enion in 1574, Cwmm in 1574, Gresford in 1577, Llandrinio in 1577, Bettws yn Rhôs in 1577, Meifod in 1578, Llandrillo in Edeyrnion in 1582, Llanycil in 1582, Abergele in 1582, Llandrillo in Rôs in 1583, Llangwm in 1585, Whitford in 1587, Mallwyd in 1587, Llanfawr in 1588, and Llanrwst in 1592. The yearly value of these livings is £4000 at the present time.

He died 19 Nov. 1600, and was buried in his cathedral the next day.

The see of S. Asaph was greatly impoverished during his episcopate.

Bishop Hughes is author of:

Notes in latin made on the authority of Scripture and the Fathers of the Church relative to the descent of Christ into hell. MS. in State Paper Office.

He also assisted Dr. William Morgan in his translation of the Holy Bible into welsh.

By his wife Lucia, daughter of Robert Knowesley of Denbighshire, he had issue, William; and Anne wife of Thomas Mostyn, esq.

By his will, dated 16 Oct. 1597, and proved 9 Nov. 1600, he left his whole estate to his daughter Anne and the heirs of her body, and in default of such issue he directed the property to be applied to the foundation of a school at S. Asaph. However, as his daughter had issue, the bequest had no effect with

respect to the school. He likewise left £20 to build a library, and his own study to begin a library for public use. This bequest also appears to have led to no result.

Arms: (granted by Dethick 1573) G. a savage man's head affrontée erased ppr. crined O. wreathed about the temples A. & Az. on a chief of the third 3 roses G. seeded of the second.

MS. Baker, xxix. 339, 340, 362. Blazon of Episcopacy, 9. Clive's Ludlow, 226. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 231. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 405—407. Bp. Fisher's Fun. Serm. on Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 98. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 299, 301. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 75, 84. Marprelate's Epistle, 64. Newcome's Memoirs of the Goodmans, 35. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xv. 728. Strype's Annals, ii. 293, App. 62, 64; iii. 467, App. 184. Strype's Grindal, 215, 263. Strype's Parker, 459. Strype's Whitgift, 11. Willet's Dedication to Harmony on Samuel. Willis's S. Asaph, i. 105; ii. 283. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 844. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 182, 184. Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, 21.

ROGER NORTH, eldest son of Edward, first lord North, of Kirtling, by his first wife Alice, daughter of Oliver Squyer and widow of Edward Myrfin and — Brigandine, was born about 1531. We consider it probable that, like his father and his eldest son, he received his education at Peterhouse, but we have not succeeded in finding direct evidence of the fact. He was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge to the parliament which met at Westminster 21 Oct. 1555. At the coronation of queen Elizabeth he was created a knight of the bath. He again represented Cambridgeshire in the parliament which assembled 23 Jan. 1558-9. On 11 July 1559 he was one of the challengers at a grand tilt at court. At the new year 1561-2 he presented the queen with £6 in french crowns in a purse of red silk and gold, receiving in acknowledgment from her majesty a gilt bowl and cover weighing 15 ounces. To the parliament of 11 Jan. 1562-3 he was once more returned as one of the knights for the county of Cambridge.

His father dying on 31 Dec. 1564 he succeeded to the barony, and in 8 Eliz. was summoned to take his seat in the house of peers. In 9 Eliz. he accompanied the earl of Sussex in his mission to Vienna to invest the emperor Maximilian with the order of the garter.

On Saturday before the nativity of the Virgin 1568 he was made a free burgess, and elected an alderman of the town of Cambridge, and he and other gentlemen of the county gave their assistance in devising an ordinance for regulating the election of the officers of the corporation, who in order to propitiate him had presented to him a marchpane and a pottle of ipocras, and to lady North a marchpane, a gallon of ipocras, and a box of fine wafers.

He and other commissioners of musters for the county of Cambridge in May 1569, threatened to muster the scholars' servants of the university. The vicechancellor and heads complained to sir William Cecil, and on the 1st of June the lords of the council wrote to his lordship and the other commissioners, prohibiting them from infringing the privileges of the university.

On 20 Nov. 1569 the queen appointed him lord lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and directed him to put the whole force of able men within that county, both horse and foot, in such good order and readiness, that they might be always prepared to serve at one hour's notice.

A scholar having used foul words to the mayor, lord North on 5 Dec. 1569 wrote to Dr. May the vicechancellor, stating that he had adjudged the offender to stand upon the pillory for three hours, and to give sureties for £100, or else that both his ears should be cut off within nine days; but because he was a member of the university and his lordship was willing to pleasure the same, he was content that the offender should only stand upon the pillory and have one of his ears nailed to the same for three hours. At the close of the letter is this passage: "You shall shewe my Masters of the Unyversete, that for your sakes I wyll release hym of nayling & losyng his eares so as he stand three howers on the Pillorye."

In June 1572 he was elected high-steward of the town of Cambridge.

It is stated that he went on an embassy to Charles IX. of France, but the date and object of the mission are not specified.

He was one of the peers who sat on the trial of Thomas, duke of Norfolk. On the accession of Henry III. to the throne of France in 1574, he was dispatched on an embassy to that monarch. In or before 1575 he was appointed high

steward of the isle of Ely. His unrighteous proceedings against bishop Cox have been noticed in our account of that prelate. At the new year 1577-8 he presented the queen with £10 in gold, and she in return gave him 20½ ounces of gilt plate. The like presents were given and received by him in many succeeding years.

The queen in 1578 honoured him with a visit at his noble seat at Kirtling in Cambridgeshire. Her majesty came to supper on Monday, 1st September, and continued till Wednesday the 3rd after dinner. The contemporary historian of the royal progress tells us that lord North was no whit behind any of the best for a frank house, a noble heart, and well-ordered entertainment; that an oration was made by a gentleman of Cambridge; that a stately and fair cup was presented from the university, all the ambassadors of France beholding the same, and that the gentlemen of the shire did bear the queen's meat to the table, "which was a great liking and gladnesse to the gentlemen, and a solemne sighte for strangers and subjectes to look upon." The entertainment of the queen on this occasion cost lord North £762 4*s*. 2*d*.

On 3 Aug. 1580 lord North addressed a long letter to Dr. Hatcher, vicechancellor of the university, bitterly complaining of the scholars, especially Usher of Trinity college, an Irishman, towards himself, his servants, and friends. Dr. Hatcher, with reference to the charge against Usher, stated to lord North, in a letter dated 20 September, that on examination he found the matter different from what his lordship had been informed, and should therefore stay proceedings till he had a conference with his lordship. He also informed him that one Robinson had obtained a licence from his lordship, Mr. Peyton, and sir Francis Hinde, for games at a place near Cambridge called the Howes, and that the governors of the university having experience of the like doings aforetime, as at Gogmagog hills, about five years then past, by the same Robinson, which things tended to the great enticement and provocation of scholars to lay aside their studies and be dissolute and disorderly, they requested his lordship to withdraw his licence from Robinson. In his reply of the same date lord North expressed his willingness to withdraw the licence; and with regard to Usher's matter, he left it to the consideration of the vicechancellor, who had, as he heard, already handled the matter with good wisdom.

He was one of the witnesses examined to prove the marriage of the earl of Leicester with the countess of Essex. He stated in his deposition that he had been on intimate terms with the earl for ten or twelve years.

On 13 Feb. 1583-4 he wrote to the lord-treasurer complaining of the disobliging carriage of the two chief-justices, and especially of Anderson, to himself and the other justices of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. He represents Anderson as the hottest man that ever sat in judgment; especially for his discrediting them in open court, because a cutpurse had been condemned and executed for tenpence in consequence of their general ignorance of the law.

By an instrument, dated 26 May 1584, he, sir Francis Hinde, John Hutton, and Fitz-Rafe Chamberlaine, were appointed her majesty's deputy commissioners for the county of Cambridge and the isle of Ely, to inquire into and settle all disputes on the subject of keeping horses and brood mares, &c., within that county.

Lord North accompanied the expedition to the Low-countries under the command of the earl of Leicester, and exhibited so much valour that he was made a knight-banneret. Leicester, writing to secretary Walsingham an account of the battle of Zutphen, speaks of him in these eulogistic terms: "My lord North being hurt the night before, hearinge of the encounter, which lasted an houre and a half at least, being beddered, rose vpp and came to the end of it, and lost some of his men. There is noe man more forward then he is, and a very sufficient gentleman assuredly, and most resolute he is. Thus pray you [her majestie] for my sake and her owne sake, to favour and love this honest, worthy gentleman." In a letter to sir Thomas Heneage, the earl, again speaks of the hazardous enterprise of lord North, "who, though he had before been bruised on the knee with a musket-shot, yet leaving his bed hastened to this

skirmish, one boot on and the other off, and went to the matter very lustily."

On 31 Aug. 1588 he applied to lord Burghley for the governorship of Berwick, in case the lord-chamberlain should die.

The earl of Leicester, as a token of esteem, bequeathed him a bason and ewer of £40 value.

He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Philip earl of Arundel, 14 April 1589.

On 30 Sept. 1591, Nicholas Gifford, B.A. of Trinity college, and Thomas Atkins, a singing man of that house, endeavoured to arrest Richard Parish of Chesterton near Cambridge, who had wounded with a dagger some scholars who were with him in a ferry-boat between Chesterton and Sturbridge fair. Parish was one of lord North's retainers, and when the arrest was made, the followers of lord North and sir John Cutts drew their weapons and rescued him. The scholars raised the cry of clubs, which was promptly responded to, and an affray took place, in which lord North appears to have been placed in some little peril. His lordship afterwards preferred a complaint to the privy-council, charging the scholars with a riot and a design to murder him.

In September 1592 we find the university complaining of the countenance he gave to certain players who performed at Chesterton in despite of a prohibition from the academical authorities.

On 30 Aug. 1596 he was appointed to succeed sir Francis Knollys, K.G., as treasurer of the royal household. In October the same year he was a second time appointed the queen's lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, with authority to depute sir John Cotton and John Peyton under him. About the same period he was sworn of the privy-council. It appears that he had long been ambitious of this mark of distinction. We find him in or about November 1596 attending a meeting of the council convened to consider the steps which ought to be taken with reference to the spanish fleet then at the Groyne, and which was supposed to be designed for the invasion of England.

He died on 3rd Dec. 1600, and was buried with heraldic honours in the church of Kirtling Cambridgeshire, on the 22nd of the same month. The following inscription was placed on his monument:

Durum pati.

Rogerus dominus North de Kirtlinge, Thesaurarius Hospitii Regii, et e Sacris Consiliis sub Regina Elizabetha, uxorem duxit Winifridam filiam Ricardi domini Rich, de Lees in Com. Essex, Summi Angliæ Cancellarii; ex qua filios genuit Johannem et Henricum, Milites, et filiam unicam Mariam, quæ decessit innupta. Diem obiit extremum Anno Ætatis LXXmo, *et Anno Domini* MDCmo.

His will, dated 20 Oct. 1600, was proved 23 Jan. 1600-1. Thereby he directed his body to be interred in the church of Kirtling in decent sort according to his calling. In acknowledgment of his love and duty to the queen from whom he had received advancements to honour and many continual favours, he willed his executors to present unto her £100 in gold, beseeching her to vouchsafe the acceptance thereof as a testimony of his loyalty, and to continue her favourable countenance to his house. He bequeathed a fair gilt cup and £10 to sir Robert Cecil, principal secretary, and gave fair cups and £20 to each of the countesses of Warwick and Cumberland, also a fair cup to sir John Stanhope. He also gave small legacies to the poor of Kirtling, Woodditton, Stetchworth, Ashley, Cowlinge, Cheveley, Bradley, and Lidgate. The executors were George Calfield, of Gray's inn, esq., and William Ball, keeper of his house at Kirtling. Sir John Popham, lord chief-justice of England, to whom he gave 100 ounces of gilt plate, was constituted overseer.

He married Winifred, daughter of Robert lord Rich, lord high-chancellor of England, and widow of sir Henry Dudley, son of John duke of Northumberland. By her he had issue: sir John, whom we have already noticed; sir Henry, who died in 1620; and a daughter Mary, who died unmarried. Dudley, son of his eldest son sir John, succeeded to the barony.

Lord North is described by Camden as "vir vivido ingenio, animo consilioque par."

He is author of:

1. Complaint against the scholars of the university. Abstract in Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 498, and Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 161.

2. Letters. Several have been printed. His Household Book was in 1819 in

the possession of William Stevenson, esq., F.S.A. of Norwich. Extracts from it will be found in the Archæologia and in the second edition of Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

There are two whole-length portraits of lord North at Wroxton abbey in Oxfordshire. One represents him when young and handsome, wearing a scarf which, according to tradition, was put on him by queen Elizabeth after a tournament. The other bears the date "æt. 65, 1596."

Arms: Az. a lion passant O. between 3 fleurs-de-lis A.

MS. Addit. Archæologia, xix. 283—301. Ayscough's Cat. MSS. 123. Baga de Secretis. MS. Baker, xxix. 398—400. Lady G. Bertie's Four Generations, 114, 143, 520. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 1461. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 259—261. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 178, 292, 470, 535. Churton's Nowell, 121. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. vi. 99. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, i. 291, 292. Collins's Peerage. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 45, 50, 53, 54, 75, 109, (2) 381, 385. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 216, 233, 235, 240, 241, 244, 248—250, 268, 269, 278, 279, 307, 311, 317, 319, 332, 349, 357—359, 366, 367, 372, 380, 394, 395, 401, 410, 426, 459, 482, 483, 488, 493—508, 518, 522, 538, 556, 557, 582, 593, 599. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 183; ii. 19, 79. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 225, 259, 462. Dugdale's Baronage, ii 394. Record of the House of Gournay, 882, 883. MS. Harl. 6993. art. 33; 6994. art. 56, 57; 6995. art. 44, 45. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2d ed. 223, 231. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 292—296, 311; ii. 9, 10, 39, 153, 154, 158—182. Howell's State Trials, i. 957, 959, 1231. Hutton Corresp. 144. MS. Lansd. 28. art. 77; 57. art. 38, 43, 47, 50; 60. art. 28, 78; 63. art. 12, 13, 78; 68. art. 9; 71. art. 70; 84. art. 55; 86. art. 77; 87. art. 17. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Leycester Corresp. 75, 114, 195, 379, 411, 417. Lloyd's St. Worthies, 564. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 132, 133, 506. Machyn's Diary, 203, 370. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 728. Murdin's St. Papers, 810. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 115, 125; ii. 70, 84, 219, 236—248, 253, 267; iii. 6, 17, 450, 461. Originalia, 13 Eliz. p. 1, r. 34. Parker Corresp. 108. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. edit. 77, 180, 181. Rymer, xvi. 343. Skelton's Oxfordsh. Bloxham hundred, 11. Stow's Annales, ed. 1615, p. 738. Strype's Mem. iii. 478. Strype's Annals, i. 194, App. 80; ii. 360—370, 580, 581, App. 97—101; iii. 21; iv. 225, 249. Strype's Parker, 67, 474. Strype's Whitgift, 72. Strype's Aylmer, 143. Sussex Archæolog. Collect. xi. 161. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 449. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 66. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 516. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 47, 62, 70. Winwood's Memorials, i. 144. Wright's Eliz. Zurich Letters, i. 267, 319.

MICHAEL HENEAGE, born in Middlesex in 1540, was second son of Robert Heneage, esq., auditor of the duchy of Lancaster, by ...... daughter and coheiress of Ralph Bucton, esq., of Hemswell in the county of York. He was educated in S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1562-3, was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation 31 March 1563, and in 1566 commenced M.A.

In the parliament of 2 April 1571 he represented Arundel, as he did Grinsted in that which met 8 May 1572. His brother Thomas Heneage and Anne his wife on 22 Dec. 1573 granted him a lease in reversion of tenements and pastures in the manor of Fauxflete, alias Thornton house, in the parish of Blacktofte in the county of York.

In or before 1578 he and his brother sir Thomas Heneage were appointed keepers of the records in the Tower by sir William Cordell, master of the rolls; but the duties of the office seem to have been discharged exclusively by Michael Heneage, who was well skilled in history, antiquities, and heraldry, and was one of the members of the old society of antiquaries.

He represented Tavistock in the parliament of 4 Feb. 1588-9, and Wigan in that of 19 Feb. 1592-3.

His death took place 30 Dec. 1600.

He married at S. Mary-le-Bow in London, 12 Aug. 1577, Grace, daughter of Robert Honywood, esq. of Charinge Kent, and by her who survived him had issue, Ann, born 10 Oct. 1579, who married Ralph Gill; Mary; Thomas, born 21 Jan. 1581-2; Robert, born 28 Feb. 1583-4, but dying soon afterwards was buried at Ulting Essex; John, born 7 Dec. 1585; Lucy, born 24 Feb. 1586-7, who married — Reade of Canterbury; Catharine, born 30 April 1588, who married Henry Fetherston of London; Michael, born 20 Sept. 1589; Robert, born 3 Aug. 1591; John, born 25 March 1594-5; and a child whose name is not specified, born at Pett in the parish of Charinge, the family seat of the Honywoods.

He lived for many years in the parish of S. Catharine Colman London. By an inquisition taken at Stratford Langthorn in Essex 16 Feb. 1600-1, it was found that he died seised of the manor of Ultinghall, with lands in Ulting, Hatfield, and Langford in the county of Essex; the manor of Oxcrofts in the county of Cambridge; and a messuage and close in the parish of S. Leonard Shoreditch Middlesex.

He is author of:

1. Of the Antiquity of Arms in Eng-

land. In Hearne's Curious Discourses, 2nd edit. i. 172.

2. Of Sterling Money. In Hearne's Curious Discourses, 2nd edit. ii. 321.

3. Collections out of various charters, registers, and instruments relating to many noble families in England. MS. Cott. Claudius C.I.

He also rendered much assistance to Robert Hare in the compilation of his noble collection of records relating to this university, for which the senate sent Mr. Heneage a letter of thanks 6 non. Oct. 1591. Thomas Milles, in his Catalogue of Honor, acknowledges the aid rendered to him in his researches by Mr. Heneage.

Arms: O. a greyhound courant S. between 3 leopards' faces Az. within a bordure engrailed G. Crest: a greyhound courant S.

Topog. & Geneal. i. 400, 570; ii. 172—174, 265. 434—446. Hearne's Curious Discourses, 2nd edit. i. Preface, p. xvii, 172; ii. 321, 426. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 361. MS. Baker, xiii. 237. Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, 67. Egerton Papers, 91. Cambr. Portfolio, 150. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 186. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 473. Burke's Armory. Epistolæ Academiæ, MSS. ii. 490. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 85, 95, 120, 130. Cat. Cott. MSS. 193. Archæologia, i. p. xvi. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 307. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 336. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 470. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 129.

HENRY HERBERT, eldest son of William earl of Pembroke, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Thomas lord Parr of Kendal, and sister of queen Catharine Parr, was educated at Peterhouse in this university under the celebrated Whitgift. He also studied for a time at Douay, whither he was sent under the care of Richard Hurleston, but at what precise period does not clearly appear.

At the coronation of queen Mary he was nominated a knight of the bath. In 1557 he was one of the defendants in a tournament held before the queen.

He was present at the funeral solemnities at S. Paul's in honour of the emperor Ferdinand 3 Oct. 1564.

On the death of his father, at the end of the year 1569, he succeeded to the earldom. He was one of the peers who presided at the trial of the duke of Norfolk on 16 Jan. 1571-2. In 1585 he was constituted lord-lieutenant of Somersetshire. He was likewise lord-lieutenant of the counties of Wilts and Gloucester.

On the death of his father-in-law, sir Henry Sidney, in 1586, he was appointed to succeed him as lord-president of Wales. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary queen of Scots in October 1586, and one of the peers who sat on the trial of Philip Howard earl of Arundel on 14 April 1589.

On 20 June 1590 he wrote to the lord-treasurer that, having decayed his estate by his services, he hoped for some reparation from the princely bounty of her majesty.

He died at Wilton, the seat of his family, on 19 Jan. 1600-1, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral.

The Witte's Pilgrimage of John Davies of Hereford contains a poem of a singular construction, which he quaintly entitles A Dump, upon the death of the most noble Henrie, late earl of Pembroke. We learn nothing from it more than that the deceased was the writer's dearest friend.

The earl of Pembroke expended considerable sums of money in repairing Cardiff castle.

He married first, at Durham place, the town mansion of the duke of Northumberland, on Whitsunday 21 May 1553, Catharine, daughter of Henry Grey duke of Suffolk. The marriage was never consummated on account of the youth of the parties, who were afterwards divorced. She secretly bestowed her hand in 1561 on the earl of Hertford. The earl of Pembroke's second wife was Catharine, daughter of George earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had no issue. His third wife was Mary, daughter of sir Henry Sidney, K.G. By this lady, who is immortalised by Ben Jonson's verse, he had issue: William, born at Wilton 8 April 1580, who succeeded to the earldom; Philip, earl of Montgomery, who in 1630 became also earl of Pembroke; and Anne, who died young.

His portrait has been engraved by C. Pass for the Heroologia.

Amongst the curiosities preserved at Strawberry-hill were two ivory billiard sticks which had belonged to this earl, having his crest, a wyvern holding a bloody hand, and the bear and ragged staff the crest of his third wife.

Arms: Per pale Az. & G. 3 lioncels rampant within a bordure gobony O. & G. bezantée.

MS. Addit. 5756. f. 227; 15552. f. 1. Baga de Secretis. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 81, 197, 355; ii. 138, 249, 351, 353, 386; iii. 89, 133, 212, 278. Clive's Ludlow, 176, 196, 203, 222, 234, 353, 355. Collins's Peerage. Collins's Sydney Papers. MS. Cotton, Tit. B. iv. 210. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 259. Grindal's Remains, 32. MS. Harl. 6994. art. 36, 45, 109; 6995. art. 33, 34, 35, 51, 54, 113; 7002. art. 1. Herbert's Ames, 1380. Holland's Heroologia, 116. Howell's St. Trials, i. 957, 959, 1166, 1172. MS. Lansd. 2. art. 78; 44. art. 59; 49. art. 82; 53. art. 67; 62. art. 36; 63. art. 28, 32, 70, 74, 77; 71. art. 81; 156. art. 89. Lemon's Cal. St. Papers. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 13 Eliz. r. 33; Hil. 14 Eliz. r. 71; Trin. 15 Eliz. r. 39; Mic. 15 Eliz. r. 97. Nichols's Lit. Rem. of Edw. VI. i. p. cxci. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 408; ii. 66, 82; iii. 227, 446, 460. Restituta, iii. 259. Description of Salisbury Cathedral, 1774 (2) 81. Strawberry Hill Sale Cat. 168. Strype's Annals, i. 455; ii. 144, 515; iii. 273, App. 158, iv. 225. Strype's Cheke, 134. Strype's Cranmer, 205. Strype's Grindal, 99. Strype's Memorials, ii. 400, 425, 456; iii. 35. Strype's Whitgift, 7, 89. Stradling Letters, 10, 29, 34, 63—83, 153. Smith's Autographs. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 455. Winwood's Memorials, i. 290. Wright's Eliz. i. 177; ii. 95, 103. Zouch's Sir Philip Sidney, 104, 140. Zurich Letters, i. 103, 267; iii. 304.

THOMAS FANSHAWE, eldest son of John Fanshawe, esq., of Fanshawe gate in the parish of Dronfield in Derbyshire, by his wife Margaret, daughter of — Eyre of Hassop in the same county, was educated for some time in Jesus college; then became a member of the Middle Temple, and was afterwards brought up in the office of his uncle Henry Fanshawe, esq., the queen's remembrancer in the exchequer, to which post he succeeded on the death of that gentleman, which occurred in 1568.

In 1570 he was placed at the head of a commission for inquiring into the true value of the lands and estates belonging to the dean and chapter of S. Paul's. He represented Rye in the parliament of 2 April 1571, and Arundel in that of 8 May 1572. On 21 June 1576 he purchased of Catharine, countess dowager of Huntingdon, Ware park, with the manor of Ware and lands in that place, Thunderidge, Stondon, Wydford, Stansted, Amwell, and Bengeo in the county of Hertford. We find him also possessed of considerable estates in Essex and Middlesex. To the parliaments of 23 Nov. 1585, 29 Oct. 1586, 4 Feb. 1588-9, and 19 Feb. 1592-3 he was again returned for Arundel.

He was for many years an active commissioner for causes ecclesiastical, and his name occurs in the special commission against jesuits, dated 26 March 1593.

To the parliament of 1597 he was returned for Wenlock.

His death occurred 19 Feb. 1600-1, and he was buried at Ware on the 19th of March.

By his first wife Mary, daughter of Anthony Bourchier, esq., of the county of Gloucester, who died 9 June 1578, he had issue: sir Henry, K.B. and remembrancer of the exchequer. His second wife was Joan, one of the daughters of Thomas Smythe, esq., commonly called Customer Smythe, by whom he had sir Thomas, clerk of the crown and surveyor-general to James I.; William, auditor of the duchy of Lancaster; Alice, wife of sir Christopher Hatton, K.B.; Margaret, wife of sir Benjamin Ayloffe; Catharine, wife of John Bullock, esq.; Mary, wife of Thomas Hardwicke, of Leeds in Yorkshire; another Mary, who died young; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

He is author of:

1. The Practice of the Exchequer Court, with its severall Offices and Officers. Being a short Narration of the Power and Duty of each single Person in his severall Place. Written at the request of the Lord Buckhurst, sometime Lord Treasurer of England. By Sr T. F. Whereunto are added the Rules and Orders of Proceedings by English Bill. Lond. 12mo. 1658. In the work itself the author is correctly called Mr. F. So also in MS. Hargrave, 278. art. 4.

2. An Answer to articles concerning the lord treasurer's office. Fragment in MS. Lansd. 253. art. 33.

3. Letters. They for the most part relate to business connected with his office of queen's remembrancer.

Eminently versed in all matters connected with trade and finance, he appears to have enjoyed the entire confidence of lord Burghley and his successor lord Buckhurst.

In 1579 he established the free grammar-school at Dronfield, in pursuance of the will of his uncle, Henry Fanshawe, esq., who is recognised as the founder in the letters patent, and on the curious common seal.

Arms: O. a cheveron between 3 fleurs-de-lis S. Crest: A dragon's head erased V. flames of fire issuing from his mouth ppr.

MS. Addit. 6668. p. 453. Black's Cat. of

Ashmol. MSS. 570. Burke's Landed Gentry, 367. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 106, 296, 315; ii. 18. Carlisle's Schools, i. 221. Chauncy's Hertfordsh. i. 406, 407. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. ii. 25; iii. 293—296. Coke's Entries, 561—564. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 229. Egerton Papers, 181. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 67. Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs, 38—41. Herbert's Ames, 908, 910. . MS. Lansd. 14. art. 22; 22. art. 48, 61; 25. art. 11; 28. art. 33; 31. art. 30; 32. art. 33, 38; 37. art. 56; 40. art. 20, 27; 48. art. 45; 64. art. 83; 71. art. 63; 74. art. 63; 75. art. 93; 76. art. 48; 77. art. 15, 16; 253. art. 33. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 437, 528, 594. Lysons' Derbysh. cxxvi, 132, 133. Lysons' Environs, iii. 424; iv. 78, 101, 108. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 19 Eliz. r. 71; Hil. 21 Eliz. r. 146. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 494. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823; ii. 291. Originalia, 37 Eliz. p. 3, r. 2. Rymer, xvi. 201. Strype's Annals, ii. 430; iii. 156, 338, 339, 547, App. 127. iv. App. 11. Talbot Papers, L. 99; M. 147. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 422. Waddington's Penry, 148 seq. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 86, 96, 105, 115, 124, 134, 142. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 75. Wright's Eliz. ii. 20, 159.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, eldest son of Walter Devereux viscount Hereford, by his wife Lettice, daughter of sir Francis Knollys, was born 10 Nov. 1567 at Netherwood in Herefordshire. In 1572 his father was created earl of Essex, and he was thenceforth called viscount Hereford till 22 Sept. 1576, when by the death of his father he succeeded to the earldom of Essex.

Lord Burghley was his guardian, and in Jan. 1576-7 the earl of Essex became a member of his household. In May 1577 he was admitted of Trinity college, although he was not matriculated till 1 July 1579. The following are named as having been his tutors: Robert Wright, fellow, of whom we have already given some account; Dr. John Whitgift, master, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Gervase Babington, fellow, afterwards bishop of Worcester; John Overall, fellow, afterwards bishop of Norwich; and Edward Forcet, fellow, whom we purpose hereafter to notice. On 6 July 1581 the earl was created M.A. Soon afterwards he retired to his house at Lanfey in Pembrokeshire. In 1584 he came to court, and won the hearts of both queen and people.

Towards the close of the year 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester on his expedition to the Low-countries, having by lavish expenditure equipped a band of his own. He was appointed general of the horse. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen, and was created knight-banneret by the earl of Leicester. When the latter returned to England he was accompanied by the earl of Essex.

He was now in high favour with the queen. His friend Anthony Bagot, writing to his father Richard Bagot in May 1587, says: "Now for her Majesty's favour, singular countenance, and exceeding good words, Mr. Littleton at your meeting can satisfy you. When she is abroad, nobody near but my L. of Essex; and at night, my Lord is at cards, or one game or another with her, that he cometh not to his own lodging till birds sing in the morning."

On 23 Dec. 1587 he was appointed master of the horse.

He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford 11 April 1588.

When the nation rose in arms to resist the invasion of the spanish armada, the earl of Essex was retained near the queen's person, being appointed general of the horse. In the course of 1588 he was installed K.G.

About this period occurred the celebrated quarrel between the earl and sir Charles Blount. The latter having distinguished himself in the tilt-yard, Elizabeth sent him a chess-queen in gold, richly enamelled, which he fastened on his arm with a crimson ribbon. Essex passing through the antechamber observed Blount with his cloak thrown over his arm, the better to display the piece, and asked what it meant: on being informed he exclaimed, "Now I perceive, every fool must wear a favour;" which insolent speech being reported to Blount he challenged the earl. They met in Mary-le-bone park, and Essex was disarmed and slightly wounded in the thigh. The queen missing Essex made enquiries, and on being informed of the truth, declared with her favourite oath, "By God's death, it were fitting some one should take him down, and teach him better manners, or there were no rule with him." She reprimanded them both, and insisted on their being reconciled, after which a firm friendship rapidly grew up between them, which was only terminated by death.

On the decease of his father-in-law, the earl of Leicester, he was desirous of succeeding him as chancellor of the university of Oxford. The queen however interposed in favour of sir Christopher Hatton, who was elected.

In 1589 an expedition was fitted out, under sir John Norreys and sir Francis Drake, to assist Don Antonio in the recovery of Portugal from the spaniards. The earl of Essex desired to join the expedition, and on the queen's refusal made his escape from court and sailed from Falmouth, but did not fall in with the fleet until the 13th of May. On the 16th he took the castle of Peniche, and subsequently Torres Vedras, the suburbs of Lisbon, and the castle of Cascaes. Here the service of Essex ended, for he received a letter from the queen commanding his immediate return. In obedience to its contents he sailed for England on the 4th of June.

In July 1591 he was appointed commander of the forces sent into Normandy to the assistance of Henry IV. of France. He behaved with distinguished valour at the siege of Rouen, where he had the misfortune to lose his younger brother, Walter Devereux. The earl returned to England before the siege was raised, embarking at Dieppe in Jan. 1591-2.

A vacancy having again occurred in the chancellorship of the university of Oxford, by the death of sir Christopher Hatton 26 Nov. 1591, the earl of Essex was named to the office, and was supported by above 200 out of 280 masters and doctors. The queen however, although the earl greatly desired the appointment, sent a letter on behalf of Thomas lord Buckhurst, who was elected on the 17th of December. It may here be noted that when the queen visited Oxford in the following year, Thomas Savile, the senior proctor of that university, in determining the philosophy act, highly commended the earl of Essex's honourable valiant service in the Low-countries, Portugal, and France.

On 25 Feb. 1592-3 he was sworn a member of the privy-council.

He gained much credit by his detection of the treasonable practices of Roderigo Lopez, M.D., who was executed in Feb. 1593-4.

About April 1594 he began to act as foreign secretary, all matters of intelligence being entrusted to his hands.

The earl of Huntingdon, lord-president of the north, being dangerously ill at York in Dec. 1595, Essex was despatched to take the command in those parts until Huntingdon recovered, or in the event of his death, until his successor was appointed.

In the early part of 1596 the earl of Essex was despatched to Dover in order to relieve Calais, then besieged by the spaniards, but that town was taken before he embarked. He was soon afterwards placed, jointly with lord Howard, at the head of the queen's forces by sea and land. The expedition sailed from Plymouth on the 1st of June, was driven back by adverse winds, but soon put to sea again. On the 20th the fleet anchored westward of Cadiz. The spanish fleet was attacked and defeated, the town of Cadiz was taken, and on the following day the citadel surrendered. Essex would have marched into Andalusia, but was overruled by the council of war. He then offered to maintain Cadiz with three or four thousand men. That also was disapproved. His next proposal was to put to sea to intercept the homeward-bound indian fleet. This also was set aside; and he returned to England, visiting the spanish ports and destroying the shipping on his way.

The capture of Cadiz is described as the most brilliant military exploit that was achieved on the continent by english arms during the long interval which elapsed between the battle of Agincourt and that of Blenheim.

Spenser describes Essex as

Great England's glory, and the world's wide wonder,
Whose dreadfull name late through all Spaine did thunder.

Lord Macaulay remarks: "His valour, his talents, his heroic and generous disposition had made him the idol of his countrymen, and had extorted praise from the enemies whom he had conquered."

He arrived in England on the 10th of August 1596. On the 14th of the same month he was elected high-steward of Ipswich.

On 19 March 1596-7 he was constituted by patent master of the ordnance.

In 1597 he was constituted commander-in-chief by land and sea of another expedition against Spain. The armament consisted of 120 ships, having on board 6000 troops and ten pieces of artillery. His instructions bear date the 15th of June. He embarked at Plymouth on the 10th of July, but was soon forced back by

heavy westerly winds. The fleet was refitted and again set sail on the 17th of August, but all the troops (except 1000 veterans) and many of the smaller vessels were discharged. A projected attack on Ferroll could not be made in consequence of adverse winds. By an untoward accident the spanish west indian fleet escaped and took refuge under the walls of Terceira. That place was found too strong for attack, and at the end of October the fleet returned to England. Essex was ill received by the queen, who charged him with having wasted her treasure, disobeyed her orders, and done nothing effectual. He was nobly vindicated by sir Francis Vere, and her majesty ultimately acknowledged that her charges against Essex were groundless. This expedition, commonly called the island voyage, although unfortunate upon the whole, was not entirely without results, as three ships from the Havannah, with cargoes worth nearly £100,000, were taken.

On the 18th Dec. 1597 he was constituted by patent earl-marshal of England.

During the summer of 1598 the appointment of a governor for Ireland came under consideration. In the discussions on the subject Essex, forgetful of the respect due to the queen, turned his back on her majesty with a gesture of contempt. Provoked beyond endurance she boxed his ear and bade him go and be hanged. He clapped his hand on his sword, and on the earl of Nottingham interposing swore that he would not put up with so great an indignity, and would not have taken such an affront at the hands of Henry VIII. himself. He immediately withdrew from court, but he and the queen were apparently reconciled on the 10th of September.

On the 10th of August 1598 he was unanimously elected chancellor of this university. Shortly afterwards he visited Cambridge, and took up his abode at Queens' college, where the comedy of Lelia was excellently acted before him. He presented the university with a silver-gilt cup and cover for the use of the vicechancellor for the time being. In the same year he became high-steward of Great Yarmouth.

With great reluctance he was induced to accept the post of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. His commission passed the great seal on the 12th of March 1598-9. His instructions bear date 25 March 1599. He left London on the 27th, and after a rough and dangerous passage arrived at Dublin on the 15th of April. On the same day he was sworn into office and received the sword.

The special object of his being despatched to Ireland was to suppress the rebellion of the earl of Tyrone, but he was unable to march directly to Ulster, his newly-raised forces being unfit for action until they had become acquainted with the country and were better disciplined. He however suppressed some disorders in Munster.

On the 25th of June he wrote to the queen on the state of the country and the mode of reducing it to subordination. The plan shadowed forth in this able document was that by which lord Mountjoy was soon afterwards enabled to put an end to the rebellion.

The O'Connors and O'Mores in Leix and Ophaly being very troublesome, he led 1500 men into Ophaly and sent sir Christopher Blount with 1000 to Leix. The rebels were easily dispersed.

Having received a supply of 1000 men from England the earl prepared to march northward. Sir Conyers Clifford, governor of Connaught, was directed to penetrate into Ulster from that province. Clifford however was slain and his forces were compelled to retreat.

The earl commenced his march into Ulster on the 2nd of September. Soon afterwards he concluded a truce with Tyrone. On the 9th Essex dispersed his army. On the 24th he swore in archbishop Loftus and sir George Carew as lords-justices, appointed the earl of Ormond to command the army, instantly embarked, and arrived at London on the 28th. He hastened on the same day to the queen at Nonsuch, was at first favourably received, but on that night her majesty commanded him to keep his chamber.

On the 29th he was examined before the privy-council on the charge of having disobeyed the queen's commands, and on the 1st of October was committed to the custody of the lord-keeper at York house.

In November the queen visited him privately at York house, and on 19 March 1599-1600 he was removed to his own

residence, Essex house, under the custody of sir Richard Berkeley.

On the 5th of June 1600 he was brought before certain commissioners at York house, and after a long hearing it was declared that he should not execute the offices of privy councillor, earl marshal, or master of the ordnance, and should continue a prisoner in his own house during her majesty's pleasure. On the 26th of August he was set at liberty, but was forbidden to approach the court. In the beginning of September he retired to Ewelme lodge in Oxfordshire.

Blinded with despair and relying too much upon his great popularity, he now resolved on one of the maddest enterprises ever entertained by a man of sane mind. His plan was to enter the city of London on Sunday 8 Feb. 1600-1, so as to arrive at S. Paul's cross a little before the end of the sermon, after which he was to acquaint the aldermen and common council with the reasons of his coming and to demand their assistance: if they afforded it he was instantly to force his way to the queen: if they objected, he was to escape to another part of the kingdom. In the morning of the day named there were assembled at Essex house the earls of Rutland and Southampton, lords Sandys and Monteagle, and many knights and gentlemen with their followers, amounting in all to about 300 persons. About ten in the morning the lord-keeper, the earl of Worcester, sir William Knollys, and lord chief-justice Popham arrived. The lord-keeper told Essex that they were sent from the queen to understand the cause of their assembling, and to let them know that if they had any particular cause of grief against any persons whatsoever, it should be heard, and they should have justice. The lord-keeper commanded the assembly to lay down their weapons and depart. He, the earl of Worcester, sir William Knollys, and the chief-justice were made prisoners, and Essex and his followers went to the city, where they were coldly received. In the meanwhile he and his adherents were proclaimed traitors. He returned by water to Essex house, which was speedily invested by the earl of Nottingham with a great force. He and his adherents, after many disputes and the effusion of some blood, at last surrendered. He and the earl of Southampton were carried that night to the archbishop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth, and the next day were sent to the Tower.

On the 19th of the same month he was arraigned before the house of peers, and after a long trial was pronounced guilty and condemned to death.

After he was remanded to the Tower he was induced to make confessions implicating some of his friends.

He was executed on 25th Feb. 1600-1, and was buried in the Tower.

It cannot be doubted that according to the letter of the law he had rendered himself liable to the penalties of high treason, yet assuredly the royal mercy ought to have been extended to him. His fate was generally deplored and censured. The efforts made by the greatest genius of the age to blacken his memory proved entirely unavailing. Those most concerned in his death became objects of indignation and aversion. The queen lost her popularity, and passed the rest of her life in misery.

Lord Macaulay refers to him as "the ornament of the court and of the camp, the model of chivalry, the munificent patron of genius, whom great virtues, great courage, great talents, the favour of his sovereign, the love of his countrymen, all that seemed to ensure a happy and glorious life, led to an early and an ignominious death." Elsewhere he remarks, "Nothing in the political conduct of Essex entitles him to esteem; and the pity with which we regard his early and terrible end is diminished by the consideration, that he put to hazard the lives and fortunes of his most attached friends, and endeavoured to throw the whole country into confusion, for objects purely personal. Still it is impossible not to be deeply interested for a man so brave, high-spirited and generous; for a man who, while he conducted himself towards his sovereign with a boldness such as was then found in no other subject, conducted himself towards his dependents with a delicacy such as has rarely been found in any other patron."

He married about 1590 Frances, daughter of sir Francis Walsingham and widow of sir Philip Sidney. She re-married in 1603 Richard earl of Clanricarde and S. Alban's. His children were: Robert,

baptized at S. Olave's, Hart-street London, 22 Jan. 1590-1; Walter, baptized at the same church 21 Jan. 1591-2; Henry, baptized at the same church 14 April 1595; Frances, born in London 30 Sept. 1599, wife of William, successively earl and marquis of Hertford and duke of Somerset; Dorothy, born in London Dec. 1600, wife successively of sir Henry Shirley, bart., and William Stafford, esq. He had also by Mrs. Southwell a natural son named Walter. Soon after the accession of James I. the earl of Essex's legitimate children were restored in blood. Robert Devereux earl of Essex, his eldest son, was the celebrated commander-in-chief of the army of the parliament.

He is author of:

1. A Device for the entertainment of the queen. In the Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 501-505.

2. A Memorial drawn up on the apprehension of an invasion from Spain. In Birch's Eliz. i. 192-194.

3. Instructions and Articles set down by us Robert Earl of Essex, and Charles Lord Howard, High Admiral of England, Generals of Her Majesty's forces in this action both at sea and land, to be observed by every Captain and Chief Officer of the navy, as they will answer it at their perils; and that every ships Company may not be ignorant thereof, we do hereby straightly charge and command all Captains to give order that at service time they be openly read twice every week. In The Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 495-501.

4. The advantages, which her majesty hath gotten by that, which hath passed at Cadiz the 21st of June 1596. In Birch's Eliz. ii. 47.

5. Censure of omissions in the expedition to Cadiz. Abstract in The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 385-387. Cf. Birch's Eliz. ii. 59, 108.

6. Advice as to the defence of the kingdom against the invasion of Spain, 1596. In Report on the arrangements for defence of the kingdom against Spain, privately printed, 1798. Abstract in Sussex Archæological Collections, xi. 154.

7. Advice to the earl of Rutland in his travels. A letter dated Greenwich, 4 Jan. 1596. Printed in Profitable Instructions describing what speciall Observations are to be taken by Travellers in all Nations, States, and Countries. Lond. 8vo. 1633; also in Seward's Biographiana, ... and The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 322.

8. An Apologie of the Earle of Essex, against those which jealously, and maliciously, tax him to be the hinderer of the peace and quiet of his country. Penned by himself in anno 1598. Lond. 4to. 1603. Middleburgh, 4to. 1603. Reprinted under the title of The Earl of Essex's Vindication of the War with Spain in an Apology to Mr. Anthony Bacon, penn'd anno 1598. Lond. 8vo. 1729.

9. Lawes and Orders of Warre, established for the good conduct of the service in Ireland. ...... 4to. n. d.

10. A proposal touching the inhabiting the north of Ireland. MS. Lambeth. 635, fo. 102.

11. A relation of the manner of government of the Kingdom of Ireland as the earl of Essex left it (20 Sept. 1599). In The Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 84.

12. Answers to such articles as his opinion was desired of, 3 Octob. 1599. MS. Lambeth. 601, p. 243.

13. A precious and most divine letter from that famous and ever to be renowned earl of Essex (father to the now lord general his excellence,) to the earl of South-Hampton in the latter time of queen Elizabeth's reign. Lond. 4to. 1642, 1643, and in Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, i. 502.

14. Apology to the Lords of the Council upon the account of his leaving Ireland, 1600. MS. Lambeth. 600, p. 244.

15. A table of such things as he supposed he should be taxed with, 1600. MS. Lambeth. 600, p. 248.

16. A Relation written while he was prisoner in England. MS. Lambeth. 617, p. 332.

17. History of his troubles. MS. burnt with other papers by him on his return from the city to Essex house 8 Feb. 1600-1, he saying that they should tell no tales of his friends.

18. Darling Piece of Love and Self-love. Mentioned by sir Henry Wotton. Not known to be now extant.

19. Instructions to his Sonne. MS. Cai. Coll. 150. fo. 21.

20. Meditations. Royal MS. 17. B. 50.

21. Speech and Prayer at his execution. At the end of Dr. William Barlow's

sermon preached at S. Paul's cross 1 March 1600-1; also in Birch's Eliz. ii. 482, 483; Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 548; and The Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 187-189.

22. Poems. Cf. MS. Addit. 4128; MS. Ashmol. 767, 781; Royal MS. 17. B. 50; Rob. Dowland's Musicall Banquet, 1610; Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis; Ritson's Bibl. Poet. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss: Ellis's Specimens; Nichols's Prog. Eliz.; The Devereux Earls of Essex.

23. Letters in latin and english. The number of the latter is great. Of his occasional letters Horace Walpole says, they are written in a style as nervous as the best compositions of that age, and as easy and flowing as those of the present. The vehement friend, the bold injured enemy, the statesman, and the fine gentleman are conspicuous in them.

Many of the numerous portraits of the earl of Essex have been engraved.

Arms: A. a fess G. in chief 3 torteauxes; with many quarterings.

MS. Addit. Proc. Soc. Antiq. ii. 218. Antiq. Repert. i. 196—225. Archaeolgia, xxii. 172; xxxiii. 241; xxxiv. 169, 301, 315, 322, 323. Lord Bacon's Works. Baga de Secretis. MS. Baker, xv. 175—178; xxxiii. 81—88; xxxv. 41. Bankes's Unhappy Favourite. Barrow's Drake. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 16, 43, 125, 217, 303. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Birch's Eliz. Birch's Hist. View. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 17, 384, 396, 398, 399, 690, 691, 694, 794, 942, 1449, 1450. Life of Sir Tho. Bodley. Brooke's Earl of Essex. Browning's Huguenots. Burchet's Naval Hist. 363, 364. Cabala, 3rd ed. i. 213—218. Lord Campbell's Chancellors. Camden's Eliz. Camden's Remains. Bp. Carleton's Thankful Remembrance, chap. xiv. Rob. Cary's Memoirs. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 266. Churchyard's Fortunate Farewell. Churton's Nowell, 431. Clarendon's Disparity between Buckingham & Essex. Clarke's Lives (1683) 6. Clay's Liturgical Services, 472—474. Life by Codrington. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, i. 304, 338. Collier's Poet. Decam. i. 161. Coningsby's Siege of Rouen. Bp. Cooper's Defence, ed. Goode, p. xv. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 352—356, 529, 585, 592—594, 601, 602. MS. Cotton. Cox's Ireland. Coxe's Cat. MSS. in Coll. Aulisque Oxon. Cruden's Gravesend. The Devereux Earls of Essex. D'Ewes's Autobiog. i. 51, 124, 224. D'Ewes's Journals. Dugdale's Baronage. Duncumb's Herefordsh. ii. 204. Life of L. Chancellor Egerton. Egerton Papers, 269, 274, 304, 318. Letters of Eliz. & James VI. 136. Ellis's Letters. Ellis's Specimens. Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 574, 581*, 582*. Europ. Mag. xxii. 254. Fuller's Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 296. Fuller's Worthies (Herefordsh.) Bp. Goodman's James I. Granger. Hackluyt's Voyages. MS. Hargrave, 225. fo. 23—32, 38, 39. Harington's Epigrams, i. 12, 76; iii. 31; iv. 10. MS. Harl. Harl. Miscellany. Haslewood's Ancient Crit. Essays, ii. 246. Herbert's Ames. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 182—187, 613. Histoire de Holland, 215, 216. Holinshed's Chron. Leon Howard's Letters. Howell's State Trials. Hutton Correspondence. Jardine's Crim. Trials. Jones's Earl of Essex. MS. Lambeth. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 645. Lewis's Islington, 17, 150. Leycester Correspondence. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Illustrations. Lodge's Portraits. Cat. London Corporation Library, 205. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn. Lysons' Environs, i. 13, 157, 204, 267, 480; ii. 119, 484, 542, 580; iv. 83, 519, 578. Lord Macaulay's Essays. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, i. 304; ii. 323. Mignet's Antonio Perez & Philip II. Sir W. Monson's Wars with Spain. Montagu's Life of Bacon. Moryson's Itinerary. Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, 25, 43, 46, 50. Murdin's State Papers. Nares's Burghley. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 216; iii. 608; v. 288; viii. 721; ix. 591. Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. vi. 403, 562; vii. 739. Nicolas's Davison. Nicolas's Hatton. Notes & Queries, ii. 103; iv. 191; 2d ser. ii. 61; vi. 5; vii. 258. Nugæ Antiquæ. Oldys's Brit. Lib. 142, 158, 241, 246, 272, 274. Oldys's Ralegh. Originalia, 34 Eliz. p. 6, r. 31; 35 Eliz. p. 4, r. 43; p. 7, r. 44; 38 Eliz. p. 2, r. 7; 39 Eliz. p. 1, r. 105. F. Osborne's Memoirs. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 49, 64, 177. Peck's Hist. Pieces, 17, 18, 22. Pennant's Chester to London, 330, 471. Pennant's London, 136. Pennant's Second Scotch Tour, ii. 321. MS. Phillipps, 2911, 7387, 8262. Pigot's Hadleigh, 120, 141. Pricket's Honor's Fame. Purchas's Pilgrims. Raleigh's Relation of the Cadiz Action. Ralph's Fall of the Earl of Essex. Reliquiae Wottonianae. Restituta, i. 196, 323, 499, 544; ii. 415; iv. 119, 130. MS. Richardson. Rimbault's Bibl. Madrigal. 4, 5. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. Rymer. Seward's Anecdotes. Shakespeare's Works, ed. Collier, i. Life, 153—155; iii. 214, 537, 628. Smith's Autographs. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 29, 73, 101, 184. Somers Tracts. Spenser's Works, ed. Todd, i. p. iii, xciii, cxx, cxxxv—cxlii; iv. 70; viii. 106. Stow's Annales. Stradling Letters, 314. Strawberry Hill Sale Cat. 116, 144. Miss Strickland's Queens of England. Strype. Talbot Papers. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 421, 1189, 1190. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Townsend's Hist. Collections, 41. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 68, 264, 275. Tytler's Raleigh. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 551, 552, 584, 585. Unton Inventories, p. iii, liii, lvi, lvii, 34. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 174, 180, 223, 851, 855—857, 868, 879, 914. Walpole's Roy. & Nob. Authors. Walton's Life of Donne. Walton's Life of Wotton. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Winstanley's England's Worthies. Winwood's Memorials. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 118. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wood's Annals, ii. 256, 791, 920. Wood's Colleges & Halls, App. 111, 113, 115. Wright's Eliz. Zouch's Sidney, 357—362, 365. Zurich Letters, ii. 332.

EDWARD BALL, born at Chesterton in Cambridgeshire in 1538, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 18 Sept. 1556. He soon afterwards left the college, and in August 1557 was appointed town-clerk of Cambridge.

Having written a letter to the lord mayor of London reflecting on the university in respect of the rescue of certain prisoners and rogues at Sturbridge fair, he was compelled to acknowledge that the letter was unadvisedly and foolishly written, to express his contrition, and to ask forgiveness. His recantation took

place at S. John's college 19 Dec. 1583 before Dr. Howland, vicechancellor, five of the heads of colleges, and the three esquire bedels.

In 1596 he resigned his town-clerkship, having during the long period he held it proved himself an active, efficient, and intelligent officer. He was in the commission of the peace for the town of Cambridge.

He collected and compiled:

The Regester of the town of Cambridge as well of all surrenders of Boothes, acts, and ordinances of the said Towne of Cambridge, as of all inrolments of Indentures and deedes of Fynes, acknowledged & diverse other things, 35 Hen. VIII. to 24 Eliz. MS. belonging to the corporation of Cambridge. The date 1600 is within the initial letter of the title.

Alumni Eton. 172. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 137, 321. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 133, 321; v. 289. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 153. Liber Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 177.

LEONARD BARKER, born in the city of London in 1534, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 22 Aug. 1551. Soon afterwards he quitted the college, never having been fellow, and not taking any degree.

We presume that he is the person of this name who is author of:

Quid hoc ad te? in four sermons. Licensed to Cuthbert Burby in 1600.

Alumni Eton. 166. Herbert's Ames, 1367. Liber Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 161.

THOMAS BOWSFIELD was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where he attained to the rank of head scholar. He was sent to Pembroke hall in this university in 1568, and obtained one of Dr. Watts's greek scholarships at that college. He proceeded B.A. in 1574-5. On 23 May 1577 he was incorporated at Oxford, and in the same year commenced M.A. in that university.

On 22 July 1581 he was admitted principal of S. Edmund's hall Oxford, and in the following year obtained the prebends of Grimston and Yatminster in the church of Sarum. He resigned the headship of S. Edmund's hall on 26 Feb. 1600, after which date we can find no trace of him.

He in part rebuilt S. Edmund's hall.

Cole's Athen. Cantab. B. 192. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 594. Merchant Taylors' Fasti, 46. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 557, 569, 1189. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 662, 664, 668. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 207.

RICHARD CAVENDISH, second son of sir Richard Gernon, alias Cavendish, by his wife Beatrice, daughter of — Gould, was born in Suffolk, and was sometime a member of Corpus Christi college in this university.

He was in 1568 and 1569 engaged in conveying to Mary queen of Scots letters and tokens to further her marriage with the duke of Norfolk. The earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon in the latter year vainly endeavoured to apprehend Mr. Cavendish and his writings. He appeared as a witness against the duke of Norfolk on his trial 16 Jan. 1571-2.

To the parliament which met 8 May 1572 he was returned for the borough of Denbigh, in opposition to the inclination and threats of the earl of Leicester; a fact not without significance, as it has been surmised that he had been employed by that nobleman to entrap the duke of Norfolk.

He was created M.A. of this university on 15 Feb. 1572-3. The grace for his degree states that he had studied for twenty-eight years at Cambridge and Oxford. He was a second time returned for the borough of Denbigh to the parliament which assembled on 23 Nov. 1585.

In 1587 a circumstance occurred which is extremely important as a testimony of the principles of limited monarchy which prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth. The queen had a long time before, it would seem, created a new office in the court of common-pleas for the making out of all writs of supersedeas quia improvidè, &c. Mr. Cavendish was appointed to the office, and the judges of the court received a verbal command by a queen's messenger to admit him. This they neglected or refused to do. Thereupon he procured a letter under the sign manual to be directed to the judges, wherein her majesty, after noticing their noncompliance with her message, further commanded them to sequester the profits of the office which had become due since her grant, and which might thereafter become due until the controversy for the execution of the said office should be

decided. The judges held a consultation, and came to the conclusion that they could not lawfully obey these commands. The queen, informed of this, addressed to them another letter, dated 21 April 1587, wherein she complained of their neglect, and ordered them in imperative terms immediately to sequester the profits of the office, and to admit Mr. Cavendish whenever he should present himself for that purpose. This letter was delivered to the judges in the presence of the lord-chancellor and the earl of Leicester, in the beginning of Easter term, the lord-chancellor declaring that the queen had granted the patent to Mr. Cavendish out of the great desire she had to provide for his advancement, and which she intended he should by that means enjoy; and therefore had commanded him and the earl of Leicester to hear the judges' answer to the contents of the letter. After deliberating for some time, the judges answered that they were willing in all lawful points to obey her majesty, dutifully, and in humble manner; but that, as regarded the present case, they could not obey her without being perjured, which, as they said, they well knew the queen would not require of them. This answer having been reported to the queen, she commanded the lord-chancellor, the chief-justice of the queen's bench, and the master of the rolls to hear the judges' reasons. When they were assembled, the queen's serjeant endeavoured to shew that the queen had a right and prerogative to grant the making out of these writs, and adduced precedents of making out writs of subpœna, and of the office of cursitors, erected by means of sir Nicholas Bacon, late keeper of the great seal, and of an office in the queen's bench. The judges protested that this matter was extra-judicial, and hors del course de justice, and refused to answer the arguments of the queen's serjeant, because the prothonotaries and exigenters of the court claimed a freehold during their lives in the profits of such writs, and they and not the judges ought to be brought to answer. Thereupon the queen's letters were produced, and the judges charged with not having obeyed the commands therein contained. They confessed the fact, but alleged that it was no offence or contempt against her majesty, because her commands were against the law of the land; in which case no man is bound to obey such command, and in justification thereof shewed precedents of former times. The lord-chancellor reported the proceedings to the queen, who wisely avoided the threatened collision between the prerogative and the law by allowing the matter to drop.

At the new-year 1587-8 he presented to the queen a superbly ornamented cup.

Dr. Dee makes this interesting entry in his diary under the date 18 May 1590: "The two gentlemen, the unckle Mr. Richard Candish, and his nephew the most famous Mr. Thomas Candish, who had sayled round abowt the world, did viset me at Mortlake." Under date 31 July 1590, Dr. Dee writes: "I gave Mr. Richard Candish the copy of Paracelsus twelve lettres, written in French with my own hand; and he promised me, before my wife, never to disclose to any that he hath it; and that yf he dye before me he will restore it agayn to me; but if I dy befor him, that he shall deliver it to one of my sonnes, most fit among them to have it." From the same source we learn that at four o'clock in the morning of 16 Dec. 1590 Mr. Cavendish departed from the doctor's house at Mortlake, towards London, and so into Suffolk.

He appears to have died about 1600. Against the wall of the south aisle of Hornsey church in Middlesex is the following inscription:

Master Richard Candish, of Suffolk, Esq.
Candish derived from noble parentage,
Adornde with vertuous and heroicke partes,
Most learned, bountiful, devout, and sage,
Graced with the graces, muses, and the artes.
Deer to his prince, in English court admir'd,
Beloved of great and honourable peeres,
Of all esteem'd, embraced, and desired;
Till death cut off his well employed yeeres.
Within this earth, his earth entombed lies,
Whose heavenly part surmounted hath the skies.
Promised and made by Margaret, Countess of Comberland, 1601.

He is author of:

1. A translation of Euclid into english.

2. The Image of Natvre and Grace, conteyning the whole course, and condition of mans estate. Written by Richard Caundishe. Lond. 8vo. (John Day) n. d. and 1574.

A poem in the Paradyse of dayntie devises, conjecturally ascribed to Thomas Cavendish the famous circumnavigator,

was more probably written by his uncle Richard.

Arms: Quarterly 1. (Gernon) A. 3 piles wavy G. 2. (Potton) G. guttée de l'eau 2 bars Erm. 3. (Cavendish) S. a cheveron O. betw. 3 uncovered cups A. 4. (Brandon) A. 4 bars G. over all a lion rampant ducally crowned O. Crest: a wolf's head couped Az. collared O.

MS. Addit. 5825. f. 222 b; 5861. f. 370. Anderson's Reports, i. 154. Bale, ii. 111. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 109, 150. Dee's Diary, 6, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p. xxvii, 308. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 274. MS. Harl. 1449. f. 96. Harleian Misc. ed. Malham, ix. 131. Herbert's Ames, 656, 675. Hunter's Sheffield, 81. Jardine's Criminal Trials, i. 176—178. MS. Lansd. 35. art. 17, 18; 512. art. 1. Leycester Corresp. 151, 160, 420. Lodge's Illustr. i. 473, 475; ii. 296. Lysons' Environs, iii. 54. Manning's Serjeants' Case, 306. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 461. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 529. Pennant's Wales, ii. 47. Strype's Annals, i. 630. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 149, 157. Thorpe's Cal. St. Papers, 881. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 98, 107. Wright's Eliz. ii. 378.

EDWARD JOHNSON, of Caius college, was admitted to the degree of Mus. B. 1594, and is composer of:

Come blessed bird! a madrigal for six voices in Thomas Morley's Triumphs of Oriana, 1600.

Rimbault's Bibliotheca Madrigaliana, 16. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 242.

JOHN KEARNEY, or CARNEY, a native of the province of Connaught in Ireland, was matriculated as a sizar of Magdalen college 12 Nov. 1561, and proceeded B.A. 3 Feb. 1564-5, after having kept eleven terms.

He soon afterwards returned to Ireland. At this period the bishops were making strenuous efforts, long unsuccessful, to disseminate protestant doctrines among the irish by means of their native language. Among the "Remembrances taken upon the account of sir William Fitzwilliams [Lord Deputy] by the Commissioners of the same," we find under the year 1567 an item to the effect that "where H. M. hath paid £66 13*s*. 4*d*. to the bishops there for the making of characters for the Testament in Irish, that unless they do presently put the same in print, H. M. may be repaid." More than five-and-thirty years, however, elapsed before the translation of the New Testament made its appearance, but on 20 June 1571 Kearney brought out his "Aibidil air Caiticiosma," which is the first book known to have been printed in the irish language.

Two months after the date of this book, on 26 Sept. 1571, we find archbishop Loftus writing thus to lord Burghley about the vacant deanery of S. Patrick's Dublin: "And although all the old prebendaries be ignorant papists; yet there be some procured hither and placed by me, as Mr. Bulkeley and Mr. Kearney and others, which both for virtue and learning are very worthy of that room. But it is to be feared lest the other, being left to their own arbitrement, without such admonition from Y. L. as I have spoken of, would choose one of their own popish faction." This letter had not the desired effect, for the profits of the deanery, at the queen's desire, continued to be enjoyed by the lord-chancellor of Ireland, whose office was then not a very remunerative one. It seems evident, however, that Kearney was made treasurer of S. Patrick's by archbishop Loftus, most probably before the latter resigned the deanery in 1567. On 26 Aug. 1572 the lord deputy and council (that is, sir William Fitzwilliams, lord chancellor Weston, and archbishop Loftus) wrote in these terms to the english council concerning the vacant sees of Tuam and Kilmacduagh: "We being earnestly desirous, for the better promoting of true religion and H. M. proceedings, to have two fit men placed in them, having rejected a number of Simoniack suitors, have made choice of a couple of worthy men as well in learning and life, to be partly against their wills thrust thither, if it so seem good to H. M. and Y. LL. The one for the Archbishoprick called Mr. Carne, Treasurer of St. Patrick's in Dublin, a man of Connaghe birth, the other for the Bishoprick called Mr. Walsshe, a preacher, born in Waterford. ...... The party called Welch is the reader of the divinity lecture in St. Patrick's;" he was educated with Kearney at Magdalen college, eventually became bishop of Ossory, and has already been noticed in this work. The turbulent state of the country led Kearney and Walsh to decline the sees thus offered to them; and on 21 October in the same year the lord deputy and council sent two letters to England recommending other persons. In that to the english council they say: "We were very desirous

to have preferred to those places two very fit men called Carne, Treasurer of St. Patrick's in Dublin, and Walsshe a preacher; and being in hope to persuade them both, wrote our letters in August last to the Lord Treasurer, praying H. L. to procure Y. M. resolution for their placing in those sees. But now being both so frayed away with the unquiet state of that country that they are by no means to be persuaded to enter into those charges, we (rejecting such as (seeking for them) we take to be unworthy) and being very desirous, &c." In the letter to lord Burghley they say: "Those two that we commended them in hope we might, as we wrote to Y. L. thrust them to it, are with the troublesome and dangerous season in Connaught clean beaten from it."

This is the latest mention of Kearney which we have been able to find in contemporary documents. He was not, so far as we can discover, recommended to any further preferment; and from 1582 onwards another person held the treasurership of S. Patrick's. But sir James Ware, writing in 1639, distinctly states that Kearney's translation of the New Testament into irish was then extant in manuscript; that he died in 1600; and was buried in S. Patrick's Dublin. These statements may be true, but they appear to us questionable.

Mr. Kearney is author of:

1. Aibidil gaoidheilge air Caiticiosma .i. forċeadal nó teagasg Criosdaighe, maille lé hairtiogluiḃ ḋairiḋe don riaghal criosduiġe, is íngaḃṫa, dá gaċ aon da mḃé fómánta do reaċd Día agus na bannríoġan sa ríge so, do tairngeaṁ as laidean, agus as gaillḃérla go gaoiḋeilg, lá Seaan o Kearnaiġ. Erig: creud ḟá gcollan tú a ṫiġéarna? musgail: agus ná teilg sinn go déoġ. Psalm. 43. uer. 23. Do buaileaḋ so ágcló ġaoiḋeilge, a mbaile Aṫaċlíaṫ, ar cosdas ṁaiġisdir Sheón uiser aldarman, ós ċionn an ḋroiċid an 20. lá do Juín. 1571. Maille lé príṁġiléid na mór ríoġna 1571. 8vo. Of this work two copies only are known to exist: one in the British museum and the other in the Bodleian library. It was printed, as we learn from the title, in the house and at the cost of John Usher, alderman, and afterwards mayor of Dublin, whose services to the irish church, as well as those of his son, sir William Usher, are well known, and meet with frequent commendation in the state papers of the period. The book consists of four parts: (1) The "Aibgiter," or brief elements of the language; (2) The "Caiticiosma," or church catechism translated from the book of common prayer; (3) "Urnaiġṫe," or prayers for personal and household use; (4) The book of "Airtioguil dairiġe don riaġail ċriosdaiġe," or, Certain Articles of the Christian Rule, being the twelve articles set forth in England by archbishop Parker in 1561, and in Ireland by the lord deputy and bishops in 1566. This last part has a distinct title.

2. Irish translation of the New Testament MS. As we have already mentioned, sir James Ware states that this version was extant in 1639. The same writer in 1628 mentions the attempt of Walsh, assisted by Donnellan and Kearney, to translate the New Testament; and in 1602 William O'Donnell or Daniell speaks of Kearney and Walsh as having commenced the work which Donnellan continued, and which it was reserved for himself to complete and publish. No trace now remains of any MS. irish version of the New Testament.

Cotton's Fasti, ii. 116, 123. Elrington's Life of Usher. Gilbert's Dublin. Irish Correspondence of 1547—1602 in State Paper Office, xxii. No. 70; xxxiv. 13; xxxvii. 43; xxxviii. 17, 18. Irish New Testament, Dubl. f. 1602, preface. Liber Hiberniae, v. 45, 253, 254. Mant's Church of Ireland. Mason's S. Patrick's Dublin, 170; notes, p. lxxiii. Mason's Life of Bedell, 284. O'Donovan's Irish Grammar, lv. Richardson's Hist. of Attempts. Stephens's MS. Prayer Book of Ireland, introduction. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 454. Timperley's Encycl. of Printing, 347. Ware, De Praesulibus, ed. 1628, p. 149. Ware, De Scriptoribus, ed. 1639, p. 86. Ware's Works, ed. Harris, ii. 98. Information from Henry Bradshaw, esq., F.S.A.

EDWARD LICHFIELD, scholar of Trinity college, proceeded B.A. 1596-7, was subsequently elected a fellow, and commenced M.A. 1600.

He is author of:

Latin verses in commendation of Richard Cosin, LL.D., in the university collection on Dr. Cosin's death, 1598.

WALTER MARSH, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in March 1577-8, B.A. 1581-2, and M.A. 1585, became archdeacon of Derby in or about

1586. He vacated the archdeaconry in or about 1590, and on 3rd May in that year was appointed to the prebend of Gaia Major in the church of Lichfield, which he resigned almost immediately afterwards.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 577, 607. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 421, 446.

THOMAS NASH, son of William Nash, minister, and Margaret his wife, was baptized at Lowestoft in Suffolk in November 1567. His father, it may be remarked, only officiated at Lowestoft, and was never instituted to that vicarage. In Oct. 1582 he was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college, and proceeded B.A. 1585-6. He himself speaks in one of his works of his residence at S. John's "for seven yere together, lacking a quarter." Whilst at Cambridge he wrote part of a show called "Terminus et non Terminus," for which the person concerned with him in the composition was expelled; and it is not improbable that he himself was compelled to leave the university.

It is said that he was designed for the church, but whether he ever took orders is very problematical. Certain it is that he went to London and commenced author. If, as there seems little reason to doubt, he were the author of An Almond for a Parrat, he was at Venice and Bergamo in 1588, and returned to England towards the end of that year. He appears to have led a careless, vagabond sort of life, like his contemporaries Marlowe and Greene. He was present at the fatal banquet which resulted in the death of the latter. In his Pierce Penilesse, published in 1592, he bitterly complains of the coldness with which the world regarded popular writers. "Having," he says, "spent manie yeres in studying how to liue, and liude a long time without money; hauing tyred my youth with follie, and surfeited my minde with vanitie, I began at length to looke backe to repentaunce, & addresse my endeuors to prosperitie. But all in vaine: I sate vp late, & rose early, contended with the colde, and conuersed with scarcitie; for all my labours turned to losse, my vulgar muse was despised & neglected, my paines not regarded, and I my selfe (in prime of my best wit) layde open to pouertie. . . . . . . Thereby I grew to consider how manie base men, that wanted those parts which I had, enioyed content at will, and had wealth at commaund: I cald to mind a cobler, that was worth fiue hundred pound; an hostler that had built a goodly Inne, and might dispende fortie pounds yerely by his land; a carre-man in a lether pilche, that had whipt a thousand pound out of his horse tayle: and haue I more wit than all these? (thought I to my selfe) am I better borne? am I better brought vp? yea, and better fauored? and yet am I a begger? What is the cause? how am I crost, or whence is this curse? Euen from hence, that men that should employ such as I am, are enamoured of their owne wits, and thinke whateuer they doo is excellent, though it be neuer so scurvie; that learning (of the ignorant) is rated after the value of the inke and paper; and a scriuener better paid for an obligation, than a scholler for the best poeme he can make."

In 1597 he was engaged in writing a play entitled The Isle of Dogs for the lord-admiral's players, then under the directorship of Philip Henslowe. His poverty obliged him to draw money on account, as appears from an entry in Henslowe's Diary—"Lent the 14 may 1597, to Jubie, uppon a notte from Nashe, twentie shellinges more, for the Jylle of dogges, wch he is wrytinge for the company." The play roused the anger of the privy council, who withdrew their licence from the theatre and cast Nash into prison. Henslowe notes: "P^d^ this 23 of aguste, 1597, to harey Porter, to carye to T. Nashe, nowe at this time in the Flete, for wrytinge of the eylle of Dogges, ten shellinges, to be paid agen to me when he canne." The restraint on the company was removed on the 27th of August, and Nash was probably released at the same time.

Nash was for many years engaged in a fierce literary contest with Dr. Gabriel Harvey. So high did the quarrel run that in 1599 it was ordered by authority "that all Nashes bookes, and Dr. Harvey's bookes be taken wheresoever they may be found, and that none of the same bookes be ever printed hereafter." He was likewise, as will appear from the list of his works, one of the chief opponents of Martin Marprelate.

Towards the end of his days he appears to have much reformed his irregular and profligate manner of life, as we may judge from his Christ's Tears over Jerusalem, where he bids "a hundred unfortunate farewels to fantasticall satirisme. In whose vaines heretofore I misspent my spirit, and prodigally conspired against good houres. Nothing is there now so much in my vowes as to be at peace with all men, and make submissive amends where I have most displeased."

He probably died in 1600. There seems to be conclusive evidence that he was not living in 1601.

Mr. Collier says, "Nash, who as a wit and a satirist was superior to all his contemporaries, as a dramatic poet must be placed below most of them. He has left behind him only one performance, in writing which he alone was engaged, Summer's Last Will and Testament, which is not to be regarded so much in the light of a play as of a show...... Nash's talent was satirical and vituperative, as appears by his tracts against Martin Marprelate, and by his contest with Gabriel Harvey, regarding Robert Greene. He had a vigorous understanding, well stored with scholarship, and he was capable of giving powerful descriptions of things, and striking characters of persons."

The works written by, or attributed to him, are:

1. Antimartinus, sive monitio cuiusdam Londinensis ad adolescentes vtriusque academiæ, contra Martin Marprelat. Lond. 4to. 1589 (Anon.)

2. A Countercuffe given to Martin Iunior: by the venturous, hardie, and renowned Pasquill of England, Cauiliero. Not of olde Martins making, which newlie knighted the Saints in Heauen, with rise uppe Sir Peter and Sir Paule; But latelie dubd for his seruice at home in the defence of his Countrey, and for the cleane breaking of his staffe vpon Martins face. Printed between the skye and the grounde, wythin a myle of an Oake, and not manie Fields off, from the vnpriuiledged Presse of the Ass-ignes of Martin Junior. ...... 4to. 1589. This is usually ascribed to Nash. There is a notice of it in Brit. Bibl. ii. 124.

3. Martins Months Minde, that is, a certaine Report and true Description of the Death, & Funeralls of olde Martin Marre-prelate, the great Makebate of England, & Father of the Factious. Contayning the cause of his death, the manner of his buriall, & the right copies both of his will & of such epitaphs, as by sundrie his dearest friends & other his well wishers were framed for him. ...... 4to. 1589. Attributed to Nash. It is noticed in Brit. Bibl. ii. 127.

4. The Returne of the renouned Cavaliero Pasquill of England, from the other Side of the Seas, and his Meeting with Marforius at London upon the Royall Exchange, where they encounter with a little houshold Talke of Martin and Martinisme, discovering the Scabbe that is bredde in England; and conferring together about the speedie Dispersing of the Golden Legende of the Lives of the Saints. ...... 4to. 1589.

5. Anatomie of Absurdities, contayning a breefe Confutation of the slender imputed Prayses to feminine Perfection, with a short Description of the several Practises of Youth and sundry Follies of our licentious Times. Lond. 4to. 1589, 1590.

6. Epistle to the Gentlemen Students of both Universities. Prefixed to Robert Greene's Menaphon, or Arcadia. 1589. It has been frequently asserted that the first edition of Menaphon was published in 1587, because in Greene's Euphues his Censure to Philautus, of the same date, it is mentioned as already in print. However this may be, it is almost certain that Nash's preface was not written till 1589.

7. An Almond for a Parrat, Or Cutbert Curry-knaues Almes. Fit for the knaue Martin, and the rest of those impudent Beggers, that can not be content to stay their stomakes with a Benefice, but they will needes breake their fastes with our Bishops. Rimarum sum plenus. Therefore beware (gentle Reader) you catch not the hicket with laughing. Imprinted at a Place, not farre from a Place, by the Assignes of Signior Some-body, and are to be sold at his shoppe in Troubleknaue Street, at the signe of the Standish. ...... 4to. [1589?] Reprinted with an introduction and notes by John Petheram. Lond. 12mo. 1846. Dedicated "to that most Comicall and conceited Caualeire Monsieur du Kempe, Iestmonger and Vice-gerent generall to the Ghost of Dicke Tarlton." This work is anonymous, but bears strong internal

evidence of having been written by Nash.

8. Pappe with an hatchet. Alias, A figge for my God sonne. Or Cracke me this nut, Or a Countrie cuffe, that is a sound boxe of the eare, for the idiot Martin to hold his peace, seeing the patch will take no warning. Written by one that dares call a dog, a dog, and made to preuent Martins dog daies. Imprinted by Iohn Anoke, and Iohn Astile, for the Bayliue of Withernam, cum priuelegio perennitatis, and are to bee sold at the signe of the crab tree cudgell in thwackcoate lane. ...... 4to. [1589]. This is generally attributed to Nash, but in the opinion of Oldys, the author was John Lilly.

9. The first Parte of Pasquils Apologie. Wherin he renders a Reason to his Friendes of his long Silence; and gallops the Fielde with the Treatise of Reformation late written by a Fugitiue John Penrie. Anno Dom. 1590. 4to.

10. Somewhat to reade for them that list. Printed with the Astrophel and Stella of sir Philip Sidney. Lond. 4to. 1591.

11. A wonderful, strange, and miscellaneous astrological Prognostication for 1591. 4to.

12. Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the deuill. Describing the ouerspreading of Vice, and the suppression of Vertue. Pleasantly interlac'd with variable delights: and pathetically intermixt with conceipted reproofes. Written by Thomas Nash, Gentleman. Lond. 4to. (three editions) 1592, 1593, 1595. Reprinted by the Shakspeare Society from the first edition, with an introduction and notes by John Payne Collier, esq., F.S.A. Lond. 8vo. 1842. Noticed in Cens. Lit. vi. 76.

13. Strange Newes of the intercepting certaine Letters, and a Convoy of Verses, as they were going priuilie to victuall the Low Countries. Lond. 4to. 1592. This confutation of Gabriel Harvey's Four Letters is inscribed to Maister Apislapis (probably a person named Beestone) by Tho. Nashe. Some copies have the title of the Apologie of Pierce Pennilesse, and bear date in 1593.

14. New Letter of notable Contents, with a strange Sonet, intituled the Gorgon. 4to. 1593. Reprinted in Archaica.

15. Christs Teares over Jerusalem. Whereunto is annexed a comparative Admonition to London. Lond. 4to. 1593, 1594, 1613. Reprinted in the first volume of Archaica. Dedicated to the lady Elizabeth Carey, wife of sir George Carey, Knight Marshal. Mr. Petheram says that this book contains more remarkable passages than any publication of the time that had ever fallen in his way.

16. The Vnfortunate Traveller: or, the Life of Jacke Wilton. Lond. 4to. 1594. Dedicated to lord Henry Wriothesley earl of Southampton. This work contains a sonnet erroneously stated by Wood and others to have been written by the earl of Surrey, on his being shewn by Cornelius Agrippa, the image of his Geraldine in a glass, sick and weeping.

17. The Tragedie of Dido Queene of Carthage: Played by the Children of her Maiesties Chappell. Written by Chr. Marlowe, and Tho. Nash, Gent. Lond. 4to. 1594. There is a MS. copy in the Harleian collection, No. 5142.

18. The Terrors of the Night, or, a Discourse of Apparitions. Lond. 4to. 1594. Dedicated to Elizabeth daughter of sir George Carey.

19. Haue with you to Saffron Walden; or Gabriel Harueys hunt is up. Containing a full answer to the eldest son of the halter maker; or Nashe his confutation of the sinfull doctor. Lond. 4to. 1596. There is a copy in the Bodleian library containing MS. notes. This attack upon Harvey occasioned a rejoinder under the title of, The Trimming of Thomas Nashe, Gentleman, by the high tituled patron Don Richardo de Medico Campo, Barber Chirurgeon to Trinity College in Cambridge. Lond. 4to. 1597.

20. Royall Exchange to such worshipful Gentlemen as resorte there. 4to. 1597.

21. Nashe's Lenten Stuffe, Containing the description and first procreation and increase of the Towne of Great Yarmouth, in Norffolke. With a new play never played before, of the Praise of the Red Herring. Fitte of all Clearkes of Noblemen's Kitchins to be read: and not unnecessary by all Serving-Men, that have short boord-wages, to be remembered. Lond. 4to. 1599. Reprinted in Harleian Miscellany, ed. Malham, ii. 288—334. Dedicated to Humfrey King, a tobacconist, and author of a poem called "An Halfe-Penny-worth of Wit in a

Penny-worth of Paper, or the Hermit's Tale."

22. A pleasant Comedie called Summers last Will and Testament. Lond. 4to. 1600. Reprinted in the new edition of Dodsley's Old Plays.

23. The Returne of the Knight of the Poste from Hell, with the Divels Aunswere to Pierce Pennilesse Supplication. Lond. 4to. 1606. Attributed, but probably erroneously, to Nash, as it appears from the preface to have been written by another hand.

24. Plaine Percivall the Peace-Maker of England. Sweetly indevoring with his blunt persuasions to botch up a reconciliation between Mar-ton and Martother &c. 4to. n. d. This tract is uniformly attributed to Nash, though in one of his publications he not only utterly disclaims the authorship, but charges it upon one of his most hated antagonists.

25. Mar-Martin; in verse, 4to. no place or date. Generally attributed to Nash.

26. The Isle of Dogs. A play.

Some stanzas in John Dowland's Songs or Ayres, 1600, have been ascribed to Nash. See Shakspeare Society Papers, ii. 62.

Phillips and Winstanley have wrongly ascribed to him Dawbridgecourt Belchier's comedy of Hans Beer Pot, his invisible Comedy of See me and See me not. Lond. 4to. 1618.

No portrait of Nash exists, unless a rough wood-cut in Gabriel Harvey's Trimming of Thomas Nash, representing him in fetters, may be regarded as one.

Beloe's Anecd. i. 265, 323. Biog. Dram. Bodl. Cat. Brit. Bibl. ii. 124, 127. Brydges's Archaica. Cens. Lit. first ed. vii. 10, 169, 265, 362. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. 347. Collier's Annals of the Stage. Collier's Bridgewater Cat. 200, 208. Collier's Memoirs of Actors, 13, 91, 106, 192, 235. Collier's Poet. Decam. Cooper's Muses' Library, 181. Dibdin's Library Companion, 5, 593, 786. D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors (Miscellanies, 58, 59, 98, 100). Harington's Epigrams, ii. 36. Harleian Misc. ii. 288. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 253. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 154, 157, 158. Henslowe's Diary, 26, 29, 94, 98—100, 150. Herbert's Ames, 1049, 1112, 1163, 1166, 1271, 1272, 1341, 1355, 1365, 1366, 1373, 1692, 1702, 1704, 1713, 1721, 1734, 1812. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 286. Knight's Shakspere, i. 323. Langbaine, 382. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 199, 214—216. Restituta, iii. 222. Retrosp. Rev. ii. 1; 3d ser. i. 292. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 250, 284. Shakspeare Soc. Papers, ii. 62; iii. 178. Walton's Life of Hooker. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 595.

HENRY MIHEL, of Norwich, was admitted into Corpus Christi college 1582, and became B.A. 1585-6. In 1588 he was elected fellow of that college on the ejectment of Anthony Hickman, and commenced M.A. 1589. In or about 1591 Mr. Hickman, being restored to his fellowship, Mr. Mihel was elected into another fellowship in the same college. He proceeded B.D. 1596. In 1600 he was presented by Corpus Christi college to the vicarage of East Chinnock in Somersetshire, but the right of the college to present being litigated he was unable to support his title to that benefice.

He has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 147, 330.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON, of Catharine hall, B.A. 1597-8, is author of:

Acolastus, his after-witte, by S. N. Lond. 4to. 1600. This poem is dedicated to the author's deare Achates, Master Richard Warburton.

Herbert's Ames, 1385. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 287.

JOHN PUCKER, elected from Westminster to Trinity college in 1589, and who proceeded B.A. 1594-5, is author of:

Verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. William Whitaker, 1595.

Alumni Westm. 61.

THOMAS SMITH, of Northamptonshire, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in May 1576, migrated to S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1579-80, was admitted to a fellowship at S. John's on the lady Margaret's foundation in 1580, and commenced M.A. 1583. At or about this period he was elected one of the esquire-bedels of the university. In 1591 he was appointed registrary, and in the next year resigned the office of esquire bedel. We find him named as registrary in Feb. 1600-1. He soon afterwards vacated that office, but whether by death, removal, or resignation, we cannot state.

To him may probably be ascribed:

A Projecte, conteyninge the state, order, and manner of Governmente of the University of Cambridge: as now it is to be seene in the three and fortieth Yeare of the Raigne of our most Gratious and Soveraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth. Printed by the Rev. Michael Lort, Regius

professor of greek, from a MS. communicated to him by Thomas Astle, esq. F.S.A. Cambr. 4to. 1769, and reprinted in Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 602-611.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 368. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 558, 559, 610.

JOHN WARD, was matriculated as a sizar of Christ's college in April 1579, proceeded B.A. in 1581-2, and commenced M.A. in 1586. He afterwards became minister of Haverhill in Suffolk, and subsequently of Writtle near Chelmsford in Essex; but about the year 1584 he was suspended by Aylmer bishop of London, for not wearing the surplice, and driven from one place to another on account of his nonconformity, He subscribed the Book of Discipline, and united with his brethren in their endeavours to promote the desired reformation of the church, meeting with them in their private associations. He died at Haverhill, but at what period we are unable to ascertain. Upon his grave was a monumental inscription, of which Fuller has preserved the following fragment:

Quo si quis scivit scitius,
Aut si quis docuit doctiùs;
At rarus vixit sanctiùs,
Et nullus tonuit fortius.

Mr. Ward was reputed an excellent divine. The famous Dr. William Whitaker had the highest opinion of him, and used to say, "Give me John Ward for a text."

He had four sons, all of whom entered the ministry. Samuel and Nathanael were puritan divines of eminence. Mr. Ward, the ejected minister of Lidgate, Suffolk, who died in 1679, aged near 100, was probably his son.

His widow remarried Richard Rogers, minister of Wethersfield in Essex.

Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 89. Brook's Puritans, i. 305. Fuller's Worthies, ed. Nuttall, iii. 186. Mather's Magnalia, bk. iii. ch. 31, p. 167. Palmer's Nonconf. Mem. iii. 284.

ROBERT WATSON, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college 22 Nov. 1581, migrated to Clare hall, and as a member of that house proceeded B.A. 1584-5. He returned to Queens' college in or before 1589, in which year he was licensed by the university to practise physic, which he did at Braintree in Essex.

He is author of:

1. A new Almanack for 1595. Lond. 8vo. 1595.

2. A new almanacke, and prognostication, for the yeere of our Lord MDXCVIII. Gathered according to artificial rules by Robert Watson, phisition. With the principal Fairs in England and Wales. Gathered by M. G. O. Lond. 8vo. 1598.

3. A doble Almanack or Kalender, drawn for this present yeere, 1600. The first Kalendar serving generally for al England, and the other necessarie for such as shall have occasion of traffique beyond the Seas. Collected by Rob. Watson, practitioner of Phisicke in the towne of Brancktry in Essex. Lond. 8vo. 1600.

Herbert's Ames, 1029. Maitland's List of Engl. Books at Lambeth.

WILLIAM YOUNGER, of Emmanuel college, B.A. 1596-7, M.A. 1600, is author of:

A Sermon preached at great Yarmouth, vpon Wednesday, the 12 of September 1599. By W. Y. The argument whereof was chosen to minister instructions vnto the people, vpon occasion of those present troubles, which then were feared by the Spaniards. Lond. 16mo. 1600. Dedication to John Felton the elder, and Thomas Manfield, bailiffs of Yarmouth, dated from the Priory in Yarmouth 24 Oct. 1599, and signed William Yonger.

Herbert's Ames, 1301.

EDWARD LOFTUS, second son of Adam Loftus archbishop of Dublin, and Jane his wife, was matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college in March 1579-80, and proceeded B.A. 1582-3. He practised the law, and by letters patent dated 1 Nov. 1597 was constituted the queen's prime serjeant-at-law in Ireland. This patent was given him free according to ancient custom, because he was one of the principal officers of that realm. He was knighted by the earl of Essex 24 Sept. 1599. On 7 March 1599-1600 he was constituted one of the councillors assistant to sir George Carew, lord president of Munster. His death occurred 10 May 1601.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Duke of Castle Jordan. She died 6 July 1601 in childbed of a daughter,

who survived only till the 21st of that month.

From an inquisition taken 28 April 1620, it appears that he died seized of the manors of Killyan and Clonard, the town of Moorbryde, the monastery or abbey of S. Peter, Moolricke, Beallana, and Roscane in the county of Meath, and that his brother, sir Dudley Loftus, knight, was his heir.

One author, after giving the correct date of sir Edward Loftus's death as above-stated, adds that he died at the siege of Kinsale, but that siege did not commence till 17 Oct. 1601. Another erroneously calls sir Edward Loftus lord chancellor of Ireland and justiciary of the court of common-pleas. A third informs us that he was buried in the vault of his family in the cathedral of S. Patrick Dublin 5 Sept. 1602, a date which may be correct, but which we can hardly think so. One of these authors states his mother to have been Jane, daughter of John Little. Another calls her Jane Purdon.

Arms: S. a cheveron Erm. between 3 trefoils slipped A.

Dyer's Hist. of Cambr. First Supplement, 35. Erck's Repertory, 35. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 71. Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, i. 269; vii. 251. Mason's S. Patrick's Dublin, App. p. lvii. Pacata Hibernia, 19. Repert. Inq. Hib. (Meath, temp. Jac. I. No. 39.)

ROBERT BEALE is supposed to have been born about 1540. He was son of Robert Beale (son of William, son of Thomas Beale of Woodbridge in Suffolk,) by his wife Amy [Morrison]. It seems probable that he had part of his education in this university, but we have not succeeded in ascertaining in what college or house. During the reign of Mary he left England, and attended lectures in the schools of Germany, France, and Italy. He acquired great knowledge of languages, and made a large collection of books and MSS., which last he purchased at almost any cost, so that in early life he formed one of the best historical libraries in Europe.

Lord John Grey in or about 1562 dispatched Mr. Beale to the continent to obtain the opinions of learned foreign jurists touching the validity of the marriage of his niece the lady Catharine Grey with Edward Seymour earl of Hertford. Mr. Beale himself wrote a latin treatise in favour of this marriage. A royal commission held the marriage void, but the opinions given by Mr. Beale and the civilians whom he consulted prevailed after the lapse of many years.

He entered the service of the state in 1564, but we know not in what capacity.

In 1570 he accompanied Francis Walsingham, his brother-in-law, on his embassy to France, and appears to have been with him in Paris during the massacre of S. Bartholomew.

About 1573 he obtained a grant under the great seal, of the office of clerk of the privy council, with the yearly stipend of £50.

He was elected to represent Totnes in parliament, supplying the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Robert Monson to the office of justice of the common-pleas in October 1574.

In April 1575 he was dispatched to Flushing, to demand restitution of merchandize and especially of certain goods taken by Flushingers from the earl of Oxford between Dover and Calais.

In April 1576 he was sent to the prince of Orange from whom he procured the restitution of merchants' goods of the value of £100,000.

During sir Francis Walsingham's embassy to the Netherlands in 1578, Mr. Beale acted as principal secretary of state, as he did on subsequent occasions when Walsingham was employed in France and Scotland.

In 1578 he was dispatched on a mission to the protestant princes of Germany to obtain a toleration for such of the reformed churches as did not agree with the ubiquitaries. He made a journey during winter of 1400 miles, visited nine princes personally, and sent the queen's letters to three others. He succeeded in the object of his mission, but was captured by pirates, and robbed of £250 in money, besides apparel and other furniture. Before he went abroad, he sold for £65 a chain which had been given him by the queen of Scots. His expences were £932, at which his frugal mistress was greatly dissatisfied. The duke and duchess of Brunswick gave him 1500 dollars, equal to £340 of english currency.

In August and November 1580 we find him engaged in the examination of Richard Stannihurst. About the same period Mr. Beale became deputy-governor

of the mines royal, and in the course of fifteen years brought the affairs of the company into good order.

He appears to have been employed in 1581 in the racking of Edmund Campian the famous jesuit. The sentiments which Mr. Beale ultimately entertained on the subject of torture were, as will be seen in the sequel, honourable to his humanity and good sense.

In Nov. 1581 he was dispatched to Sheffield to negotiate with Mary queen of Scots.

Dr. Dee, under date 24 Jan. 1582-3, has the following entry in his diary: "I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary, to Mr. Beale his howse, where only we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and rutters were agreed uppon in generall."

Mr. Beale was employed with the earl of Shrewsbury, in April 1583, in negotiations with the queen of Scots.

In May 1584 he had the simplicity to present archbishop Whitgift with a book which he had written in favour of the puritans. The primate was grievously offended, and when Mr. Beale demanded his book again, refused to give it up. He also wrote to the lord-treasurer complaining strongly of the conduct of Mr. Beale, who wrote a warm and intemperate letter to the primate.

In a letter to lord Burghley 7 May 1584, in vindication of himself against the charges of the archbishop, he states that he had by the space of twenty-six years and upwards been a student of the civil laws, and long since could have taken degree if he had thought, as some did, that the substance of learning consisted more in form and title than matter. In divinity he said he thought he had read as much as any chaplain his lordship had.

In the same month he was again dispatched to the queen of Scots.

About the close of 1584 archbishop Whitgift drew up certain articles against Mr. Beale. He was charged with having printed in foreign parts a book against oaths in the ecclesiastical courts, which book was brought to England in a scotch ship, copies being given abroad by him. It was also alleged that he had openly spoken in the house of commons of matters concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction, contrary to the queen's commands, for which he had been committed. Other charges related to another book which he had penned in defence of his former book, and impugning the ecclesiastical jurisdiction as practised in the court of high commission and inferior ordinary courts ecclesiastical. It is observable that he is accused of having in this latter book condemned without exception the racking of offenders, as cruel, barbarous, contrary to law and the liberty of english subjects. He was, as he states, never called upon to answer these articles.

He was returned for Dorchester to the parliaments which met 23 Nov. 1585, and 29 Oct. 1586.

He and lord Buckhurst were sent to notify to the queen of Scots the resolution of the parliament that she should be put to death, and he was subsequently commissioned by secretary Davison to read to her the warrant for her execution. This service exposed him to much obloquy, and threats of revenge were uttered against him and his posterity. He was also in consequence suspended for a brief period from the execution of his office of clerk of the council, but seems to have contrived to escape from the ruin which overwhelmed his principal secretary Davison.

About July 1587 he was sent to the earl of Leicester in the Low-countries, to assist in the negotiations for peace, and the adjustment of disputes with the states.

He was again returned for Dorchester to the parliament which assembled 4 Feb. 1588-9.

About this period, or perhaps before, he obtained the appointment of secretary to the council in the north, a place worth £400 per annum.

We find him about July 1590 engaged with lords Burghley and Buckhurst and Henry Killigrew in settling disputed accounts of Peregrine lord Willoughby, who had been commanders of the english forces in the Netherlands.

To the parliament which met 19 Feb. 1592-3 he was returned for Lostwithiel. In this parliament hé spoke against the bishops and made some objections to a bill for a subsidy. The queen was incensed, and commanded him by the lord-treasurer to absent himself from the court

and parliament. In a letter which he wrote in his vindication to the lord-treasurer 17th of March, he states that the authorship of various puritan publications had been untruly attributed to him.

The earl of Essex was anxious that Thomas Smith, one of his secretaries, should be appointed clerk of the council in the place of Mr. Beale, and that the latter should be sent to York to exercise in person his office of secretary of the council in the north. This produced from Mr. Beale a long letter of remonstrance to lord Burghley, dated 24 April 1595. It appears from this letter that Mr. Beale was then greatly afflicted with the gout, the stone, and other infirmities. His remonstrance was not it seems without effect, for in August following John Ferne was appointed to exercise the office of secretary of the north in Mr. Beale's absence.

In 1597 he and sir Julius Cæsar, master of the requests, were appointed to examine the complaints of the inhabitants of the isle of Guernsey against their governor sir Thomas Leighton, and on 3 Jan. 1598-9 his name occurs in a special commission to hear complaints of subjects of the king of Denmark.

On 10 May 1600 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of England to treat with the king of Spain and the archduke Albert at Boulogne, and his name occurs in a special commission touching piracies issued 2 April 1601.

He died at Barnes in Surrey 25 May 1601, and was buried at Allhallows on the wall, in London, in which church there is or was a monument to his memory.

He married Edith daughter of Henry Saint Barbe of Somersetshire (sister of the wife of sir Francis Walsingham). She died in 1628, and was buried at Easington in Gloucestershire.

His daughter Margaret married sir Henry Yelverton, justice of the common-pleas. She died 29 April 1625, æt. 43. His daughter Elizabeth married Nathanael Stephens, esq., of Easington Gloucestershire.

We find him referred to as of Priors Marston in Warwickshire.

His works are:

1. Argument touching the validity of the marriage of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk with Mary queen dowager of France (sister to king Henry VIII.) and the legitimacy of the lady Frances their daughter. In latin, MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Dd. 3. 85. art. 18.

2. A lardge discourse concerning the mariage betwene the Earle of Hertford and the Lady Katheryn Gray. In latin, MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ii. 5. 3. art. 4. In the same volume are the opinions of foreign jurists on the case.

3. Discourse after the massacre in France, 1572. MS. Cotton. Tit. F. iii. 299.

4. Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores aliquot ex Bibliotheca clarissimi viri Domini Roberti Beli Angli. Franckfort, 3 vols. fo. 1579. Contents: Vol. i. M. Aretius, Jo. Gerundensis, Roderici Toletani, Roderici Santii, Joannis Vasæii. Vol. ii. Alfonsi a Carthagena, Michaelis Ritii, Francisci Faraphæ, Lucii Marinei Siculi, Laurentii Vallæ, Ælii Antonii Nebrissensis, Damiani a Goes. Vol. iii. Al. Gomecius de Rebus Gestis Fr. Ximenis Cardinalis.

5. A book against oaths ministered in the courts of ecclesiastical commission from her Majesty, and in other courts ecclesiastical. Printed abroad and brought to England in a scotch ship, about 1583. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 211.

6. A book respecting ceremonies, the habits, the book of common prayer, and the power of the ecclesiastical courts, 1584. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 143—145, 212, App. 52—54.

7. The order and manner of the execution of Mary queen of Scots, Feb. 8, 1586. Extracts in Strype's Annals, iii. 383.

8. Means for the stay of the declining and falling away in religion. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. 117.

9. Opinions concerning the earl of Leicester's placart for the United Provinces. MS. Cott. Galba C. xi. 107.

10. A summary collection of certain notes against the manner of proceeding ex-officio by oath. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 393.

11. Observations upon the Instructions of the States General to the Council of State, June 1588. MS. Cotton, Galba D. iii. 215.

12. A consideration of certain points in the treaty to be enlarged or altered in case her majesty make a new treaty with

the States, April 1589. MS. Cotton, Galba D. iv. 163. In this he was assisted by Dr. Bartholomew Clerke.

13. Opposition against instructions to negotiate with the States General, 1590. MS. Cotton, Galba D. vii. 19.

14. Collection of the Kinge of Spaines Injuries offered to the Queene of England. Dated the 30th of May, 1591. With a Vindication of the Queen against the Objections of the Spaniards. MS. Harl. 253. art. 33.

15. A deliberation of Henry Killigrew and Robert Beale concerning the requisition for restitution from the States. Lond. Aug. 1595. MS. Cotton, Galba D. xi. 125.

16. A collection of official papers and documents. MS. Addit. 14028.

17. Historical notes and collections. MS. Addit. 14029. This and the preceding article are, we suppose, the papers stated by Mr. Gough to have been preserved at the seat of the Yelvertons at Eastern Mauduit in Northamptonshire.

18. Letters. Several have been printed.

Mr. Beale, who was one of the old society of antiquaries, assisted Thomas Milles in his Catalogue of Honor.

MS. Addit. 2442. f. 186; 4114. f. 181, 5935, 11405, 12503, 14028, 14029. Atkyns's Gloucestersh. 418, 419. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 166. Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 49, 59—63, 86, 88. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 187, 249, 328, 340, 520. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Cat. Cott. MSS. 19, 121, 122, 125, 126, 138, 139, 290, 291, 312, 316, 317, 322, 323, 326, 330, 346, 457, 468, 525, 569. Dr. Dee's Diary, 18, 38, 46. Digges's Compleat Ambassador, 31, 53—55, 57, 84, 143, 182, 198, 359, 373. Ellis's Letters (3) iv. 112. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837, iii. 37, 41. Gough's Camden, ii. 178. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 185. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 340, 342, 344, 352, 357. MS. Harl. 7. f. 245; 82. f. 43; 1110. f. 102. Harris's Cat. of Libr. of Royal Institution, 313. Haynes's State Papers, 412—417. Hearne's Cur. Discourses, ii. 423. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2d edit. 264. MS. Lansd. 27. art. 32; 42. art. 79—82; 51. art. 26; 65. art. 67; 67. art. 10; 68. art. 107, 111; 72. art. 73; 73. art. 2; 79. art. 80; 143. art. 59; 155. art. 62; 737. art. 2. Jardine on Torture, 87, 88. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 599, 673, 689. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 202, 208—218, 221, 263, 318. Lodge's Life of sir Julius Cæsar, 15. Lysons' Environs, i. 22. Malcolm's Lond. Rediviv. ii. 67. Marsden's Early Puritans, 157. Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, 67. Murdin's State Papers, 355, 778, 781, 807. Neal's Puritans, i. 279, 345. Nicolas's Davison, 64, 94—96, 242, 266, 290. Nicolas's Hatton, 461. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 128. Parl. Hist. iv. 386, 388. Rymer, xvi. 362, 412. Sadler State Papers, 389. Corr. of Sidney & Languet, ed. Pears, 132—136, 228, 230. Strype's Annals, iii. 78, 163, 232, 312, 383, 385, 448; iv. 82—85. Strype's Parker, 357. Strype's Whitgift, 126, 143—151, 211, 212, 267, 268, 391—397, App. 52—57, 117—121. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 383. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 454, 457, 459, 471, 931—938, 946, 1015, 1016. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 195; iii. 473. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 90, 101, 110, 120, 128. Winwood's Memorials, i. 112, 167, 171, 187, 189, 190, 194, 196, 202, 204, 207, 209, 213, 215, 219, 222, 226, 254, 272. Wright's Eliz. i. 480; ii. 244, 254, 354. Zurich Letters, ii. 292, 296, 298.

ANTHONY BACON was born in 1558, and probably in Suffolk. He was the fourth son of sir Nicholas Bacon lord-keeper of the great seal, and his eldest son by his second wife Anne daughter of sir Anthony Cooke. Sir Nicholas, in a letter dated 17 June 1560, states that his son Anthony had been sharply troubled with a fever. Throughout life his health was indifferent. At fourteen he was in danger of losing his sight. He was lame, but when he became so does not appear.

On 5 April 1573 he and his younger brother Francis began to reside at Trinity college as fellow-commoners. They were matriculated on the 10th of June in the same year. Their tutor was Dr. John Whitgift, master of the college, and ultimately archbishop of Canterbury. Anthony Bacon during his residence in the university applied himself to his studies with great assiduity, but took no degree. The brothers, who had been absent from college on account of the plague from August 1574 till March following, left Cambridge at Christmas 1575. Dr. Whitgift's accounts in respect of the brothers contain the following charges relating to Anthony: "for anthonie beeing syck xij^{s} vj^{d}—more in the tyme of hys syknes v^{s} vj^{d}—in the tyme of anthonies sycknes for meate and other things xxiij^{s} 8^{d}—for meat from the Dolphin whiles Anthonie was syck xij^{s} ij^{d}—the potigaries byll as yt appeareth by the same by doctor hatchers consta. xv^{s}—almon mylk for antonie vj^{d}."

On his father's death, which occurred 20 Feb. 1578-9, he became entitled to Gorhambury, subject to the life interest of his mother and to other estates of considerable value in Hertfordshire and Middlesex. Soon afterwards he was engaged in a dispute with his half-brother, Nathaniel. It was referred to the arbitrament of his uncle, lord Burghley.

In 1579 he began his travels. He resided for some time at Paris, where he formed an intimacy with William Parry, LL.D., afterwards executed for treason. The earl of Leicester complained to the

queen of Mr. Bacon's familiarity with Dr. Parry, but lord Burghley satisfied her majesty, and engaged that his nephew should not be shaken either in religion or loyalty by his conversation with him.

About the middle of August 1580 he went to reside at Bourges in Berri, but in or before June 1581 removed to Geneva, where he contracted a friendship for Theodore Beza, who had a great regard for him, and with whom he lodged. Another of his acquaintances was the learned Jacobus Lectius.

In March 1581-2 he was at Toulouse, and subsequently resided at Lyons and Montpellier. About May 1582 he received at the latter place a licence from the queen for travelling abroad for three years longer. He was at Marseilles in January 1582-3. In November 1583 he was at Bourdeaux.

He visited the king of Navarre, afterwards king Henry IV. of France, at Bearn, where he stayed some time, and became acquainted with the learned Lambert Danæus, who dedicated to him several of his works.

On his return to Bourdeaux, one Wendon, an old english priest (probably Nicholas Wendon noticed in our former volume), and two english jesuits presented to the governor of Bourdeaux an accusation against Mr. Bacon, wherein it was charged that his lodging was the receptacle of all rebellious huguenots, that his pen was their intelligencer and the director of all their commotions, and that his personal presence and assistance at their assemblies and communions was no small countenance and encouragement to them. Some fanatical members of the court of parliament declared that the accused deserved the rack, but the governor protected him from harm. At Bourdeaux he contracted a friendship with the famous Michael de Montaigne.

About January 1584-5 Mr. Bacon arrived at Montauban. The chief counsellors of the king of Navarre placed much confidence in him, frequently consulting in his chamber. On the 10th of November 1586 the queen sent an order for his immediate return to England, but this he disregarded.

Whilst at Montauban he became involved in an unpleasant affair. The wife of Philip de Mornay seignieur du Plessis Marly, one of the most celebrated protestants in France, was anxious that Mr. Bacon should marry her daughter, and when she found that he was averse to marriage she became much incensed against him. He added to her anger by taking part with one of the pastors who had censured her scandalous excess in her head attire. She alienated her husband's mind from Mr. Bacon, and de Mornay refused to pay Mr. Bacon 1500 crowns which he had procured to be forwarded for him to England. Mr. Bacon was deprived of the means of support until the bishop of Cahors advanced him 1000 crowns. The bishop requested him to write to lord Burghley on behalf of two priests imprisoned in England. He did so to show himself thankful to the bishop, and to procure the safe-conduct of his servant Thomas Lawson, whom he dispatched to England to convey certain important and secret information to lord Burghley. That nobleman however, instead of rewarding Lawson, put him in prison for ten months, on the suggestion of lady Bacon, arising from false information from the incensed de Mornay and his wife.

About 1590 Mr. Bacon once more took up his residence at Bourdeaux, where he became acquainted with Anthony Standen, then in prison there as a spanish spy, and for whose liberation he warmly interested himself. Lady Bacon suspected that Standen, who was an able, subtle, and designing man, had shaken her son's faith in the doctrines of the reformation; but he easily satisfied her on that point.

He returned to England in February 1591-2, and was soon reconciled to his mother, whose anger against him had been much aggravated by his extravagance. He occasionally lived with her at Gorhambury, at other times residing either at his own house at Redburn in Hertfordshire, or with his brother Francis at Gray's inn or Twickenham park. Owing to his ill health he never had an interview with the queen subsequently to his return to England.

To the parliament which met 19 Feb. 1592-3 he was returned for the borough of Wallingford. In this parliament he appears to have successfully opposed a bill for more stringent enactments against recusants.

Immediately after his return to Eng-

land, Mr. Bacon had attached himself to the interests of the earl of Essex. In 1593 the earl, who was most solicitous to procure the best intelligence from all parts, began to employ him in carrying on a very extensive correspondence for that purpose.

The intimacy of the Bacons with the celebrated Antonio Perez extremely annoyed their mother, who wrote of him as that bloody Perez, calling him a proud profane costly fellow and a wretch.

In the early part of 1594 Anthony Bacon took a house in Bishopsgate street London. This situation was greatly disliked by his mother on account of its contiguity to the Bull inn, where plays and interludes were continually acted, which she imagined would corrupt his servants, and also because the minister of the parish was ignorant and negligent of his duty.

In May 1595 he appears to have been living at Chelsea. In October that year he accepted the offer of the earl of Essex to occupy apartments in his residence in the Strand, known as Essex house. So highly was his influence with the earl estimated, that in 1596 he received a letter from king Henry IV. of France entreating his influence with Essex. The duc de Bouillon also paid him a visit, being desirous of cultivating his friendship. It was by Mr. Bacon's means that Richard Boyle, afterwards the great earl of Cork, was introduced to Essex.

He was elected for the city of Oxford to the parliament which met 24 Oct. 1597. In March 1599—1600, when the earl of Essex returned to Essex house as a prisoner under the charge of sir Richard Berkeley, Mr. Bacon removed from his apartments in that mansion by the queen's express command.

When Essex was restored to liberty Mr. Bacon appears to have resumed his residence at Essex house. It is said that he was there when the earl took the rash step which proved fatal to himself and so many of his friends. It is supposed that Mr. Bacon was one of those who counselled him to pursue moderate courses, but he unfortunately listened only to the ruinous advice given by Cuffe, one of his secretaries.

He died in the spring of 1601, and never having been married, his estates descended to his younger and more illustrious brother Francis. The two brothers were always warmly attached to each other.

Dr. Rawley considered that he was equal to his brother Francis in point of wit, though inferior to him in the endowments of learning and knowledge. Lord Campbell says that he was not by any means a brilliant character. There is, we think, ample evidence of the extraordinary accuteness of his intellect. He was an elegant scholar, and appears to have been to the extent of his means a patron of learning, and the friend of the distressed and oppressed.

In consequence of his extravagance, he was often involved in great pecuniary difficulty. There is no reason however to question his strict fidelity to Essex. A statement that he basely extorted £4000 from that nobleman by threats of disclosing his secrets, was for a long time credited; but more than a century since Dr. Birch demonstrated the improbability and inconsistency of the tale, which has however been recently revived in the pages of a popular periodical.

He is author of:

Numerous letters. His correspondence and papers, in 15 vols. in the Lambeth Library, form the basis of Dr. Thomas Birch's Memoirs of the reign of Queen Elizabeth from the Year 1581 till her Death. Lond. 2 vols. 4to. 1754. Transcripts and extracts from Mr. Bacon's papers are in the British Museum. They form 16 volumes.

Arms: G. on a chief A. 2 mullets S.

MS. Addit. 5495. p. 15; 5503. f. 9; 11,406. Archaeological Journal, xiv. 254. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 145—159, 161, 164, 165, 182, 219. Lord Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu. Lord Bacon's Works, ed. Spedding, i. 4, 5. Bentley's Miscellany, xli. 183—189. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Birch's Eliz. Bodleian Letters, ii. 227. British Magazine, xxxiii. 444. Cabala, 3rd edit. 18, 19. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, ii. 316; iv. 3. Chambers' Scottish Biog. iv. 67. Chauncy's Hertfordsh. ii. 316. Cat. Cottonian MSS. 171, 221—223. The Devereux Earls of Essex. Faulkner's Chelsea, 128, 196. MS. Harl. 286. f. 256—264; 292. f. 79. Haslewood's Anc. Critical Essays, ii. 248. Herbert's Ames, 1423. MS. Lansd. 38. art. 53; 87. art. 29, 44, 74, 75; 107. art. 11, 12; 238. art. 3, 9. Lysons' Environs, ii. 119. Mignet's Antonio Perez & Philip II. transl. by Ainsworth, 63. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 124, 190, 191, 489. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. v. 289, 290. Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 534; vi. 510. Notes & Queries, v. 182; 2d ser. ii. 121, 190, 152. Restituta, ii. 419, 420. Rose's Biog. Dict. Strype's Annals, ii. 547; iii. 76, App. 21. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 153, 806. Todd's Cat. Lambeth MSS. 150—171*, 256. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 552. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 127, 141. Winwood's Memorials. i. 229. Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, 168. Wright's Eliz. ii. 466.

ROGER BROWNE, born at Dorking in Surrey in or about 1540, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, being admitted scholar 18 Sept. 1556, and fellow 19 Sept. 1559. He proceeded B.A. 1560, and commenced M.A. 1564. On 12 June 1567 he was instituted to the rectory of Duddinghurst Essex, and on 10 March 1570-1 became canon of Windsor. He proceeded B.D. 1576, resigned the rectory of Duddinghurst in 1584, and became rector of Farnham Royal Buckinghamshire 1589.

He died about June 1601, and was buried at Windsor.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

Alumni Eton. 172. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 263. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 396, 398. Liber Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 177, 201. Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 379. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 223. Strype's Annals, ii. App. 4. Strype's Whitgift, 17.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, second son of Edward Goodman, mercer and burgess of Ruthin, by his wife Cecily, daughter of Edward Thelwall, of Plâs-y-Ward, was born at Ruthin about 1529. He was educated at Christ's college, but his matriculation cannot be found. He went out B.A. in 1549-50, and was soon afterwards elected a fellow of Jesus college. In 1553 he commenced M.A., and he vacated his fellowship before 28 Sept. 1555. On 30 Sept. 1558 he was admitted to the rectory of South Luffenham, Rutland, probably on the presentation of sir William Cecil to whom he was chaplain.

In 1559 he became rector of the first portion of the church of Waddesdon in the county of Buckingham. On the refoundation of the church of Westminster 21 June 1560 he was appointed a canon thereof. He in April 1561 held the prebend of Chiswick in the church of S. Paul, but the time of his admission thereto is not recorded.

On 23 Sept. 1561 he was constituted dean of Westminster. On 13 Feb. 1561-2 he preached before the queen at court. He was present in the convocation of 1562-3, subscribed the 39 articles, and voted against the ceremonial and liturgical alterations which were then urged.

In 1563 one of the deprived bishops and John Feckenham, late abbat of Westminster, were committed to his custody. In 1564 he was created D.D. It appears that he was at this period a member of S. John's college. In August the same year he came down to Cambridge to make preparations for her majesty's reception in this university.

He was one of the preachers at court in Lent 1565-6. In October 1566 he appeared before the house of commons to defend the privileges of the church of Westminster in opposition to a bill for taking away sanctuary. We find him acting as a commissioner for causes ecclesiastical in June 1567, and on numerous subsequent occasions. On 25 Nov. 1569 he was admitted to the rectory of the second portion of the church of Waddesdon, on the presentation of John Goodwyn, esq.

In 1570 he was suggested as a fit person to occupy the see of London on the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Grindal to the archbishopric of York. Archbishop Parker however objected to his appointment, observing, "I judge him to be a sad grave man, yet in his own private judgment peradventure too severe." In the same year he was in a commission for visiting the hospital of the Savoy, and his name occurs in a special commission of oyer and terminer for London and Middlesex 20 Oct. 1573.

In 1575 archbishop Parker recommended his appointment to the see of Norwich. We regret to record that about this period he was concerned in the proceedings against John Peeters and Henry Turwert, dutch anabaptists, who were burnt for heresy.

In 1580 he assisted lord Burghley in determining a dispute which had arisen in this university touching the validity of certain graces.

In November 1581 bishop Aylmer urged his appointment to the see of Rochester. In 1582 he resigned the rectory of the first portion of Waddesdon. Archbishop Whitgift in 1584 recommended him as a fit person to be made bishop of Chichester or of Rochester. In the same year he, with the archbishop and certain civilians, were engaged in settling disputes in Christ's college.

In November 1586 he was in a commission to act in convocation for the primate during his absence. His name

occurs in the special commission for causes ecclesiastical issued 3 Feb. 1600-1.

He died 17 June 1601, and was buried in the chapel of S. Benedict in Westminster abbey. On the south wall of that chapel is a fine monument having his kneeling effigy in his doctor's robes, and the following inscription:

D. O. M. Gabriel Goodman, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, Decanus hujus ecclesiæ quintus, cui cum summa laude xl *annos præfuisset, et Ruthinæ in comitatu Denbighiensi ubi natus Hospitale fundasset Scholamque instituisset: Vitæ sanctimonia Deo bonisque carus in cœlestem patriam pie migravit* xvii *Iunii Anno Salutis* MDCI. *Æt. suæ* LXXIII.

Above are his arms impaled with those of the college of Westminster.

Another monument with his bust in a gown was erected in S. Peter's church Ruthin, with a latin inscription similar to the foregoing. It formerly stood against the north wall, but has been removed into the chancel. It was repaired out of respect to his memory some years ago.

He took a lively interest in the affairs of Westminster and Merchant Taylors' schools. In 1570 he made provision for the erection of a house at Chiswick, whither the scholars of Westminster might resort in times of sickness and at other seasons. Two scholarships at S. John's college were founded in his name by deed dated 20 Feb. 1578-9, but it appears that they were really endowed by Mildred lady Burghley. He was one of the overseers of the will of Frances countess of Sussex, the foundress of Sidney Sussex college. In 1589 he was constituted one of the royal commissioners for the settlement of Jesus college Oxford. In 1590 he founded the hospital of Christ in Ruthin, for a president, warden, and twelve poor persons; and in connection with this foundation he in 1595 established and endowed a grammar school. He was executor of the will of lord Burghley, and in that capacity, as also in that lord's lifetime as his chaplain and almoner, disposed of considerable sums to charitable uses.

His will, dated 2 March 1600-1 contains a pious preamble and directions for his burial in the church of Westminster, near the grave of his good predecessor Dr. Bill of holy memory. There are bequests to the prebendaries, the chanter, ministers, singing men, schoolmaster, usher, master of the choristers, scholars, choristers, and almsmen of Westminster. To his good old friend Mr. Camden Clarencieux he gave his second ring of gold with a turkey stone.

To the warden of Christ's hospital in Ruthin and his successors he bequeathed all his household stuff, viz., beddings, brass, pewter, spits, and linen, with a double white silver salt then remaining at Chiswick.

There are legacies to the town of Ruthin and the parishes of Llanrhydd and Llanfwrog in Denbighshire, various parishes in London and Westminster, the parishes of Chiswick and Chelsea in Middlesex, Wimbledon in Surrey, South Luffenham in Rutland, and Waddesdon in Buckinghamshire, to lord and lady Burghley, sir Robert Cecil, and Mr. William Cecil.

To Christ's college he gave a picture of the lady Margaret the foundress, to be preserved in the library; also whatsoever book which they had not and he had, being unbequeathed.

To Sidney college he gave a portrait of the foundress and a Complutensian bible.

To S. John's college he gave a hebrew bible and a greek testament.

To Jesus college Cambridge he gave a latin MS. bible.

To Jesus college Oxford he gave a greek bible of Aldus's edition.

There are also legacies to poor scholars in Jesus colleges in Cambridge and Oxford, and Christ's and S. John's colleges in Cambridge.

To Thomas Bodley, the worthy restorer of the library of the university of Oxford, he bequeathed Lexicon Chaldaicum and Albatu in hebrew, to the use of the said library.

There are many legacies to his kindred and servants.

He is author of:

1. Translation of the first epistle to the Corinthians in the Bishop's Bible.

2. The order of the government of the colledge of Westminster, syns the last erection, begonne by D. Byll, and continued by me [Dr. Goodman] with the assent of the chapiter: as appeareth by divers decrees recorded in the chapiter book. In Strype's Annals, ii. book ii. Append. No. x. Sent to lord Burghley with a letter dated 15 Nov. 1577.

3. Latin verses, signed G. Ga. prefixed to Camden's Britannia, 1586.

4. Statutes of the hospital of Christ in Ruthin. Abstract in Charity Reports, xxxii. (3), 93—95.

5. Statuta scholæ litterariæ in villa de Ruthyn, ad Dei gloriam, et ecclesiæ reiquepub. utilitatem collocatæ. In Newcome's Memoirs of dean and bishop Goodman, Appendix F.

6. Letters.

He also assisted Dr. William Morgan in his translation of the bible into welsh, and it is said that he defrayed the cost thereof.

His portrait has been engraved by Robert Grave from a drawing by G. P. Harding of a picture in the possession of the warden of Ruthin.

Arms: Per pale Erm. & S. an Imperial Eagle displayed O. on a canton Az. a martlet O. a crescent for difference.

Alumni Westm. 7. MS. Baker, xx. 50; xxx. 218. Birch's Eliz. i. 309; ii. 70. Brook's Cartwright, 156. Cabala, 3rd edit. i. 125. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 64, 192, 365; ii. 354; iii. 72. Carlisle's Schools, ii. 935. Charity Reports, xxxii. (3) 84, 92. Churton's Nowell, 52, 94. MS. Cole, xlii. 444. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 183, 374. Fifth Education Report, 479. Fuller's Worthies (Denbighshire). Grindal's Remains, 201—216, 365, 392. Groome's Honour of the Clergy, 239, 251, 438. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, i. 6. Keepe's Westminster, 21, 53, 225, 226. MS. Kennett, xlix. 17. MS. Lansd. 7. art. 89; 24. art. 82, 83; 83. art. 32. Lemon's Cal. St. Papers, 293, 304, 329, 383. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 378; iii. 348, 359. Lipscomb's Bucks, i. 496, 499. Llewellyn on the Welsh Bible, 22, 23, 107. Lysons' Environs, ii. 190—193. Machyn's Diary, 268, 276, 295, 301, 307. Marprelate's Epistle, 44, 65. Murdin's State Papers, 241. Newcome's Memoirs of the Goodmans. Newcourt's Repert. i. 140, 719, 928. Parker Correspondence, 336, 360, 370, 383, 390, 407, 409, 411, 438, 447, 469, 473, 476, 477, 478. Parte of a Register, 23—37, 105—116. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 192, 260, 261. Pennant's Journey to Snowden, 54. Rymer, xv. 590, 725, 741; xvi. 400. Smithii Vita Camdeni, p. vii. Stat. Jes. Coll. Oxford, ed. 1853, p. 17. Strype. Widmore's Westminster, 141—144, 223. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 502. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 28, 38, 40, 61, 105, 119, 125, 126, 129, 131, 134, 137, 141, 143, 144, 554. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 711; ii. 24, 340, 341, 587, 849, 863. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 214, 219, 294. Zurich Letters, i. 313.

GEORGE ESTYE was educated at Caius college in this university, proceeding B.A. in 1580-1. He was afterwards elected a fellow, commenced M.A. in 1584, and proceeded B.D. in 1591. In 1598 he was chosen preacher of S. Mary's Bury S. Edmund's. He died on 2 Aug. 1601, in the 36th year of his age, and was buried in his church.

On a brass plate set in a marble frame placed against the middle pier of the arcade separating the chancel from the south aisle is the following inscription, written by Dr. Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich.

Famæ svperstiti ac memoriæ sempiternæ S. Georgio Esteio, sanctiss. ac celeberrimo loci hujus concionatori.
Consiste pavlvm quisquis audaci gradv
Sacrata mvlto nomini premis loca.
Cave profano saxa tangas pollice.
Queis tecta forsan urna sanctorum latet
Hoc vile marmor si quid int. occulat
Nescis viator, pietas istic iacet,
Heic alma Virt. iuncta musarvm choro
Et gratiarvm et si quid his venvstius,
Svadela candor, mvltiplex scientia,
Interna mentis pvrioris sanctitas,
Externa morvm suavitas, dicam brevi
Maiora, Lector iacet hic Esterius.
Posuit T. Coniux Charissima L.M. Obit.
Anno Dni. 1601, ætat. suæ 36. August 2.
Sic, o sic iuvat vivere, sic perire.
I. H.

On the upper part of the tablet is a candlestick with a candle almost spent, and the words "Luceo et absumor."

His widow, Triphosa, became the second wife of Matthew Clarke, M.A. of Christ's college, twice mayor of Lynn Regis, and M.P. for that borough.

He is author of:

1. An exposition on psalm 51.
2. An exposition on the ten commandments.
3. An exposition on the Lord's Supper.
4. The doctrine of faith: or an exposition on the creed.
5. Exposition on the first part of the 119th psalm.
6. The history of the gospel.
7. Exposition on 1 Peter i. 13.

All the foregoing works were printed in one volume. Lond. 4to. 1603.

8. De Certitudine Salvtis, et perseverantia Sanctorum non intercisa, Oratio Eximia Cantabrigiæ habita a D. Esteio Theologo summo: qua, non securitatem perversam, sed maximum pietatis zelum, certitudinis hujus genuinum fructum demonstrat. In "De Arminii Sententia qua electionem omnem particularem, fidei prævisæ docet inniti, Disceptatio Scholastica inter Nicolavm Grevinchovium Roterodamum, et Gulielmum Amesium Anglum." Amsterdam, 4to. 1613, p. 59—70, and in Matthew Hutton's Brevis et dilucida explicatio veræ, certæ, et consolationis plenæ doctrinæ de electione, prædestinatione, ac reprobatione. Harderwick, 8vo. 1613, p. 45. It seems that this or another treatise by Estye on the

same subject, is printed in Robert Some's De mortis Christi merito et efficacia, remissionis peccatorum per fidem certitudine, et justificantis fidei perseverantia, tres questiones. Harderwick, 8vo. 1613.

Carter's Cambridge, 117. MS. Cole, xxviii. 210. Herbert's Ames, 1425 n. Mackerell's Lynn, 107. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 265. Taylor's Lynn, 79. Tymms's S. Mary, Bury, 114, 188, 203.

EDWARD GRANT, after being educated in Westminster school, was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in Feb. 1563-4, and his name was on the boards of that house when queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August 1564. He subsequently removed to Oxford, and studied logic and philosophy either in Christ church or Broadgates hall. On 27 Feb. 1571-2 he went out B.A. at Oxford, and on 27 March 1572 was admitted to the degree of M.A. in that university as a member of Exeter college.

In the same year he became headmaster of Westminster school, being then under thirty years of age. It would appear that he had been for two or more years previously engaged in tuition in that school. On 16 Dec. 1573 he was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge.

The queen, by letters patent tested at Gorhambury 14 Nov. 1575, granted him the canonry or prebend which should next fall vacant in the church of Westminster, and on 27 May 1577 he was actually admitted a canon of that church. In the same year he proceeded B.D. here, being incorporated in that degree at Oxford 19 May 1579. In 1580 he was one of the preachers licensed by this university.

On 12 Dec. 1584 he was instituted to the vicarage of South Bemflete in Essex, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Westminster. He resigned this benefice in 1585, and on 20 Nov. 1586 was instituted to the rectories of Bintre and Foulsham in Norfolk, on the presentation of Thomas Hunt, gent.

In 1589 he was created D.D. in this university, and admitted to a canonry at Ely, on the promotion of John Bell to the deanery of that church.

On 3 Nov. 1591 he was instituted to the rectory of East Barnet in the county of Hertford, on the presentation of the queen.

In Feb. 1592-3 he resigned the mastership of Westminster school, having presided over that seminary with distinguished reputation for above twenty years. His successor was his friend the illustrious William Camden.

On 22 April 1598 Dr. Grant was instituted to the rectory of Toppesfield in Essex, on the presentation of the queen.

His death occurred 4 Aug. 1601, and he was buried in Westminster abbey, having been for some time subdean of that church.

His son Edward died 2 Jan. 1587-8, æt. 5, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. Another son, Gabriel, was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1596-7, M.A. 1600, D.D. 1612, in which latter year he became a canon of Westminster. We propose hereafter to notice him.

This admirable scholar deserves commendation for his zealous efforts to preserve the fame of Roger Ascham, whose orphan family he strongly recommended to the care of the queen. On 29 April 1579 he presented books to the library of S. John's college in this university.

His works are:

1. ΤΗΣ ἙΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΗΣ σταχυολογια. Grecæ Linguæ Spicilegium et Præstantissimis Grammaticis in quatuor Horrea Collectum, Brevissimis Quæstiunculis et Intellectu Facillimis ad Puerorum Intelligentiam Dispositum et in Scholæ Westmonasteriensis Progymnasmata Diuulgatum. Lond. 4to. 1575. Dedicated to William lord Burghley. This work was epitomised by Camden, under the title of Institutio Græcæ Grammatices Compendiaris in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis. Lond. 8vo. 1597, and since reprinted about one hundred times.

2. Oratio de vita & obitu Rogeri Aschami ac ejus Scriptionis laudibus. Prefixed to Ascham's Letters and poems published by Grant, with a latin dedicatory epistle to queen Elizabeth, dated from Westminster school 17 Feb. 1576-7.

3. Lexicon Græco-latinum, Joannis Crispini operâ tredecim ab hinc annis ex R. Constantini aliorumq. scriptis, qui in hoc commentandi genere exculluerunt, utili compendio collectum: Ac nunc denuo à nonnullis, quæ occurrebant, mendis repurgatum, non inutilibus auctum observationibus, significationibus, exemplis, phrasibus, multisque vocabulorum Chili-

adibus locupletatum, operâ et studio E. G. Lond. fo. 1581. Epistle dedicatory to Robert earl of Leicester, dated Westminster 20 Aug. 1581, and signed Ed. Grant.

4. Poems in greek, latin, and english, (*a*) prefixed to Twyne's translation of Lhuyd's Breviary of Britayne, 1573; (*b*) prefixed to Prise's Historiæ Brytannicæ Defensio, 1573; (*c*) prefixed to Timme's translation of Ramus's Civil Wars of France, 1573; (*d*) prefixed to Lloyd's Pilgrimage of Princes; (*e*) on the death of bishop Jewel; (*f*) prefixed to Aschami Epistolæ; (*g*) prefixed to Barret's Alvearie; (*h*) prefixed to Camden's Britannia; (*i*) to the earl of Leicester, and on his arms, prefixed to his (Grant's) edition of Crispinus's Lexicon; (*k*) on the death of his son Edward, 1587-8; (*l*) on the arms of the earl of Leicester in Gab. Harveii Grat. Valdinens. lib. ii.; (*m*) before John Stockwood's Disputatiunculum Grammaticalium libellus.

5. Latin letter to the queen to be released from the trouble of his employment after seventeen years' teaching, 12 Dec. 1587. MS. Lansd. 54. art. 79.

Alumni Westm. 11. Bayle's Gen. Dict. ed. Bernard, Birch, & Lockman, v. 517. Bentham's Ely, 257. Biog. Brit. 217, 218, 2253, 2254. Bibliographical Memoranda, 107. Blomefield's Norfolk, viii. 209. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 72. Churton's Nowell, 221, 282. Cole's Athenæ Cantab. Dr. Dee's Diary, 40. Fruits of Endowment. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 510, 512. Herbert's Ames, 919, 1319. Keepe's Westminster, 181. MS. Kennett, xlix. 19. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 360; iii. 359. Lysons' Environs, iv. 17. Newcourt's Repert. i. 806, 928; ii. 48, 609. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 198. MS. Richardson, 47. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 224. Smithii Vita Camdeni, p. xviii, xix. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 149. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Widmore's Westminster, 223, 227. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 386. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 59, 60, 126, 135, 137, 140. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 711. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 187, 189, 214, 253, 294.

RICHARD WEBSTER, of Shropshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in June 1572, proceeded B.A. 1575-6, was elected a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation in 1577, and commenced M.A. 1579.

On the representation of Dr. Legge's latin tragedy of Richardus Tertius, at S. John's college, at the bachelor's commencement 1579-80, Mr. Webster personated the character of Fitzwilliam, recorder of London.

On 22 July 1581 he was instituted to the vicarage of Madingley in Cambridgeshire, on the queen's presentation. In 1586 he proceeded B.D. On 31 Dec. in that year he was installed a canon of Westminster, and on 15 March 1587-8 was installed prebendary of Bullinghope, alias Bullingham, in the church of Hereford.

He was D.D., and we suppose that he took that degree here, although it is not recorded.

It is said that in Sept. 1595 he had a grant of the archdeaconry of Middlesex.

In the singular proceedings which took place with reference to the vacancy in the mastership of S. John's college occasioned by the death of Dr. William Whitaker, we find Dr. Webster's name sent up to the queen by the heads of colleges, as one who had been of the society, and was not misliked by the leaders of the factions into which the college was divided.

He died about January 1601-2.

MS. Baker, xxx. 248. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 367. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 81, 82. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 109. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 497; iii. 353. Murdin's State Papers, 807. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 560.

HENRY FIREBRACE, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1568, B.A. 1571-2, M.A. 1575, had the rectory of Igtham in the county of Kent, which he exchanged for that of Halsted in the same county, and ultimately for the vicarage of Farningham also in Kent. In the latter church is a brass plate thus inscribed:

> *Hic jacet sepultus Henricus Farebrace, in artibus magister, quondam rector ecclesiæ de Itham, et vicarius de Farningham, qui* 10 *sollidos pauperibus utriusque parochiæ annuatim in perpetuum aequaliter impertitendum ex dono testamentali libero reliquet; mortem obiit* 21 *Febr. anno domini mora Anglicano,* 1601.

His will bears date 6 Feb. 1601-2, and it appears that the annual sum he gave to each parish was 20*s*., and not 10*s*., as stated in his epitaph.

Hasted's Kent, ii. 523, 526; iii. 19; v. 45. Thorpe's Reg. Roff. 782. Charity Reports, xviii. 359.

GEORGE ANTON was born in that part of the parish of Stratfieldsaye which is in the county of Berks in or about 1550. His father is said to have been clerk of the court of wards. He was educated at Eton and was elected thence

to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 23 Aug. 1566, and fellow 24 Aug. 1569, proceeding B.A. 1570, and commencing M.A. 1574.

He studied the law at Lincoln's inn, was called to the bar and became recorder of Lincoln, which city he represented in the parliaments which met 4 Feb. 1588-9, and 19 Feb. 1592-3. He also was as we believe member for the same place in the parliament which met 7 Oct. 1601.

He gave several MSS. to Lincoln's-inn.

He is author of:

A Journal of the Parliamentary Proceedings in the lower house, anno 35 Eliz. Anno Domini 1592, very laboriously collected for consultation and preparation against the ambitious and proud designs of the Spanish king; in which also some unusual distaste happened between her majesty and their house, by reason of their intermedling with her majesty's successor to the crowne, which she had forbidden. This session began on Monday the 19th of Feb. 1592, and ended April 9, 1593. MS. Linc. Inn. cxxxviii.

His son James born at Lincoln 24 June 1600, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college 1615. He died of consumption 1619, with the character of having been a very studious and learned young man.

Thomas Anton, a native of Stratfield-saye, elected from Eton to King's college 1561, and who after studying the law at New inn became a knight in Ireland and died there, was probably brother of George Anton.

Arms: Az. a fess O. a bordure Erm.

Alumni Eton. 176, 180, 217. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 161. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 229, 240. Hunter's Three Catalogues, 396, 397. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 121, 130, 150.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD, of Trinity college, B.A. 1597-8, M.A. 1601, is author of:

Latin Verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Richard Cosin 1598.

PHILIP BAKER, born at Barnstaple in Devonshire in or about 1524, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 6 Aug. 1540, and fellow 7 Aug. 1543. In 1544 he proceeded B.A., and in 1548 commenced M.A. He was one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing 10 Oct. 1549. In 1554 he proceeded B.D., and on the 26th of June in that year was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ringwood in Hampshire.

By letters, dated Hatfield 21 Nov. 1558, queen Elizabeth nominated him provost of King's college, and he was on the 24th presented by the fellows to the visitor, who on the 4th Dec. gave order for his admission. On the 12th of that month he was admitted provost accordingly.

On 8 Feb. 1558-9 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Andrew Wardrobe, London, on the presentation of Thomas Hanford, citizen of London, patron for that turn. On 11 Nov. 1559 the queen presented him to the prebend of Stretton in the church of Sarum.

He appears not to have resided at King's college from his admission as provost till 24 Oct. 1560, when the college made an order allowing his absence up to that day. On the 18th Dec. following the queen granted him the prebend of Pulston Minor in the church of Hereford. About the same period he obtained the rectory of Elsworth in Cambridgeshire.

On 4 April 1561 the college granted him leave of absence till Michaelmas following. He was vicechancellor of the university for the year commencing November 1561. About February or March 1561-2 he was removed from or forced to resign the rectory of S. Andrew Wardrobe for having refused to subscribe a confession of faith which the bishop of London required from all his clergy. He was created D.D. 1562.

On 24 Oct. 1562 the college granted him leave of absence till Michaelmas following. The queen occupied the provost's lodge at King's college during her visit to the university in August 1564, and Dr. Baker was one of the disputants in the divinity act then kept before her majesty.

In 1565 certain of the fellows of his college exhibited articles against him to the bishop of Lincoln their visitor. In these he was charged with neglect of duty in divers particulars, and with favouring popery and papists. One article was

in these terms: "Item that by his permission, himself being willing and wittinge therunto, ther is laid upp a number of copes, vestmentes, crosse, candlestickes and suche like baggage, and also masse bookes, with other blasphemous bookes used in the time of poperie, which ar buryed in a corner above ground against another daye." It seems that the bishop gave him certain injunctions, which however he disregarded.

On 31 Oct. 1567 the college gave him leave of absence at his pleasure for two years.

About September 1569 the fellows again complained of Dr. Baker to bishop Grindal and sir William Cecil. On 15 November in that year he obtained leave of the college for his absence at pleasure during two years. On 27 November eight of the fellows exhibited fresh articles against him. In the second article it was charged that he kept, to the great offence of the godly and the infamy of the college, "a great heap of popish pelfe, as masse bookes, legends, cowchers, and grailes, copes, vestments, candlesticks, crosses, pixes and paxes, and the brazen roode itself." The third article was as follows: "Item, that wheras by statute one of the fellows should keepe the key of the vestrie, where these reliques above mentioned are reserved, and yeld an accompte yerely of his office to the provost and fellowes, he, to the ende the said popish trashe maie remaine safe and untowched to serve for a daye, kepeth the key in his own hands, not suffring anie of the companie to be privie to ought that is done there." Other articles related to his attachment to popery and his opposition to all who made profession of true religion. It was alleged that he never preached, that he rarely frequented sermons, and was continually absent from disputations, and that he had so long weltered in idleness and wholly served mammon, that these words were pronounced of him in an open commencement, "pistori quam pastori similior." He was also charged with purchasing leases with the college money, with taking bribes on letting leases, and with other misdemeanours. The queen issued a special commission for the general visitation of the college. Dr. Baker fled to Louvaine, and was formally deprived of the provostship 22 Feb. 1569-70. About the same period he lost all his other preferments.

As an instance of his integrity it may be stated, that when he fled he gave up all the college money and plate, and carefully sent back the college horses which had carried him to the sea-side.

There is a copy of the works of Gregory de Valentia, in 4 vols. fo. Venice, 1601, in the university library (G* 8. 7—10). In the first volume is written:

> *Hæc quatuor volumina Gregorii de Valentia dedit huic bibliothecæ Phillippus Baker sacræ Theologiæ professor quondam Collegii Regii præpositus.*

This inscription is supposed to be a holograph. It is not improbable that he had been allowed to return to England.

Arms: A. on a saltire engrailed S. five escallops of the field. On a chief S. a lion passant A.

Alumni Eton. 42, 158. MS. Baker, xxx. 241. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 293. MS. Cole, xiv. 28. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 175, 176, 191, 199, 200, 203, 224, 225, 244—247, 293. Fuller's Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 271. Grindal's Remains, 308. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's & Eton Colleges, 208—220. MS. Lansd. 12. art. 33. Ledger. Coll. Regal. i. ... ii. 3—6. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 528; iii. 604, 618, 683. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 120, 126, 199, 207, 208, 216, 236, 242. Newcourt's Repert. i. 271, 272. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 119, 120. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. edit. 260, 265, 271. Rymer, xv. 548, 583. Strype's Annals, i. 447. Strype's Grindal, 62. Strype's Whitgift, 16—18. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 600.

WALTER HOWES, of London, admitted a pensioner of Queens' college 20 May 1584, was a bible clerk of that house, and in 1588-9 proceeded B.A. He commenced M.A. 1592, and on 8th of July in that year was admitted a fellow, being dean of the chapel and greek prælector 1595-6, and censor philosophiæ 1597-8. He proceeded B.D. 1599, and in July that year took part in a famous disputation in the schools touching Christ's descent into hell, his arguments raising the question, Utrum anima patrum ante Christum fuerint in cœlo proprie dicto; which was learnedly determined by Dr. Overall the regius professor of divinity, afterwards bishop of Norwich. Mr. Howes vacated his fellowship in 1601.

MS. Searle. Montacuti Apparatus, 49. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 31.

ROBERT JERMYN, second son of sir Ambrose Jermyn, of Rushbrooke in Suffolk, by his wife Anne daughter and

coheiress of sir John Heveningham, was educated for some time in this university, and as it seems in Corpus Christi college. He subsequently studied the law in the Middle Temple, and in 1574 was sheriff of Suffolk.

By the death of his father, which occurred 7 April 1578, and of his elder brother John, he succeeded to Rushbrooke and other estates in Suffolk. In the same year he was knighted, and entertained the french ambassadors at Rushbrooke on two several occasions.

In 1580 he appears to have been owner of the priory and rectory of Preston in Suffolk, the manor of Stanton in the same county, and the manors of Spinney and Wicken in Cambridgeshire.

About 1582 Freake bishop of Norwich exhibited articles against him and other justices of Suffolk, complaining of their countenancing puritans, and of their rigorous treatment of Dr. John Deye his commissary, Oliver Phillips and Giles Wood preachers, and others, who were for the due observation of the orders appointed in the church. The accused sent to lord Burghley their answer to these charges, which they characterised as old, weak, untrue, and malicious.

He represented Suffolk in the parliaments which met 23 Nov. 1585. He was secretary to the earl of Leicester in the Low-countries. Writing from the Hague to secretary Walsingham 14 Feb. 1585-6, the earl says: "My secretory, this gentleman, sir Robert Jarmine, hathe in my knowledge causes of great weight which force him at this tyme to come over. He myndeth to retourne hither within a moneth or thereabowtes, and for that time he may be best spared hence. I have founde him to be very wise and stowt, and most willing and ready to this service, and he hathe come hither as well appointed as any that hathe commen over. I very harteley pray you to accompt of him as of one specially recommended to you from me, and yf he shall neade your favour in his causes, that you will the rather affourd it him for my sake: I wilbe behoulden to you for it." In a postscript written with his own hand he adds, "I nede not commend this gentleman to ye, but assuredly he ys greteley to be estemed. I besech further him yf he shall nede your favour." The earl commences another letter to Walsingham from Holland, 12 Sept. 1586, as follows: "Good m^r. secretary, this good gentleman, sir Robert Jermin, one that hath declared euery way his hearty zeale and loue both to religion and to hir majestie, I haue thought good, euen in manner against his will, to send him home, for winter is come to vs here alreadye, and he hath a sickly bodie, yet would not fersake the feild. I haue prayed him to deliuer some matter to her majestie, which he shall imparte also to you."

He again represented Suffolk in the parliament of 29 Oct. 1586. In 1588, when preparations were made to resist the spanish invasion, six hundred men of Norfolk and Suffolk were placed under his charge. He was returned for Eastlow to the parliament which assembled 4 Feb. 1588-9, and was one of the members to whom a bill against pluralities in the church was committed.

The site of the abbey of Bury S. Edmund's was conveyed to him 20 Jan. 1592-3, but he alienated it 20 Nov. 1594. In that year he was the queen's commissioner for compositions in lieu of purveyance within the county of Suffolk.

We surmise that he died in or about 1601.

He settled £8 per annum on Emmanuel college, and Frances his sister, of whom he was one of the executors, founded scholarships at S. John's and Trinity colleges.

By his wife Judith daughter of sir George Blagge, he had issue, sir Thomas, comptroller of the household to Charles I.; Robert, knighted 22 Jan. 1604-5; Judith, wife of sir William Waldegrave; Anne, wife of sir William Poley of Boxted in Suffolk; Frances; Dorothy; and Susan, wife of sir William Hervey.

He is author of:

1. A true answer to the articles exhibited by the bishop of Norwich, against sir Robert Jermin, sir John Higham, knights: Robert Ashfield and Thomas Badly, esquires, justices of the peace. MS. Lansd. 37. art. 28, and in Strype's Annals, iii. book ii. Append. No. iii.

2. Letters (*a*) to lord Burghley as to uniting the churches at Stanton 28 May 1590, (*b*) to Michael Hicks 27 Dec. 1593.

Arms: S. a crescent between 2 mullets in pale A.

MS. Addit. 4699. Brook's Puritans, i. 239. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 143, 153, 187, 228;

iii. 62. MS. Cole, lvi. 343. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 229. Fifth Education Report, 479. Fuller's Worthies (Suffolk). Gage's Hengrave, 240. Gage's Thingoe, 186, 294, 505, 519. Herbert's Ames, 1118. Hollingsworth's Stowmarket, 129. Information from T. W. King, esq., York Herald. MS. Lansd. 37. art. 28; 57. art. 45; 64. art. 48; 75. art. 69. Leycester Corresp. 114, 410. Mason's Bedell, 78. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 475. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 21 Eliz. r. 19; Hil. 22 Eliz. r. 131. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 13—15. Murdin's State Papers, 597. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 128, 224. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 469. Rimbault's Bibl. Madrigal. 9. Strype's Annals, iii. 18, 21, App. 7—11. Strype's Whitgift, 279. Suffolk Archæology, ii. 379. Tymms's S. Mary's, Bury, 110, 111. Whitney's Emblems, 43. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 105, 114, 119. Yates's Bury, 248, 252.

STEPHEN LAKES, born at Smarden in Kent, in or about 1550, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 27 Aug. 1565, and fellow 28 Aug. 1568. He proceeded B.A. 1569, and commenced M.A. 1573.

On 24 April 1575 he was punished by Dr. Goad the provost "for wearing undecent apparell, viz., a cutt Sylke dublet, and gallyegastian hose."

In 1576 he with other fellows preferred articles of complaint against Dr. Goad, who however answered them most satisfactorily. Lakes was committed to the Gatehouse at Westminster, whence he was not released till he had professed his repentance, and begged pardon for having aspersed the provost.

On 16 Jan. 1577-8 he was enjoined to divert to the study of the civil law. He was created LL.D. 1580.

Archbishop Grindal on 30 Jan. 1581-2 constituted him and John Gibson, LL.D., his commissaries in and throughout the city and diocese of Canterbury. He was a canon of Canterbury from about 1583 to about 1589. Archbishop Whitgift in Aug. 1592 commissioned him with others to visit the hospitals of Saltwood and Hythe. On 3 Feb. 1600-1 he was appointed one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the province of Canterbury.

He is author of:

1. Two latin epigrams in the collection presented by the scholars of Eton to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle, 1563.

2. Latin verses, (*a*) subjoined to Carr's Demosthenes, 1571; (*b*) prefixed to Peter Baro's Prælectiones in Jonam, 1579.

3. Articles against Dr. Goad, provost of King's college, 1576.

4. Report as to disorders in the diocese of Canterbury, 1584. Abstracted in Strype's Whitgift.

5. Letters in latin and english.

Alumni Eton. 179. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 170, 197. Grindal's Remains, 428, 430. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's & Eton Colleges, 235, 244, 249, 252. MS. Lansd. 23. art. 18, 30—32, 34, 35, 37, 42, 73; 28. art. 84, 85. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 591, 620, 622. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 47. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 227, 238, 270; ii. 2. Rymer, xvi. 401. Strype's Annals, ii. 420—422. Strype's Grindal, 268. Strype's Whitgift, 140, 398.

JOHN LILLY, born in the Weald of Kent in 1553 or 1554, became a student of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1569, but was not matriculated till 8 Oct. 1571, when he was entered as plebeii filius. There is no foundation for the conjecture that he was one of the demies or clerks of that house. He proceeded B.A. 27 April 1573. The following year he wrote to lord Burghley requesting the queen's letters for his admission to a fellowship, but if this application were successful he was never admitted a fellow. On 1 June 1575 he commenced M.A.

It would seem that he was rusticated from Oxford, for in an address to his good friends the gentlemen scholars of Oxford, prefixed to his Euphues, occurs this passage: "Yet may I of all the rest most condemne Oxford of vnkindnesse, of vice I cannot, who seemed to weane me before shee brought me forth and to giue me bones to gnaw, before I could get the teat to suck. Wherein she played the nice mother, in sending me into the country to nurse, where I tyred at a dry breast three yeares, and was at last enforced to weane my selfe." It was probably after this mishap that he came to Cambridge, for he studied in both universities, as may be gathered from the following passage in Euphues and his England: "There are also in this island two famous universities, the one Oxforde, the other Cambridge, both for the profession of all sciences, for Divinity, Physic, Law, and all kind of learning, excelling all the universities in Christendome. I was myself, says he, in eyther of them, and lyke them both so well, that I meane not in the way of controversie to preferre any for the better in England, but both for the best in the world; saving this, that colleges in Oxen-

forde are much more stately for the building, and Cambridge much more sumptuous for the houses in the towne; but the learning neither lyeth in the free stones of the one, nor the fine streates of the other; for out of both of them both do dayly procede men of great wisdom, to rule in the Commonwealth, of learning to instruct the common people, of all singuler kind of professions to do good to all. And let this suffice, not to enquire which of them is superior, but that neither of them have their equall; neither to aske which of them is the most auncient, but whether any other be so famous." In his previous work, Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit, he had reflected in very strong terms on all the universities of christendom.

Leaving the university he followed the court. There are extant two petitions, both unfortunately without date, from Lilly to the queen, praying that he might be appointed master of the revels. In the first of these he says: "I was enterteyned your Majestys Servant by your own gratious fauour, strengthened with condicions, that I should ayme all my courses at the Reuells (I dare not saye with a promise, but a hopefull Item to the reverc'on) for which these 10 yeres I have attended with an unwearyed patience, and nowe I knowe not what Crabb tooke me for an Oyster, that in the midst of your sun-shine of your most gratious aspect, hath thrust a stone betweene the shells to eate me aliue that onely liue on dead hopes." Mr. Collier is of opinion that this application was made for the place of master of the revels on the death of sir Thomas Benger in March 1577. In the next year Thomas Blagrave was temporarily appointed to the office, and in July 1579 it was granted by letters-patent to Edmund Tylney, esq. In his second petition Lilly says, "Thirteene yeres your highnes seruant, but yet nothing. Twenty freinds, that though they saye theye will be sure, I finde them sure to be slowe. A thowsand hopes, but all nothing; a hundred promises, but yet nothing. Thus casting upp the inventary of my friends, hopes, promises, and tymes, the summa totalis amounteth to just nothing. My last will is shorter than myne invenc'on, but three legacies, patience to my creditors, melancholie without measure to my freinds, and beggerie without shame to my familie."

In 1579 he was incorporated M.A. in this university.

Lord Burghley appears to have befriended Lilly, and to have taken him into some service of trust in his household. In July 1582 he addressed a letter to his lordship, which shews that he was at the time labouring under some imputation of dishonesty.

The following entry occurs in the Day book of the bursars of Magdalen college Oxford, 1584, "Mr. Ihon Lillie communarius debet pro communis et batellis 23^{s}. 10^{d}."

He was returned for Aylesbury to the parliament of 19 Feb. 1592-3; for Appleby to that of 24 Oct. 1597; and again for Aylesbury to the parliament of 7 Oct. 1601.

It is supposed that his death occurred in or soon after 1601.

No portrait of him is preserved. All we know of his personal appearance is that he was of diminutive stature. He was married, and a great smoker of tobacco.

In his own day he enjoyed great popularity as a dramatist. Ben Jonson, in his commendatory verses on Shakspere, gives him precedence of Kyd and Marlowe. His fame as a writer, however, rests principally upon his Euphues. This work was regarded by the gallants who attended the court of the maiden queen as a perfect model of eloquence and wit, which they studiously endeavoured to imitate. Blount, the editor of Lilly's Court Comedies, assures us that, "that beautie in court which could not parley Euphuisme, was as little regarded as shee which now there speakes not French;" and Wood notes, "In these bookes of Euphues 'tis said that our nation is indebted for a new English in them, which the flower of the youth thereof learned." Webbe, in his Discourse of English Poetrie, particularly commends Lilly among such as had improved the language. "I thinke," says he, "there is none that will gainsay, but Master John Lilly hath deserved most high commendations, as he which hath stept one steppe further therein than any either before or since he first began the wyttie discourse of his Euphues. Whose workes, surely in respecte of his singuler

eloquence and brave composition of apt words and sentences, let the learned examine and make tryall thereof thorough all the partes of rhetoricke, in fitte phrases, in pithy sentences, in gallant tropes, in flowing speeche, in plaine sence; and surely in my judgment, I thinke he wyll yeelde him that verdict which Quintilian giveth of bothe the best orators Demosthenes and Tully, that from one, nothing may be taken away, to the other, nothing may be added."

Drayton formed a more correct estimate of Lilly's style than most of his contemporaries. He says:

The noble Sidney with this last arose,
That heroe for numbers and for prose;
That thoroughly paced our language, as to show,
The plenteous English hand in hand might go
With Greek and Latin, and did first reduce
Our tongue from Lyly's writing, then in use;
Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words and idle similies,
As th' English apes & very zanies be
Of every thing that they do hear & see,
So imitating his ridiculous tricks,
They speak and write, all like mere lunatics.

Campbell says that "Lyly, whose dramatic language is prose, has traits of genius which we should not expect from his generally depraved taste, and he has several graceful interspersions of 'sweet lyric song.' But his manner, on the whole, is stilted."

Mr. Collier says: "John Lyly was an ingenious scholar, with some fancy; but if poetry be the heightened expression of natural sentiments and impressions, he has little title to the rank of a poet. His thoughts and his language are usually equally artificial, the results of labour and study; and in scarcely a single instance does he seem to have yielded to the impulses of genuine feeling. He is therefore to be placed in a rank inferior to most of his contemporaries; but it is not to be forgotten that, strictly speaking, some writers with whom he may have been compared, were not his contemporaries: he began to write a little before them, and he was the inventor of a style which, however factitious, had the recommendations of refinement and novelty. Lyly became so fashionable, that better pens, as in the case of Robert Greene and Thomas Lodge, followed his example, and became his imitators. The chief characteristic of his style, besides its smoothness, is the employment of a species of fabulous or unnatural natural philosophy, in which the existence of certain animals, vegetables, and minerals with peculiar properties is presumed, in order to afford similes and illustrations...... In the employment of this fabulous natural history nearly all Lyly's dramatic productions may be placed upon an equality; and if such frequent resort be had not to it in his plays as in his tracts, it seems only because allusions of the kind could not be so conveniently made in dialogues between the persons concerned. It is astonishing how Malone could have brought himself to the conclusion, that Lyly 'unquestionably makes a nearer approach to a just delineation of character and life,' than any dramatist who preceded Shakespeare: seven of his plays are merely mythological or pastoral, and were never meant for representations of 'character and life;' and although the scene of Mother Bombie is laid near Rochester, the names of nearly all the persons are classical, and no attempt is made to depict by them the manners of the time. Alexander and Campaspe is Lyly's only piece which has any pretension to the delineation of character, and then chiefly in the part of Diogenes, whom the author has drawn sufficiently cynical."

The following is a list of the works written by, or ascribed to him,

1. Evphves. The Anatomy of Wit. Verie pleasaunt for all Gentlemen to read, and most necessarie to remember: wherein are contained the delights that Wit followeth in his youth by the pleasantnesse of loue, and the happinesse that he reapeth in age by the perfectnesse of Wisdome. By Iohn Lyly. Lond. 4to. [1579 or 1580]. Corrected and augmented. Lond. 4to. 1581, 1587, 1605, 1606, 1613, 1617, 1623, 1631, 1636. The second part, entitled "Euphues and his England," is printed with some of these editions.

2. Euphues and his England. Containing his voiage & aduentures, mixed with sundrie pretie discourses of honest Loue, the description of the Countrie, the Court & the maners of the Isle. Lond. 4to. 1581; and with the various editions of Euphues: the Anatomy of Wit. Dedicated to Edward de Vere earl of Oxford. The Bodleian catalogue mentions an edition of 1580.

3. Letter prefixed to Watson's Εκατομ-

παθια, or Passionate Centurie of Loue [1581].

4. Sapho and Phao, Played beefore the Queenes maiestie on Shroue tewsday, by her Maiesties Children, and the Boyes of Paules. Lond. 4to. 1584, 1591. Reprinted in Lilly's Six Court Comedies, and in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works.

5. A moste excellent Comedie of Alexander, Campaspe, and Diogenes, played beefore the Queenes Maiestie on twelfe day at night, by her Maiesties Children, and the Children of Paules. Lond. 4to. 1584, (two editions), 1591. The second and third editions bear this title: Campaspe, Played beefore the Queenes maiestie on twelfe day at night, by her Maiesties Children, and the Children of Paules. Reprinted in Lilly's Six Court Comedies, in Dodsley's Old Plays, and in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works.

6. Pappe with an hatchet. Alias, A figge for my God sonne. Or Cracke me this nut. Or A Countrie cuffe, that is, a sound boxe of the eare, for the idiot Martin to hold his peace, seeing the patch will take no warning. Written by one that dares call a dog, a dog, and made to prevent Martins dog daies. Imprinted by John Anoke, and John Astile, for the Baylive of Withernam, cum privilegio perennitatis and are to bee sold at the signe of the crab tree cudgel in thwackcoate lane. [Lond. 4to. 1589.] Reprinted with an introduction and notes by John Petherham. Lond. 12mo. 1844. This pasquinade has been also attributed to Thomas Nash, from a supposed similarity to his style; but Gabriel Harvey, a contemporary, ascribes it to Lyly.

7. Endimion, the Man in the Moone; play'd before the Queenes Maiestie at Greenewich, on New yeeres Day, [or Candlemas day] at night, by the Children of Paules. Lond. 4to. 1591. Reprinted in the second volume of Old Plays. 8vo. 1816; and in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works.

8. Euphues' Shadow. 4to. 1592.

9. Midas. Plaied before the Queenes Maiestie upon twelfe Day at Night, by the Children of Paules. Lond. 4to. 1592. Reprinted in Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies; in the first volume of Old Plays. 8vo. 1816; and in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works.

10. Gallathea, as it was playde before the Queenes Maiestie at Greene-wiche, on New-yeeres Day at Night, by the Chyldren of Paules. Lond. 4to. 1592. Reprinted in Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, and in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works.

11. The Woman in the Moone. As it was presented before her Highnesse; By Iohn Lyllie Maister of Artes. Lond. 4to. 1597. Reprinted in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works.

12. Latin verses prefixed to Lok's Ecclesiastes, 1597.

13. Mother Bombie. As it was sundrie times plaied by the Children of Powles. Lond. 4to. 1598. Reprinted in Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies; in Dilke's Old Plays, vol. 1; and in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works.

14. A Warning for fair Women: The most tragical and lamentable Murther of Master George Sanders, of London, Merchant, nigh Shooters Hill; consented unto by his owne Wife, and acted by Mr. Brown, Mrs. Drewry, and Trusty Roger, Agents therein; with their several Ends. Lond. 4to. 1599. Erroneously attributed to Lilly by Wood and Winstanley.

15. The Maydes Metamorphoses. Lond. 4to. 1600. (anon.) This work has been ascribed to Lilly, and Mr. Collier is of opinion that there is no sufficient reason to deprive him of the authorship, unless that it is better in some respects than his other plays. Mr. Fairholt, however, remarks that "unlike all other undoubted plays by Lilly, it is written in rhyme, and it is so totally unlike his style of thought and phraseology, that it is evidently the production of another mind."

16. Loves Metamorphosis. A wittie and courtly Pastorall, written by Mr. John Lyllie. First played by the children of Paules, and now by the children of the Chappell. Lond. 4to. 1601. Reprinted in Fairholt's edition of Lilly's Dramatic Works. Mr. Collier thinks that this "was probably the work of Lyly at an advanced period of life, and it has not the recommendation of the ordinary, though affected graces of his style."

17. Euphues and Lucilla, or the False Friend and Inconstant Mistress; to which is added, Euphœbus rendered into modern English. Lond. 12mo. 1716.

Edward Blount published "Sixe Court

Comedies, often presented and acted before Queene Elizabeth, by the Children of her Majestie's Chappell and the Children of Paule's. Written by the onely rare poet of that time, the wittie, comicall, facetiously-quicke and vnparalleld John Lilly, Master of Arts." Lond. 12mo. 1632. The editor, in his dedication to Richard Lumley viscount Lumley, styles them "six ingots of refined invention richer than gold."

A neat edition of his Dramatic Works with notes and some account of his life, and writings by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., was published at London in 1858, 2 vols. 8vo.

Ayscough's Cat. MSS. 160. Beloe's Anecd. i. 309; ii. 38—42. Biog. Brit. Biog. Dram. Bodl. Cat. Information from the Rev. Dr. Bloxam. Campbell's Specimens. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. 110. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 240, 280, 281; ii. 429—431, 433; iii. 172—190, 250, 273, 345. Collier's Bridgewater Cat. 181, 182, 195, 208. Collier's Poet. Decam. ii. 169. Collier's Reg. Stationers' Company, ii. 75, 91, 185, 195. Dibdin's Library Companion, 786, 788, 789. Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. 1827, i. p. 1; ii. 87, xii. 386. Dunkin's Hist. of Kent. (Archaeolog. Mine, ii. 61.) Ellis's Specimens, ii. 207—212. Hallam's Lit. of Europe, ii. 174, 194—196. MS. Hargrave, 225. art. 6, 7. MS. Harl. 1877. art. 77. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 81, 230. Herbert's Ames, 1012, 1050, 1102, 1203, 1204, 1282, 1365. Lamb's Specimens, ii. 250, 251. Langbaine, 327. MS. Lansd. 19. art. 16; 36. art. 76. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn. Malone's Shakespeare, ed. Boswell, ii. 188. Oldys's Brit. Lib. 90. Percy's Reliques, iii. 1, 16. Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum, pt. 2, p. 112. Scott's Abbot. Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poet. ii. 534; iii. 242, 329, 342. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 127, 143, 146. Winstanley's Lives of the Poets, 97. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 676. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 192, 199.

HENRY TRIPPE was matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall in May 1562, and proceeded B.A. 1565-6. On the penultimate day of February 1569-70 he was instituted to the rectory of North Okendon in Essex, on the presentation of Gabriel Poyntz, esq. He commenced M.A. 1571, and on 10 Nov. 1572 was admitted to the rectory of S. Stephen Walbrook London, on the presentation of the Grocer's company of that city. In or about 1581 he and Robert Crowley had a conference on matters of religion with Thomas Pownd, a roman catholic gentleman, who was confined in one of the London prisons. They represented him to bishop Aylmer as a very dangerous person, and the bishop thereupon removed him to his castle of Bishop's Stortford. About Nov. 1582 Mr. Trippe resigned the rectory of North Okendon, and on or shortly before 18 Aug. 1601 he also resigned the rectory of S. Stephen Walbrook.

He is author of:

1. The Regiment of Povertie, compiled by D. Andreas Hyperius, translated into english. Lond. 8vo. 1572. Dedicated to Edmund bishop of Rochester, high almoner.

2. Brief Aunswer to maister Pownd's six reasons. Printed with Robert Crowley's Answer. Lond. 4to. 1581.

Herbert's Ames, 918. Maunsell's Catalogue with Mr. Baker's notes, i. 116. Newcourt's Repert. i. 540; ii. 447. Strype's Aylmer, 30.

GILES WIGGINTON, a native of Oundle in Northamptonshire, was educated in this university under the patronage of sir Walter Mildmay. He was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in October 1564. In 1566 he was elected a scholar of his college. He proceeded B.A. in 1568-9, and was subsequently elected a fellow, notwithstanding a strong opposition on the part of Dr. Whitgift, the then master. He commenced M.A. in 1572, having made great progress in the study of divinity and the greek and hebrew languages.

He left the university on being presented by his college to the vicarage of Sedbergh in the north riding of Yorkshire. In this situation he became exposed to much persecution on account of his puritanical tendencies. Archbishop Sandys, writing in 1581 to the bishop of Chester, in whose diocese Mr. Wigginton resided, thus reproaches his nonconformity: "Your lordship shall do well to better Mr. Wigginton, a young man very far out of frame; who, in my opinion, will not accept of you as his ordinary or bishop; neither would I accept of him being in your place, as a preacher of my diocese. He laboureth not to build, but to pull down, and, by what means he can, to overthrow the state ecclesiastical."

Being afterwards in London, he was appointed in 1584 to preach before the judges in the church of S. Dunstan-in-the-west. Information of this coming to the ears of archbishop Whitgift, he sent a pursuivant to Mr. Wigginton's lodgings in the dead of the night, and, finding him in bed, forbade him preaching, and required him to give a bond for his appearance at Lambeth the next day.

Upon his appearance at Lambeth and his refusal to take the oath ex officio to answer certain articles altogether unknown to him, the archbishop, after using much reviling and reproachful language, committed him to the Gatehouse, where he remained nine weeks all but one day. At the expiration of that period the archbishop released him, with an admonition not to preach in his province without further licence.

In 1585, upon the information of one Edward Middleton, Whitgift gave orders to his brother Sandys of York to proceed against Mr. Wigginton, even to deprivation. He was therefore cited before Chaderton bishop of Chester, when twelve charges were exhibited against him. In the end he was deprived of the living, and one Colecloth, who is said to have been a minister of immoral character, was sent to take possession of the living. Afterwards, by the favour and influence of several persons of quality, Mr. Wigginton was restored.

In 1586, being in London, he was again apprehended by one of Whitgift's pursuivants, and carried before his grace at Lambeth. As before, he refused the oath and was committed to the White-lion prison, where he was treated with the utmost barbarity. To quote his own words:—"In the month of May I was in London, and was sorely vexed by the archbishop's pursuivants, who apprehended me and took me to Lambeth. At Lambeth I was shamefully reviled and abused by the archbishop and those about him, as if I had been the vilest rebel against my prince and country. He then committed me to the keeper of the prison in Southwark, who, by the archbishop's strict charge, so loaded me with irons, confined me in close prison, and deprived me of necessary food, that in about five weeks I was nearly dead." Whilst in this deplorable condition, he wrote to a certain nobleman, soliciting him to use his utmost endeavours to obtain his liberation. In this letter, dated 1 June 1586, he expressed himself as follows: "I desire you to make known my lamentable case to her majesty's honourable privy council, or to her majesty herself, that the cause of my imprisonment may be examined, and that I may be delivered from this hard usage. For I desire justice, and not mercy, being conscious of my own innocency. My old adversary, the archbishop, hath treated me more like a Turk, or a dog, than a man, or a minister of Jesus Christ." He further proceeds in this account of himself, and says: "At length, my life being in so great danger, I was removed to another prison in London. And some time after this, I was brought again to Lambeth; when, for refusing to answer as before, after much slanderous usage, the archbishop suspended me from preaching in his province, and, in a certain way, deprived me of my living at Sedbergh: but for my final deprivation, he sent me to Sandys, archbishop of York. When by the extremity of my sickness in prison, I was constrained still to abide some time in the city; and when, in the opinion of learned physicians, I was on my death-bed, the archbishop sent two pursuivants, commanding me to appear before him again at Lambeth; which I being unable to do, he pronounced against me the sentence of deprivation and degradation. After my departure, the earls of Warwick and Huntingdon, without my solicitation, did earnestly sue unto him for my restoration; but he absolutely refused, signifying that he had already written to the patron of the living, for the presentation of another to the place."

Upon Mr. Wigginton's recovery from sickness, he returned to Sedbergh, and offered to preach in the church, but was refused the pulpit. He therefore preached in various places, and particularly in his own house, where he had a considerable assembly; and looking upon himself as the pastor set over the people by the Lord, he administered both the ordinances of the gospel. This coming to the knowledge of Whitgift, at his instigation an attachment was sent from archbishop Sandys for his apprehension. Accordingly he was arrested by a pursuivant at Boroughbridge, being on a journey with his wife and family, and conveyed to Lancaster castle, a distance of fifty miles, in a severe winter. From this prison, where he was confined in the company of felons and condemned prisoners, he dispatched a letter, dated 28 Feb. 1587, to sir Walter Mildmay, soliciting his assistance. What effect this produced does not appear, nor how long he remained a close prisoner.

In December 1588, being in London, a pursuivant apprehended him in his lodgings, while he was in bed, and carried him before the archbishop, the bishop of Winchester, Dr. Aubrey, Dr. Cosin, Dr. Goodman, and other high commissioners sitting at Lambeth. He was charged with being concerned in the authorship of the Marprelate tracts, but this he distinctly and unreservedly denied. Refusing however to take the oath ex officio, he was committed to the Gatehouse, where he remained a long time in confinement.

It has been asserted that he was one of the principal abettors of the zealot William Hacket, who in 1591 entertained wild projects against the government. This statement, however, on examination appears to be groundless. It is observable that Hacket, like Wigginton, was a native of Oundle.

The date of Mr. Wigginton's death is unknown.

In Sutcliffe's Answere to Throckmorton he is called a maltster.

His works are:

1. A Treatise on Predestination.

2. The Fool's Bolt, or a fatherly exhortation to a certain young courtier. This is said to have been "conceived into an halting rhyme," and directed chiefly against the governors of the church. Both this and the preceding work were composed in prison.

3. Giles Wigginton his Catechisme. Lond. 8vo. 1589.

4. Theological Treatises. 4to. circ. 1590. MS. in the possession of the late Mr. Dawson Turner. The contents are: (1.) Certaine articles ministered by the Arch. at noe time, least he should hurte or shame his owne prophane hirelinges for neglecting of most excellent and weightie matters and duties: as well is a-knowne they doe neglect and despise them. (2.) Minutes of a Conference with the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 28 and June 21, 1584, at Lambeth. (3.) A Short Somme of my release out of Prison. (4.) A Letter. (5.) Proffes of a parant churche. (6.) Fragment of a Sermon. (7.) Of Ecclesiastical Abuses, under four heads.

An Almond for a Parrat, 16, 35, 36, 37, 46. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 143, 146, 147, 149, 152, 153, 155, 156, 158—162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 171, 172, 175. Brook's Puritans, i. 418. Fuller's Church Hist. ed. 1837, iii. 111, 114. Hay any Worke for Cooper, 42, 61, 69. Herbert's Ames, 1357, 1755. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2d ed. 307, 310. MS. Lansd. 77. art. 61; 84. art. 105. Marprelate's Epistle, 33—37. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 106. Neal's Puritans, i. 307. Rogers's Catholic Doctrine, ed. Perowne, 344. Strype's Annals, iv. 68, 70. Strype's Whitgift, 288, 305, App. 128. Sutcliffe's Answere to Throckmorton, 4b, 7, 12b, 13, 15b, 16, 18, 30, 42b, 46b—48. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 222. Waddington's Penry, 226.

FRANCIS BEVANS, of Carmarthenshire, educated in Broadgates hall, Oxford, was in 1573 elected a fellow of All Souls' college. He was incorporated LL.B. here in 1581, and became LL.D. at Oxford 9 July 1583. In 1585 he was principal of New inn hall, and in December 1586 was appointed principal of Jesus college, Oxford. This office was confirmed to him for life by the queen's second charter to that college, dated 7 July 1589, whereby he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the foundation and frame statutes for the government of the society. He was chancellor of the diocese of Hereford in or before 1587.

On 13 Oct. 1590 he was admitted an advocate, and in the same year was one of the commissaries empowered by archbishop Whitgift to visit the church and diocese of Llandaff. To the parliament which assembled 19 Feb. 1592-3 he was returned for the borough of Bishop's Castle.

Dying at the beginning of 1602 he was buried in Hereford cathedral.

Coote's Civilians, 63. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 575, 589. Stat. Jes. Coll. Oxford, ed. 1853, pp. 16, 17. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 172. Strype's Whitgift, 359. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 132. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 224. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 576, 680.

CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, eldest son of Richard lord Delvin, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jenico, viscount Gormanston, and widow of Thomas Nangle, styled baron of Navan, was born in 1544. On the death of his father, which occurred 10 Dec. 1559, he succeeded to the barony. During his minority he was in ward to Thomas Radcliffe earl of Sussex.

On 12 May 1563 he was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Clare hall.

On 3 Feb. 1563-4 the queen granted to him and his heirs male the castle of Corbetston alias Ballycorbet, with lands in Ballycorbet, Dryman, Ballythomas,

Clomarrye, and Balliclog in the King's county.

He occurs as a member of Clare hall in the list of that society presented to the queen on her visit to Cambridge in August 1564. In 1565 he was knighted, and on 22 November in that year the queen sent letters to sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland, setting forth that lord Delvin being come to his full age, personally repaired to Ireland to possess the barony descended to him from his ancestors, wherefore her majesty thought good not only to licence him to return but specially to recommend him to the lord deputy that he should have a lease in reversion for twenty-one years of the abbey of All Saints at £20 irish rent, and the custody or captainship of Sleaught-William in the Analy, which his father held during his life and his uncle had had during his minority.

It appears that in or about August 1566 Shane O'Neal encamped in Betaghes country, and there encountered lord Delvin and the gentlemen of Westmeath.

On 10 Jan. 1566-7 the lord deputy Sidney, wrote to the privy council of England highly commending the services and fidelity of lord Delvin. The queen in consequence, by letters dated 10 May 1567, recommended the lord deputy to grant his suits for leases of the abbey of Inchmore in the Analy near to Delvin, and of the abbey of Foure lying in the midst of his country in the county of Westmeath.

In the same year he articled with her majesty to extirpate the O'Mores, sons of Ferrasse Mac Rosse, and their followers. He was to serve in person in all places within the english pale and elsewhere, and to have the leading of 150 kerne, 10 horsemen, and 50 boys of his own choice.

In April 1576 he entertained the lord deputy Sidney on his progress, but in February 1578-9 we find him at the head of those who refused to acknowledge the right claimed by the government to impose without authority of parliament or a grand council, cesses or contributions for the victualling of garrisons and the lord deputy's household.

He refused to sign the proclamation against the earl of Desmond 2 Nov. 1579, and was thereupon reprimanded. In 1581 being suspected of holding correspondence with the rebels of Leinster, he was committed to the custody of Jaques Wingfield, master of the ordnance, and subsequently sent to England and confined in the Tower of London. His innocence ultimately appearing he obtained his discharge.

He was present at sir John Perrott's parliament 26 April 1585, and afterwards going to England the queen on his return to Ireland, by letters to sir John Perrott lord deputy, dated 13th December the same year, directed that he should have a lease of the isle of All Saints in the county of Longford for thirty years after the expiration of his then term therein. We find lord Delvin's arrest mentioned in a letter of 4 Jan. 1585-6. We suspect an error in the date.

In 1593 he was appointed by commission leader of the forces raised in the county of Westmeath at the general hosting on the hill of Tarah. He, with the Nugents his kinsmen, brought 20 horsemen there.

On 7 May 1597 the queen by a privy seal ordered him a grant in fee farm of so many manors and forfeited lands in the counties of Cavan and Longford at his election as should amount to the crown rent of £100 a-year english.

In November 1599 he had a warrant from the earl of Ormond, then commanding the queen's forces in Ireland, to treat and parley with the earl of Tyrone, and instructed Thomas Leicester his lieutenant, and Matthew Archbould his servant to treat with him accordingly.

We find him serving with 150 men under lord Mountjoy against Tyrone, but being charged with succouring the rebels and with conferences had with Tyrone at his coming out of the north into Munster in the doubtful time of the siege of Kinsale, he was committed to Dublin castle, where he died in 1602. He was buried at Castleton-Delvin on 5 October. An inquisition taken at Mullengar 11 Jan. 1602-3, states that his death occurred on 17 August, but according to a MS. in Ulster's office he died on 5 September or 1 October.

He married Mary, daughter of Gerald, eleventh earl of Kildare. She survived till 1 Oct. 1610. By her he had issue: Richard, created earl of Westmeath;

Christopher of Corbets-town, who died 3 July 1626; Gerald; Thomas of Dunfert in the county of Kildare, who died October 1634; Gilbert; William; Mabel, wife successively of Murrough, third baron of Inchinquin, and of John Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory; Elizabeth, wife of Gerald, fourteenth earl of Kildare; Mary, the first wife of Anthony O'Dempsey, heir-apparent to Terence, first viscount Clanmalier, she died 1618; Eleanor, wife of Christopher Chevers, esq., of Macetown; she died 31 Aug. 1636; Margaret, wife of ...... Fitzgerald, esq.; and Juliana, second wife of sir Gerald Aylmer, bart. of Doneda in the county of Kildare, she died 1617.

In consequence of the troubled state of Ireland he had no benefit from queen Elizabeth's privy seal of 1597. James I., however, on 10 Aug. 1603, granted lands of £60 per annum to his widow and son. It may be hence inferred that there had been no solid foundation for the charge which occasioned his last imprisonment.

He is author of:

Instructions for my Lieutenant Thomas Leicester, and my servant Matthewe Archbould to treate and parlie with Tyrone, by vertue of the right honorable the Lord Lieutenant of her Majesties Armie's authority. Dated xxv Novemb. 1599. Letter to the Lords of the council touching the proceedings of Leicester and Archbould 29 Nov. 1599. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Kk. 1. 15. f. 425, 427.

Arms: Erm. 2 bars G. Crest: a cockatrice rising, tail nowed ppr.

Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (2) 17, 82, 108, 236, 237. Erck's Repertory, 270, 272. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall, i. 234. The Earls of Kildare, 226, 241. Moryson's Itinerary, ii. 60, 62, 109. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 169. Strype's Annals, ii. 626. Talbot Papers, G. 327. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 1178. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 585. Wright's Eliz. i. 244.

ROBERT CONWAY, matriculated as a sizar of Jesus college in Feb. 1563-4, proceeded B.A. 1566-7, and became fellow of his college. He occurs as proxy for Dr. Ithell at a visitation of S. Patrick's, Dublin, 20 May 1570, commenced M.A. that year, and was commissary to Dr. Cox bishop of Ely 1576 and 1577. In or about the latter year he vacated his fellowship. He was created LL.D. 1578. By patent, dated 19 Nov. 1582, he was constituted a master in chancery in Ireland. He had a grant of another mastership by privy seal, dated Richmond 11 March 1582-3, and by patent dated Dublin 2 May 1583. He became prebendary of Howth in the church of S. Patrick, in if not before 1595.

He died before 20 Sept. 1602.

He married Mary daughter of Simon Purdon of Tullagh. She was buried in S. Patrick's, Dublin, 26 Aug. 1595.

His daughter Christian married Mark Usher of Balsoon, eldest son of Henry Usher archbishop of Armagh. His daughter Isabella was buried at S. Patrick's, Dublin, 2 Jan. 1612.

Cotton's Fasti, ii. 169. Elrington's Life of Usher, App. p. vi. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 21. Mason's Saint Patrick's, 170, notes, p. lvii, lxxxii. Stevenson's Suppl. to Bentham's Ely.

WILLIAM REDMAN, only son of John Redman of Great Shelford in the county of Cambridge, gentleman, and Margaret his wife, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in May 1558, subsequently became a scholar of the house, and in 1562-3 proceeded B.A. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow, and in 1566 commenced M.A. The statement that his tutor in Trinity college was John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop, is, we doubt not, erroneous.

On 5 July 1571 he was instituted to the rectory of Ovington with the chapelry of Albright in Essex, on the presentation of Anne dowager lady Maltravers; and on 14 March 1571-2 was instituted to the rectory of Toppesfield in the same county, on the queen's presentation. In or before March 1572-3 he resigned the rectory of Ovington. In 1573 he proceeded B.D., being then one of the senior fellows of his college.

He was installed archdeacon of Canterbury on the queen's presentation 14 May 1576, being at that period one of archbishop Grindal's chaplains. In 1578 he was created D.D., and in that year was presented by the queen to the rectory of Upper Hardres with the chapel of Stelling in the county of Kent. He also held the rectory of Bishopsborne in that county, but we are not informed of the time of his admission thereto. He resigned the rectory of Toppesfield in or before Feb. 1578-9.

Archbishop Grindal, who constituted

him one of his executors, bequeathed him his white hobby called York.

In 1584, and again in 1586, he was prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In June 1587 he was in a commission to visit the parish churches of Saltwood and Hythe and the hospitals there. On 27 Nov. 1589 he became a canon of the church of Canterbury. He was one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical who in May 1590 degraded and deposed Robert Cawdrey for nonconformity.

On 17 Dec. 1594 he was elected bishop of Norwich, being confirmed 10 Jan. 1594-5, consecrated on the 12th of the same month, and enthroned 24 Feb. following.

He died at his palace at Norwich 25 Sept. 1602. On 2nd December following he was honourably buried in the choir of his cathedral, the solemnity being conducted by William Camden, clarenceux, and William Smith, Rouge dragon.

His wife Isabel [Calverley] survived till 7 Dec. 1613, and was, as it seems, buried at Great Shelford. His children were, William; Drew; Hardres; John, who died in infancy and was buried at Christ church, Canterbury; Sarah, who also died in infancy and was buried at the same place; and Mary, who died in 1612 and was buried at Great Shelford.

Bishop Redman gave or bequeathed 100 marks to Trinity college towards wainscoting the library.

Arms (granted by Richard Lea, clarenceux, 1 May 1595): G. a cross A. between 4 cushions lozengeways Erm. tasselled O.

MS. Addit. 4118. f. 86; 5847. f. 319; 12503. f.... Blazon of Episcopacy. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 561. Churton's Nowell, 283, 292. Coke's Fourth Institute, 257. Grindal's Remains, 360, 415, 416, 424, 428, 462. Hasted's Kent, xii. 56, 589. Herbert's Ames, 1203, 1231. Hutton Corresp. 88, 90. MS. Kennett, 49. f. 29. MS. Lansd. 77. art. 63. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 44, 47; ii. 470. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 522. Lysons' Cambridgeshire, 250. Marprelate's Epitome, 58. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 457, 608. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xv. 752, 788. Strype's Annals, iv. Suppl. 14. Strype's Parker, 509, App. 143. Strype's Grindal, 210, 241, 289, App. 107. Strype's Whitgift, 77, 99, 210, 216, 218, 260, 262, 271, 285, 398, 430, 487. Strype's Aylmer, 33, 91. Weever's Fun. Mon. 870. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 811.

ROBERT SAYER was matriculated as a pensioner of Caius college in December 1576. That college refused to allow him to take the degree of B.A. for the following causes: "First, for that he by seacret conference had laboured to pervert divers schollers, and some had perverted; secondly, for that he had used divers allegations against divers poyntes of Mr. Jewell's booke; thirdly, for that he had bene of greate and familiar acquayntaunce with Fingeley, a pernicious papist; fourthly, for that he had used to gather together papisticall bookes, and to convey them secreatly into the country." Migrating to Peterhouse he proceeded B.A. as a member of that society 1580-1.

Soon afterwards he left the kingdom and went to the english college at Rheims. Thence he proceeded to the english college at Rome, where he applied himself to the study of divinity till 1585, at or about which time he became a monk of the Benedictine order in the famous monastery of Monte Cassino, being professor of moral philosophy there for several years. On his entrance into religion he took the christian name of GREGORY. In 1595, having acquired a great name on account of his learning, he was invited to the monastery of S. George in Venice, where he died in October 1602, being buried on the 30th of that month.

His works are:

1. De sacramentis in communi. Venice, 4to. 1599, 1600.

2. Flores Decisionvm sive Casvvm Conscientiæ, ex doctrina Consiliorum Martini ab Azpilcueta Doctoris Nauari collecti, & iuxta librorum Iuris Canonici dispositionem in suos titulos distributi. Ex Consilii eiusdem Auctoritate collectos a R. P. D. Greg. Sayro. Venice, 4to. 1601.

3. Svmma Sacramenti Poenitentiæ. Venice, 12mo. 1601.

4. Casuum conscientiæ, sive theologiæ moralis thesauri tomus primus. Venice, fol. 1601, 1606, 1609.

5. Clavis Regia Sacerdotum, casvvm conscientiæ sive Theologiæ Moralis thesauri locos omnes aperiens, et canonistarvm atqve svmmistarvm difficultates, ad commvnem praxim pertinentes doctissimè decidens, & copiosissimè explicans. Venice, fol. 1605. Antwerp, fol. 1619. Munster, fol. 1628. Antwerp, fol. 1659.

6. Compendium Clavis Regiæ. Venice, 4to. 1621, part 1.

7. De Ecclesiasticis censuris, et aliis in admod. R. P. D. Gregorii Sayri Thesauro

contentis, Vnà cum Regulis, pro cuiuscunque Bullæ in Coena Domini facili explicatione, ex eodem desumptis. Formale Compendivm. Per R. P. F. Antonivm Ninvm Venetvm Ord. Erem. S. P. August. Artium, Sacræq. Theol. Doct. Perill. ac adm. R. P. D. Carolo Zono Canon. Regul. S. Spiritus Venet. dicatum. Venice, 12mo. 1624.

8. Epitome Conciliorum Navarri.

9. A Treatise of Moral Divinity. MS.

A collection of some of his works appeared with this title: Reverendi P. D. Gregorii Sayri Benedictini Opervm Theologicorvm tomvs primvs, qui de sacramentis in commvni, In quo ea omnia, quæ vel ad difficillimas quasque quæstiones Theologicas definiendas; vel ad casus omnes conscientiæ dissoluendos; vel ad singulos Hæreticorum errores refellendos attinent, tum ex sacris Ecclesiæ Patribus, & Doctoribus Scolasticis; tum ex Canonistis, Summistis, & aliis omnibus antiquioribus & recentioribus orthodoxis scriptoribus, ita abundè, & accuratè explicantur, vt nihil amplius in hac materia studiosus Lector desiderare possit. Novissima editio commoda characterum varietate distinctius & emendatius elaborata. Douay, 4 vols. fol. 1620, 1621. The half-title is as follows: R. P. D. Gregorii Sayri Angli, Monachi Benedictini ex sacra congregatione Casinensi, alias S. Ivstinæ de Padva, Opera Theologica. Moralis doctrinæ quæ ad conscientiæ directionem et solamen pertinet thesavrvs plenissimvs quatuor tomis distinctus; quorvm argvmenta seqventi pagina exhibentvr. Nouissimam hanc editionem recensuit, & castigauit Reuerendus in Christo Pater D. Leander de S. Martino, Sacræ Theologiæ Magister, linguæ Sanctæ in Academia Duacena regius Professor, & congregationis Anglicanæ Benedictinorum Præses.

Bodl. Cat. iii. 384. Cat. Lib. Impress. in Mus. Brit. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 142. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837, iii. 167. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 319, 320. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 63. Pits, 800. MS. Richardson, 231. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

WILLIAM PERKINS, son of Thomas Perkins and Hannah his wife, was born at Marston Jabet in Warwickshire in 1558. In June 1577 he was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college. At his first coming to the university he was profane and prodigal, and addicted to drunkenness. Walking in the town he heard a woman say to a peevish child, "Hold your tongue, or I will give you to drunken Perkins yonder." His conscience smote him, and he soon became a converted character. A tradition that he was a student of magic is supposed to have been occasioned by his skill in mathematics. He proceeded B.A. 1580-1, and in or about 1582 was elected a fellow of his college, commencing M.A. 1584.

Having taken orders he began to preach to the prisoners in Cambridge castle, who were every Sunday brought to the Shire house hard by to hear him. Others frequented these sermons, and his ability and power as a preacher being strikingly apparent, he was appointed lecturer at Great S. Andrew's, whither large numbers both of the university and town were attracted by his zeal and eloquence. His income arose entirely from the free contributions of his congregation, aided by gifts from gentlemen in the neighbourhood, of whom Mr. Wendy of Haslingfield was chief.

On 19 Jan. 1586-7 he appeared before Dr. Copcot, vicechancellor, and certain of the heads of colleges, charged with having on the 13th of the same month in a common place in Christ's college chapel before the celebration of the Lord's supper, noted as a corruption in our church, that the minister took the bread and wine himself and did not receive it at the hands of another minister; that to kneel at the receipt of the sacrament was superstitious and antichristian; and that the turning of the face to the east was also a corruption of our church. He denied to answer sufficiently unless he might know his accusers, and thereupon Thomas Braddock, Thomas Osborne, Robert Baines, and Cuthbert Bainbrigg, fellows of the college, were examined upon interrogatories. In the end he appears to have read, by order, a paper in the college chapel qualifying some and denying others of the opinions imputed to him, and professing that he had not sought to disquiet the congregation, although admitting that he might have spoken at a more convenient time.

He vacated his fellowship by marriage in or soon after 1590.

In 1591 he was called before the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical to

give evidence touching the associations of the puritan party for reformation of discipline. He took the oath ex officio and disclosed what he knew on the subject of the assemblies held at S. John's college in Cambridge two years previously, at which Thomas Cartwright, Edmund Snape and others were present.

It is said that he was deprived or silenced for a while by archbishop Whitgift. We disbelieve this, but the farewell of an address from him to the christian reader before one of the editions of his Armilla aurea is dated July 23, the year of the last patience of Saints 1592. This it has been conjectured evinced his strong sympathy with the puritan party which at that particular period was subjected to much persecution. Fuller says: "Mr. Perkins, whatsoever his judgement was in point of church discipline, never publicly meddled with it in his preaching; and being pressed by others about the lawfulness of subscription, he declined to manifest his opinion therein, glad to enjoy his own quiet, and to leave others to the liberty of their own consciences. Solomon's observation found truth in him, 'When a man's ways please the Lord he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him,' Prov. xvi. 7; whose piety procured freedom to his preaching, and fair respect to his person, even from those who in affections differed, and in opinion dissented, from him: for all held Perkins for a prophet; I mean for a painful and faithful dispenser of God's will in his word."

He died at Cambridge in 1602 of the stone, with which disease he had been painfully tormented.

He was solemnly and sumptuously buried at Great S. Andrew's at the sole charge of Christ's college, the university and town lovingly contending which should express most sorrow at his loss. Dr. Montagu master of Sidney college, ultimately bishop of Winchester, preached the funeral sermon from the text "Moses my servant is dead."

By his will, dated 16 Oct. 1602, he bequeathed to the poor of Great S. Andrew's 40*s*., and devised the messuage or tenement in Cambridge wherein he dwelt to Edmund Barwell master of Christ's college, James Montagu, D.D., master of Sidney college, Laurence Chaderton master of Emmanuel college, Richard Foxcroft, M.A., Thomas Cropley, M.A., and Nathaniel Cradock his brother-in-law, to be sold and the money divided into three equal parts, one part to go to Timothye his wife, the other two amongst his children born or unborn. He also willed that the price of all his moveable goods and chattels should be divided amongst his wife and children. He appointed his wife sole executrix, and in case of her death before probate of his will, made Nathaniel Cradock his executor. He also bequeathed to his father, mother, brethren and sisters 10*s*. each; to Richard Love apothecary, and his sister-in-law Catharine Cradock, 5*s*. each; and to his son-in-law John Hinde his english bible. Mr. Cradock and Mr. Cropley were appointed supervisors. This will was proved by his widow before Dr. William Smith vicechancellor, 12 Jan. 1602-3.

Mrs. Perkins, who appears to have been a widow when he married her, had successively two husbands after his death.

His daughter Hannah married John Brookes parson of Chesterfield.

Fuller, who makes Mr. Perkins the model of a faithful minister, remarks: "His sermons were not so plain but that the piously learned did admire them, nor so learned but that the plain did understand them. What was said of Socrates, that he first humbled the towering speculations of philosophers into practice and morality; so our Perkins brought the schools into the pulpit, and, unshelling their controversies out of their hard school terms, made thereof plain and wholesome meat for his people. For he had a capacious head with angles winding and roomy enough to lodge all controversial intricacies; and, had not preaching diverted him from that way, he had no doubt attained to eminency therein. An excellent chirurgeon he was at jointing of a broken soul, and at stating of a doubtful conscience. And sure, in case divinity protestants are defective. For, save that a smith or two of late have built them forges, and set up shop, we go down to our enemies to sharpen all our instruments, and are beholden to them for offensive and defensive weapons in cases of conscience.

"He would pronounce the word damn with such an emphasis as left a doleful

echo in his auditors' ears a good while after. And when catechist of Christ College, in expounding the commandments, applied them so home, able almost to make his hearers' hearts fall down, and hairs to stand upright. But in his older age he altered his voice, and remitted much of his former rigidness, often professing that to preach mercy was the proper office of the ministers of the gospel.

"Some object that his doctrine, referring all to an absolute decree, hamstrings all industry, and cuts off the sinews of men's endeavours towards salvation. For, ascribing all to the wind of God's Spirit, which bloweth where it listeth, he leaveth nothing to the oars of man's diligence, either to help or hinder to the attaining of happiness, but rather opens a wide door to licentious security. Were this the hardest objection against Perkins his doctrine, his own life was a sufficient answer thereunto, so pious, so spotless, that malice was afraid to bite at his credit, into which she knew her teeth could not enter.

"He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but turning them over would give an exact account of all considerables therein. So that as it were riding post through an author, he took strict notice of all passages, as if he had dwelt on them particularly; perusing books so speedily, one would think he read nothing; so accurately, one would think he read all.

"He was of a cheerful nature and pleasant disposition: indeed to mere strangers he was reserved and close, suffering them to knock a good while before he would open himself unto them; but on the least acquaintance he was merry and very familiar."

It is observable that he was born in the first and died in the last year of the reign of Elizabeth. He was of moderate stature and a ruddy complexion, had bright hair, was very fat and corpulent, and lame of his right hand. The latter circumstance occasioned one to write:

> *Dextera quantumvis fuerat tibi manca, docendi*
> *Pollebas mira dexteritate tamen.*

which Fuller translates:

> *Though nature thee of thy right hand bereft,*
> *Right well thou writest with thy hand that's left.*

He used to inscribe on the title of all his books, "Thou art a Minister of the Word: Mind thy business."

Those who call him D.D. are in error. One pedigree makes him a younger brother of sir Christopher Perkins, LL.D., dean of Carlisle, a famous diplomatist. He may have been so, but that pedigree inaccurately makes him the son of George Perkins and Maria [Hayward] his wife.

His works are:

1. An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer:—Hereunto are adioyned the Prayers of Paul, taken out of his Epistles. Lond. 12mo. 1582, 1593; 4to. 1597. Also without date.

2. Perkins's Treatise, whether a man be in a state of Damnation or a state of Grace. Lond. 8vo. 1589, 1590, 1592. Reviewed & corrected by the Author. Lond. 4to. 1595, 1597. Dedication to Valentine Knightley, esq., dated from Cambridge, 24 Nov. 1589.

3. Armilla aurea, a Guil. Perkins; accessit Practica Th. Beza, pro consolandis afflictis conscientiis. Cambr. 8vo. 1590. Translated with this title:—A golden chaine, or the description of theologie, containing the order of the causes of saluation and damnation, according to Gods woord. Written in Latin by William Perkins, and translated by an other. Hereunto is adjoyned the order, which M. Beza vsed in comforting troubled consciences. Lond. 8vo. 1591, 1592. Cambr. 4to. 1597. The translation was made by Robert Hill. Dedicated to Dr. Caesar, judge of the admiralty court. A latin edition by Conrad Waldkirck was published at Basle in 1594.

4. Spiritual Desertions, seruing to terrifie all Drowsie Protestants, and to comfort them which Mourne for their Sinnes. Lond. 16mo. 1591.

5. The foundation of Christian Religion: gathered into sixe principles to be learned of ignorant people that they may be fit to heare Sermons with profit, and to receiue the Lords Supper with comfort. Lond. 12mo. 1592, 4to. 1597, 8vo. 1641 (two editions). To this work is annexed his Treatise, whether a man be in the estate of damnation &c., A Case of Conscience, and the Exposition of the Lord's Prayer. The work also appears to have been entitled Will. Perkins his Catechisme. It was translated into welsh by E. R. Lond. 12mo. 1649.

In 1656 was published at London in 12mo. "Appendix to Mr. Perkins's Six Principles of Christian Religion."

6. A Case of Conscience, the greatest that euer was; How a man may knowe whether he be the Child of God or no. Resolued by the worde of God. Whereunto is added a briefe discourse, taken out of Hier. Zanchius. Lond. 8vo. 1592, Cambr. 4to. 1595, 8vo. 1606. Lond. 4to. 1651. Reprinted with The foundation of Christian Religion 1597. Translated into latin with this title: Guilielmi Perkinsi S. Theol. Licenciati Aurea Casuum Conscientiæ Decisiones, Tribus Libris comprehensæ. Primò nunc recens ex lingua Anglica in Latinam conversæ, & cum reliquis eiusdem Authoris scriptis diligenter collatæ, ac magnâ accessione locupletatæ: Operâ & studio Wolgangi Mayeri in Euangelii dispensatione Ministri. Basle, 12mo. 1609.

7. Prophetica, sive de Unica ratione Concionandi. Cambr. 12mo. 1592. Basle, 12mo. 1602. Also in english with this title, The arte of prophecying, or a treatise concerning the sacred and onely trve manner and methode of preaching. First written in Latine by Mr. William Perkins: and now faithfully translated into English (for that it containeth many worthie things fit for the knowledge of men of all degrees). By Thomas Tuke. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedication by the translator to sir William Armin, knight, dated London, 1 Jan. 1606. There is a copy of Tuke's translation in MS. Addit. 12521.

8. A Direction for the Government of the Tongue according to God's word. Cambr. 8vo. 1593, 1595. Latin translation by Thomas Drax. Oppenheim, 12mo. 1613.

9. Solace for a sickman, or a Treatise containing the nature, differences and kinds of Death; as also the right manner of dying well. And it may serve for spiritual Instruction, 1. To Mariners. 2. To Soldiers in the Wars. 3. To women travailing with Child. Cambr. 4to. 1595, and with Robert Some's Three Questions. Cambr. 8vo. 1597. This last edition is entitled "A salve for a sickeman: or, a treatise &c." Dedication to Lucy countess of Bedford, 7 Sept. 1595.

10. An Exposition of the Symbole or Creede of the Apostles, according to the tenour of the Scriptures, and the consent of Orthodoxe Fathers of the Church: renewed and corrected by William Perkins. Cambr. 8vo. 1585, 1597. Lond. 4to. 1631. Dedication to Edward lord Russell, earl of Bedford, dated 2 April 1595.

11. Two Treatises. I. Of the nature and practise of repentance. II. Of the combat of the flesh and spirit. Cambr. 4to. 1595, 1597. On the title-page of both these editions is "A second Edition corrected." The address to the reader is thus subscribed, "Written Anno 1593, the 17 of November, which is the Coronation day of our dread Soueraigne Queene Elizabeth; whose raigne God long continue. W. Perkins."

12. A discourse of Conscience; wherein is set down the nature, properties, and differences thereof, as allso the way to get and keep a good Conscience. Cambr. 4to. 1597. Printed with Robert Some's Three Questions. Cambr. 8vo. 1597. Dedication to sir William Piryam, knight, lord chief baron of the exchequer, dated 14 June 1596. In latin under the title of Anatomia humanæ Conscientiæ. Basle, 8vo. 1603.

13. The grain of Mustard seed, or the least measure of Grace that is, or can be effectual to Saluation. Lond. 8vo. 1597.

14. A declaration of the true manner of knowing Christ crucified. Cambr. 8vo. 1597, with Robert Some's Three questions.

15. A reformed Catholike: or, a Declaration shewing how neere we may come to the present Church of Rome in sundrie points of Religion: and wherein we must for euer depart from them: with an aduertisement to all fauourers of the Romane Religion, shewing that the said religion is against the Catholike principles and grounds of the Catechisme. Cambr. 8vo. 1597, 1598. Dedication to sir William Bowes, knight, dated 28 June 1597. Spanish translation by William Masson, with this title, "Catholico reformado; yten un aviso a los afficiandos à la Iglesia Romana, &c." ...... 8vo. 1599. Latin translation. Hanau, 8vo. 1601. William Bishop, afterwards bishop of Chalcedon, animadverted on this work, in his book entitled, Reformation of a Catholic, deformed by Will. Perkins. Part 1, 4to. 1604; Part 2, 4to. 1607. In MS. Addit. 544, is "An Examination of the Dedicatorie Epistle

of D. W[illiam] B[ishop] Priest, to the King, and prefixed before his pretended reformation of a Catholic deformed."

16. De Prædestinationis modo & ordine; et de amplitudine Gratiæ Divinæ. Authore Gul. Perkinsio. Cambr. 8vo. 1598. Basle, 8vo. 1599. This work, "carefully translated into English by Francis Cacot and Thomas Tuke," is in Perkins's collected Workes.

17. Specimen Digesti sive Harmoniæ Bibliorum Vet. et Nov. Testamenti. Cambr. fol. 1598. Hanau, 4to. 1602. English translation in the second vol. of his Workes, entitled "A digest or harmonie of the bookes of the old and new Testament."

18. A warning against the idolatry of the last times. Cambr. 12mo. 1601. Dedicated to Henry earl of Kent. Latine per W. Mayerum. Oppenheim, 8vo. 1616.

19. A Commentarie, or Exposition vpon the five first chapters of the epistle to the Galatians: penned by the godly, learned, and iudiciall Diuine, Mr. William Perkins. Now published for the benefit of the Chvrch, and continved with a svpplement vpon the sixt chapter by Rafe Cvdworth Bachelour of Diuinitie. Cambr. 4to. 1604. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedicated by the editor to Robert lord Rich.

20. A godly and learned exposition or commentarie vpon the three first Chapters of the Revelation. Preached in Cambridge by that reuerend and iudicious Diuine, M. William Perkins, Ann. Dom. 1595, first published for the benefit of Gods Church by Robert Hill, Bachelor of Diuinitie. The second edition revised, and enlarged after a more perfect Copie, at the request of M. Perkins' Executors, by Thomas Pierson, Preacher of Gods word. Hereunto is prefixed an Analysis of the Vision in these three Chapters. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedication by the editor to lady Elizabeth Montagu of Hemington in Northamptonshire, dated 10 Dec. 1606. There is also an epistle dedicatory "to the right worshipfvll Sir Edward Movntagu, Sir Walter Mountagu, Sir Henrie Mountagu, & Sir Charles Mountagu, Knights, M. Iames Mountagu, Doctor of Diuinitie, Deane of his Maiesties Chappell, and M. Sidney Mountagu, Esquire, the Ladie Susan Sandys, and the Ladie Theodosia Capel, children of that right worthy and religious Sir Edward Mountagu of Bowghton in the Countie of North-hampton, Knight, and of the Ladie Elizabeth his worthy Wife, Sister to the right Honourable Sir Iohn Harington, Baron of Exton, and Father to the vertuous Ladie the Countesse of Bedford," signed Robert Hill, fellow of S. John's college, and dated 12 March 1604.

21. Gulielmi Perkinsi problema de Romanæ fidei ementito catholicismo. Estque antidotum contra Thesaurum catholicum Jodoci Coccii, et ΠΡΟΠΑΙΔΕΙΑ iuventutis in lectione omnium patrum. Editum post mortem authoris, operâ et studio Samuel Ward. Cambr. 4to. 1604. English translation in Perkins's collected Workes.

22. Of the calling of the ministerie, Two treatises: describing the duties and dignities of that calling. Delivered pvblikely in the vniversitie of Cambridge, by M. W. Perkins. Lond. 4to. 1605. Taken from his mouth, and now diligently perused and published, by a Preacher of the Word. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedication by W. Crashaw to sir Edward Coke, knight, attorney-general, and sir Thomas Hesketh, knight, attorney of the court of wards and liveries, dated 1605.

23. A discovrse of the damned art of witchcraft; so farre forth as it is reuealed in the Scriptures, and manifest by true experience. Framed and delivered by M. William Perkins, in his ordinarie covrse of Preaching, and published by Thomas Pickering, Batchelour of Diuinitie, and Minister of Finchingfield in Essex. Cambr. 12mo. 1608, 1610, and in Perkins's collected Workes. Dedication to sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice of the common pleas, dated 26 Oct. 1608.

24. A treatise of Gods free-grace and mans free-will. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedicated to sir Edward Dennie, knight.

25. A treatise of the Vocations, or Callings of men, with the sorts and kinds of them, and the right vse thereof. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedicated to Robert Taillor, Esq., one of the tellers in her Majesty's exchequer.

26. A treatise of mans imaginations. Shewing his naturall euill thoughts: his

want of good thoughts: the way to reforme them. In Perkins's collected Workes. The dedication to sir Thomas Holcroft, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, is dated Cambridge, 20 Aug. 1606, and signed Thomas Pierson.

27. EPIEIKEIA, or a treatise of Christian equity and moderation. Delivered publikely in Lectures by M. W. Perkins, and now published by the consent of his Assignes in Cambridge, by a Preacher of the Word. Cambr. 8vo. 1604; and in Perkins's collected Workes. Dedication by W. Crashawe the editor "to the right honovrable the lord Sheffield, lord liev-tenant, and lord president: Sir Thomas Heskith, Sir Iohn Benet, Knights; Charles Hales, R. William, Cutbert Pepper, Iohn Ferne, Esquires: and the rest of his Maiesties Honorable Councell, established in the North parts," dated 10 Sept. 1603.

28. A godly and learned exposition of Christs sermon in the Mount: Preached in Cambridge by that Reuerend and Iudicious Diuine M. William Perkins. Cambr. fol. 1613. Published at the request of his Exequutors by Th. Pierson, Preacher of Gods word. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedicated by the editor to Oliver lord St. John, baron of Bletsoe.

29. A clowd of faithfvll witnesses, leading to the heauenly Canaan: Or, A Commentarie vpon the II Chapter to the Hebrewes, preached in Cambridge by that godly and iudicious Diuine, M. William Perkins. Long expected and desired; and therefore published at the request of his Executors, by Wil. Crashaw, and Th. Pierson, Preachers of Gods Word: who heard him preach it, and wrote it from his mouth. Lond. 4to. 1622, and in Perkins's collected Workes. Dedicated by the editors to sir John Sheffield, knight, and Mr. Oliver St. John, sons and heirs to Edmund lord Sheffield, and Oliver lord St. John, baron of Bletsoe.

30. Christian Oeconomie: or, a short svrvey of the right manner of erecting and ordering a Familie, according to the Scriptures. First written in Latine by the Author M. W. Perkins, and now set forth in the vulgar tongue, for more common vse and benefit, by Tho. Pickering, Bachelour of Diuinitie. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedication by Thomas Pickering, to Robert lord Rich, dated 4 Sept. 1609.

31. The whole treatise of the cases of conscience. Lond. 4to. 1611.

32. A resolvtion to the Country-man, proouing it vtterly vnlawfull to buie or vse our yearely Prognostications. Written long since by W. P. In Perkins's collected Workes.

33. A faithfvll and plaine exposition vpon the two first verses of the 2. Chapter of Zephaniah: By that late Reuerend Preacher of God's word, M. William Perkins. Containing A powerfull Exhortation to Repentance: as also the manner how men in Repentance are to search themselues. Preached at Sturbridge Faire, in the field; taken from his mouth: and afterwards diligently perused; and now published for the common good. By a Preacher of the word. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedication by William Crashaw to sir William Gee, knight, one of his majesty's council in the north, dated 7 Aug. 1605.

34. The Combate betweene Christ and the Deuill displayed: or a Commentarie vpon the Temptations of Christ: Preached in Cambridge by that reuerend and iudicious Diuine M. William Perkins. [Lond.] 4to. n. d.—The second Edition much enlarged by a more perfect copie, at the request of M. Perkins' Executors, by Tho. Pierson, Preacher of Gods word. In Perkins's collected Workes. This second edition is dedicated by the editor to William lord Russell, baron of Thornhaugh. There is likewise an epistle dedicatory to the same nobleman by Robert Hill, fellow of S. John's college, dated 12 Jan. 1604.

35. A godly and learned exposition vpon the whole epistle of Iude, containing threescore and sixe Sermons: Preached in Cambridge by that reuerend and faithfull man of God, M. W. Perkins. And now, at the request of his Executors, published by Thomas Taylor, Preacher of Gods Word. Wherevnto is prefixed a large Analysis, containing the summe and order of the whole Booke, according to the Authors owne method. In Perkins's collected Workes. Dedicated by the editor to William lord Russell, baron of Thornehaugh.

36. A frvitfvll dialogve concerning the ende of the World. Written many yeares agoe, and then published by M.

W. Perkins. Perused and revised. In Perkins's collected Workes. In the dedication by William Crashaw to Thomas lord Scrope, K.G. occur these passages: "This little treatise was the first fruits of the labour of that great and reuerend diuine M. Perkins, many yeares ago set out by himselfe......It was first written against couetous hoarding vp of corne (amongst other sinnes) and was published in a yeare of dearth."

37. Thirteen Principles of Religion; by way of question and answer. Lond. 12mo. 1645, 1647.

38. Exposition on psalms 32 & 100.

39. Confutation of Canisius's catechism.

40. The opinion of Mr. Perkins, Mr. Bolton and others, concerning the sport of cockfighting, published formerly in their works, and now set forth by E[dmund] E[llis]. Oxford, 4to. 1660. Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

There are numerous collections, more or less complete, of Mr. Perkins's Works. We may instance the following, Theological Works, 3 vols. fo. Cambr. 1603; Lond. 1606. Cambr. 1608, 1609, 1612; Lond. 1616. Latin translation of his Theological Works. Geneva, fol. 1611; Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1624. Dutch translation; Amsterdam, 3 vols. fol. 1659. There had likewise been a dutch translation of some of his works published at Leyden in 1598; and of five of his treatises at Amsterdam, 8vo. 1611.

The following little work is very rare: An Abridgement of the whole Body of Divinity, Extracted from the Learned works of that ever-famous, and reverend Divine Mr. William Perkins. By Tho. Nicols. Lond. 16mo. 1654.

The portrait of Mr. Perkins is in the master's lodge at Christ's college, and has been engraved in the Heroologia and by Simon Pass, William Marshall, G. Glover, R. Elstracke, T. Matham, and E. Egerton.

Arms: S. an eaglet displayed A. on a canton of the second a fess dancette of the first.

MS. Addit. 544, 12521. Alleine's Life, 37. Ames's Cases of Conscience, Pref. MS. Baker, ii. 525; xi. 84; xxvi. 113; xxx. 292. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 89, 92. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, v. 312. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 400. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 564. Brook's Puritans, ii. 129. Brook's Cartwright, 337, 386, 387. Calamy's Account, 17, 499, 748. Calamy's Own Times, i. 63. Calfhill against Martiall, ed. Gibbings, 211. Churton's Nowell, 323. Clarke's Lives, (1677) 23, 279, 300. Clarke's Lives, (1683) i. 57, 61; ii. 154, 157. Cole's Athenæ Cantab. P. 4. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 430. Corbet's Poems, ed. Gilchrist, 247. Life of Sam. Crook, 4. Faulkner's Kensington, 349. Fuller's Holy and Profane State, ed. 1840, p. 68. Fuller's Hist. of Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 184, 297. Fuller's Abel Redivivus, 431. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 170, 256. Fuller's Worthies, (Warwicksh.) Granger. Hacket's Williams, i. 9. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 554. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 371, 526; ii. 45; iii. 239, 531. Harl. Miscellany, ed. Malham, vii. 66. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 206, 217, 222, 225, 227, 282. Heber's Cat. part 13, art. 1368. Herbert's Ames, 892, 1234, 1247, 1251, 1252, 1293, 1332, 1336, 1342, 1354, 1359, 1419, 1423—1426, 1428. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 290, 305, 340. Heylin's Laud, 193. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 396, 465, 567; ii. 19. Hickman's Hist. Quinqu. 500 seq. Holland's Heroologia, 220. Horne's Cat. of Qu. Coll. Libr. 137, 169. Leigh's Treatise of Religion and Learning, 285. Lupton's Mod. Prot. Divines, 347. Lysons' Environs, iii. 201. Mason's Bedell, 384. Mather's Life of John Cotton, 7, 8. Mather's Magnalia, iii. 97, 195; iv. 145. Middleton's Biog. Evan. ii. 322. Bp. Morton's Life, 161. Neal's Puritans, i. 378. Nichols's Leicestersh. iv. 852, 854.* MS. Richardson, 253. Strype's Annals, iii. 441, 490, App. 201. Strype's Whitgift, 328, 354, 371, 439, 474, App. 161. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Toplady's Hist. Proof, ii. 179. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 342. Walton's Complete Angler. Walton's Life of Wotton. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Cat. of Dr. Williams' Libr. Redcross Street, i. 251. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 734; ii. 225, 356, 357; iii. 171; iv. 470.

GEORGE BOLEYN, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity hall in November 1544, did not proceed B.A. till 1552. It appears that he was sometime a pupil of John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. It was not till 1560 that he commenced M.A., so that it is probable that he left the university during the reign of queen Mary.

On 3 Aug. 1560 he was installed prebendary of Ulskelf in the church of York. He also held a prebend in the church of Chichester, and was rector of Kempston in Nottinghamshire, but we cannot specify the periods when he obtained these preferments or how long he retained them.

On 21 Dec. 1566 he obtained a canonry in the church of Canterbury, and in 1567 proceeded B.D.

The proceedings at the metropolitical visitation of the church of Canterbury in Sept. 1573 shew that he was a choleric and violent man. It was alleged that he had threatened to nail the dean to the wall with his sword. He admitted that he was accustomed to swear when provoked. He had struck William King, one of the canons, a blow on the ear.

On another occasion he had struck at Dr. Rush, a canon, who however escaped from him. He was also charged with having struck another canon in the chapter-house, and beaten a lawyer.

On the last day of February 1574-5 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Dionis Backchurch in London, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Canterbury; and on the translation of Dr. William Chaderton from the see of Chester to that of Lincoln in September 1575, he obtained the rectory of Bangor.

In 1576 he was created D.D., being then a member of Trinity college. On 22nd December in that year he was installed dean of Lichfield, and it is said that on 16 Nov. 1577 he had the prebend of Dasset Parva in that church, resigning the same in or shortly before Feb. 1578-9. In or about August 1592 he resigned the rectory of S. Dionis Backchurch.

He died in January 1602-3, and was buried in Lichfield cathedral. On the south side of the entrance to the choir is a fair marble having brass plates with these inscriptions:

Here lyeth George Bollen late Deane of this Church, who made his own Epitaph, viz:

Lo here in Earth my body lyes,
Whose sinful lyfe deserves the Rod,
Yet I believe the same shall rise
And praise the Mercies of my God.
As for my Soule let none take thought,
It is with him that hath it bought,
For God on me doth Mercy take,
For nothing else but Jhesus sake.

We are told that he was related to queen Elizabeth, who would have advanced him to the bishopric of Worcester, but he declined it.

Dr. Boleyn and his dog Spring were objects of merriment to Martin Marprelate.

Some of his letters have been preserved.

MS. Addit. 5937. f. 74b. Antiquities of Lichfield, 5, 57. Gibson's Synodus Anglicana, ed. Cardwell, 246, 251, 264, 266, 268, 269, 272. Hasted's Kent, xii. 93. Herbert's Ames, 1699. MS. Lambeth. 707, No. 23. MS. Lansd. 39. art. 11; 45. art. 69; 983. art. 13. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 57, 563, 599; iii. 220. Le Neve's Mon. Angl. i. 5. Mackys' Journey thro' England, ii. 171. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 28. Newcourt's Repert. i. 330. Pap with a Hatchet, 39. Parker Corresp. 319. Strype's Annals, iii. 174, 175, 406, 407, App. 26, 27. Strype's Parker, 262, 444, App. 176. Strype's Grindal, 211. Strype's Whitgift, 100—104, 311. Talbot Papers, H. 611. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 172, 400, 438, 825. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 427; ii. 288.

HUGH BOOTH, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in May 1561, became a scholar of that house, and in 1564-5 went out B.A. He was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1568 commenced M.A. He was a subscriber against the new statutes of the university in May 1572. It is said that on 1 Feb. 1572-3 he was convened before the vicechancellor and heads of colleges for puritanism, but we think this is a mistake arising from his having at or about that time become one of the sureties of John Browning, a fellow of his college, who was in trouble on that account.

In 1575 he proceeded B.D. He was, on Dr. Whitgift's promotion to the see of Worcester, presented by the crown to the canonry he had held in the church of Ely, being installed therein 8 Oct. 1577. His death occurred in or about January 1602-3.

Bentham's Ely, 248. Brook's Puritans, iii. 503. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 61. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 357. Strype's Whitgift, 46. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 381.

ANTHONY BAGOT, second son of Richard Bagot, esq. of Blythfield, Staffordshire, and Mary [Saunders] his wife, was educated at Trinity college with Robert Devereux earl of Essex, whom he afterwards constantly attended. He was implicated in the earl's treason, but received a pardon 14 April 1602. He died unmarried.

Several of his letters are extant.

The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 170, 185, 196, 224. Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 52.

THOMAS BLUNDEVILE, eldest son of Edward Blundevile, esq., of Newton Flotman in Norfolk, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Godsalve, was, as we believe, educated in this university, although we are unable to specify the period or the college or house to which he belonged.

As early as 1560 he had acquired reputation as a man of letters, for Jasper Heywood, in the metrical preface to his translation of the Thyestes of Seneca, says,

And there the gentle Blundeville is
By name and eke by kynde,
Of whom we learn by Plutarches lore
What frute by foes to fynde.

His father died in 1568, in the 75th year of his age, whereupon he inherited a good estate at Newton Flotman, which he appears to have increased.

In 1571 he erected a monument for his family in the church of Newton Flotman. Thereon are the effigies of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, with the dates of their deaths and their ages; below are english verses, which we presume were composed by him. He also lies buried under this monument, whereon is his effigy in armour, kneeling bareheaded at a faldstool with a book and his helmet lying thereon. Over this is inscribed,

Thomas Blundevile, Filius Edwardi.

By his first wife, Rose Puttenham, he had a son Andrew, slain in the Low-countries; and by his second wife, Margaret Johnson, Elizabeth wife of Rowland Meyrick, esq. of Taseburgh in Norfolk; and Patience the wife of Robert King of Suffolk, she died 7 Jan. 1638-9.

His works are:

1. Three Treatises, no lesse pleasaunt than necessary for all men to reade: wherof the one is called the Learned Prince, the other the Fruites of Foes, the thyrde the Porte of Rest. Lond. 4to. 1561: 8vo. 1568, 1580, 1609, and n. d. The two first of these treatises are entirely poetical, but the third is in prose. The first is dedicated to the queen. There is a MS. copy among the Royal MSS. 18. A. 43. The second has a separate title-page—"The fruytes of Foes. Newly corrected and cleansed of many faultes escaped in the former printing." This is recommended in three stanzas by Roger Ascham. The third tract likewise has a distinct title—"The porte of reste." Prefixed to it is a poetical address "to the true louers of wisedome John Asteley, mayster of the Queenes Majestyes Jewell house, and John Harington Esquier." All the pieces are taken from Plutarch. It is clear to us that the Fruytes of Foes must have been published before 1561.

2. A very briefe and profitable Treatise declaring howe many Counsels, and what manner of Counselers a Prince that will gouerne well ought to haue. Lond. 8vo. 1570. Dedication to the earl of Leicester, dated from Newton Flotman, 1 April 1570. This treatise was first written in spanish by Federigo Furio, and afterwards translated into italian by Alfonso d'Ulloa.

3. A ritch Storehouse or Treasure for nobilitye & gentlemen, written in Latin by John Sturmius, and translated by T. B., gent. Lond. 8vo. 1570.

4. The true order and Methode of wryting and reading Hystories, according to the Precepts of Francisco Patritio, and Accontio Tridentino, two Italian writers, no lesse plainly than briefly, set forth in our vulgar speach, to the greate profite and commoditye of all those that delight in Hystories. Lond. 8vo. 1574. In the dedication to the earl of Leicester occurs this passage: "Which precepts I partly collected out of the Tenne Dialogues of Francisco Patricio, a methodical writer of such matter, and partly out of a little written treatise, which mine old friend of good memory Accontio did not many years since present to your honour in the Italian tongue."

5. A newe booke containing the arte of ryding and breakinge greate Horses, together with the shapes and Figures, of many and diuers kyndes of Byttes, mete to serue diuers mouthes. Very necessary for all Gentlemen, Souldyours, Seruingmen, and for any man that delighteth in a horse. Lond. 4to. (William Seres) n. d., but before 1580. Dedicated to lord Robert Dudley earl of Leicester. There are fifty woodcuts of the halter and various sorts of bitts.

6. The foure chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship, That is to saie. The office of the Breeder, of the Rider, of the Keeper, and of the Ferrer. In the first part whereof is declared the order of breeding of Horses. In the second, how to break them, and to make them Horses of seruice. Conteining the whole Art of Riding latelie set forth, and now newlie corrected and amended of manie faults escaped in the first printing, as well touching the Bits, as otherwise. Thirdlie, how to diet them, as well when they rest, as when they trauell by the way. Fourthlie, to what diseases they be subiect, togither with the causes of such diseases, the signe how to knowe them, and finallie how to cure the same. Which Bookes are not onlie painfullie collected out of a number of Authors, but also orderlie disposed and applied to the vse of this our countrie. By Tho. Blundeuill of Newton Flotman in Norfolke. Lond. 4to. 1580, 1597, 1609. The three last tracts have distinct title-pages. The three first are dedicated to the earl of Leicester.

7. A Briefe Description of vniuersal Mappes and Cardes, and of their vse; and also the vse of Ptholemey his Tables. Necessarie for those that delight in reading of Histories: and also for Traueilers by Land or Sea. Newly set foorth by Tho. Blundeuille of Newton Flotman, in the Countie of Norffoflke, Gent. Lond. 4to. 1589. Reprinted with M. Blvndevile his Exercises. Lond. 4to. 1597. Dedication to Francis Wyndham, one of the justices of the common pleas, dated "from my poore Swans nest, 17 Decem. 1588."

8. M. Blvndevile his Exercises, containing sixe Treatises, the titles whereof are set down in the next printed page: which treatises are verie necessarie to be read and learned of all yovng Gentlemen, that haue not bene exercised in such disciplines, and yet are desirous to haue knowledge as well in Cosmographie, Astronomie, and Geographie, as also in the Arte of Navigation, in which Arte it is impossible to profit without the helpe of these, or such like instructions. To the furtherance of which Arte of Navigation, the said M. Blundevile speciallie wrote the said Treatises and of meere good will doth dedicate the same to all the young Gentlemen of this Realme. Lond 4to. 1594. With two additional treatises. Lond. 4to. 1597, 1606, 1613; 7th edit. Lond. 4to. 1636. The treatises, each of which has a separate title-page, are as follows: (1.) A verie easye Arithmeticke so plainelie written as any man of a mean capacitie may easilie learn the same without the helpe of any teacher. (2.) A plaine Treatise of the first principles of Cosmographie, and specially of the Spheare, representing the shape of the whole world: Together with all the chiefest and most necessarie vses thereof. (3.) A plaine description of Mercator his two Globes, that is to say, of the Terrestriall Globe and of the Celestiall Globe and of eyther of them: Together with the most necessary vses therof. Whereunto is added a briefe description of the two great Globes lately set foorth by M. Molinaxe: and of Sir Francis Drake his first voyage into the Indies. (4.) A plaine and full description of Petrus Plancius his vniuersall Map, seruing both for sea and land, and by him lately put foorth in the yeare of our Lord 1592. (5.) A very brief and most plaine description of Maister Blagraue his Astrolabe, which he calleth the Mathematicall Iewell. Together with diuerse vses thereof, and most necessarie for sea men. (6.) A new and necessarie Treatise of Nauigation containing all the chiefest principles of that Arte. Lately collected out of the best Moderne writers thereof by M. Blundiuile, and by him reduced into such a plaine and orderly forme of teaching as euery man of a meane capacity may easily understand the same.

9. The Art of Logike, Plainely taught in the English tongue, by M. Blundeuile of Newton Flotman in Norfolke, aswell according to the doctrine of Aristotle, as of all other moderne & best accounted Authors thereof &c. Lond. 4to. 1599, 1617.

10. The theoriques of the planets, together with the making of two instruments for seamen to find out the latitude without seeing sun, moon, or stars, invented by Dr. Gilbert. Lond. 4to. 1602.

Arms: Quarterly per fess indented O. & Az. a bend G.

Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 22. Dr. Bliss's Sale Cat. i. 37. Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 64, 68—70. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 274. MS. Egerton, 996. f. 7b. MS. Harl. 1537. f. 85b. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 65, 230. Herbert's Ames, 693, 694, 699, 701, 702, 703, 945, 950, 1192, 1209, 1230—1232. Lowndes' Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 223. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 133. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 228. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

NICHOLAS COLT, of Jesus college, was admitted B.D. in 1595, having been a member of this university fourteen years. He styles himself minister of the word of God at Danbury in Essex. We suppose that he was curate to George Withers the rector of that parish.

He is author of:

1. Historie of Thomas Didimus incredulitie, being a sermon on the 20 John, ver. 24, 25. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

2. A liuely patterne of true repentance. Preached in a sermon at St. Magnes in London. Lond. 8vo. 1595.

Herbert's Ames, 1032, 1333.

THOMAS HAYNES, of S. John's college, is author of:

Nine latin letters 1598-1602, MS. Corp. Chr. coll. Oxon. 312. f. 96b, 107. Six of them are addressed to William Chaderton bishop of Lincoln, and one

relates to the death of William Perkins of Christ's college.

We have been unable to discover any trace of the author in the records of his college or of the university. He seems to have been a different person from Thomas Hayne, a noted critic, linguist, and divine, a great benefactor to the town of Leicester, and the founder of Thrussington school, who died 27 July 1645. The latter was matriculated of Lincoln college Oxford, in Michaelmas term 1599, æt. 17, and proceeded B.A. in that university 1604.

Coxe's Cat. MSS. in Coll. Aulisque Oxon. Mede's Works, 907, 915. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 258; iii. 459. Vossii Epistolæ, 302b. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 173.

HENRY KILLIGREW, fourth son of John Killigrew, esq., of Arwenack in Cornwall, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of James Trewenard of the same county, appears to have been educated in this university, but in what house we do not know.

It is said that he was the guardian of one of the Brandons, but we doubt the statement. It is also alleged that in the reign of Edward VI. he was agent for sir John Mason. This we presume means that he accompanied that statesman on one or more of his embassies to France. He was returned for Launceston to the parliament which met 1 March 1552-3.

When sir Peter Carew was proclaimed a traitor Mr. Killigrew assisted him in getting out of England. Sir Peter embarked at Weymouth 25 Jan. 1553-4, but we cannot collect from the confused and imperfect accounts which we have of his escape, whether Mr. Killigrew did or did not accompany him. Certain however it is that Mr. Killigrew was in France during the reign of queen Mary. At the latter part of that reign he came from France to Germany. Whilst in the latter country he was visited by Thomas Randolph on behalf of the princess Elizabeth, who was desirous that he should return to France with Randolph to discover the designs of that country against England. He did so, and his intelligence was forwarded by Randolph to England.

Immediately after the accession of Elizabeth, sir Nicholas Throckmorton by the queen's command sent a post for his return. He accordingly came back to England, but was without delay despatched by the queen to Germany, in order to sound the princes touching a defensive league for religion. Finding them well inclined thereto, he, according to his instructions, proceeded into France, and assisted in the negociations which resulted in the treaty of Chateau Cambrensis 3 April 1559. On the conclusion of the peace he returned to England.

On the 18th of July 1559, sir Nicholas Throckmorton, then our ambassador in France, wrote to the queen requesting that Mr. Killigrew might be sent over to him. He was accordingly despatched to that country, arriving at Paris on the 22nd of the same month. In August following he was sent by Throckmorton to the king of Navarre at Vendôme. During Throckmorton's absence in England, from October or November 1559 till the end of January following, Mr. Killigrew and R. Jones represented England at the court of France. They left Paris on the 4th of November and arrived on the 8th at Blois, where they continued about three months. Soon afterwards Mr. Killigrew returned to England, but in March 1559-60 was again sent to Paris to assist Throckmorton.

On 30 March 1560 he was appointed by the queen to attend John de Montluc bishop of Valence into Scotland. They were at Berwick on the 7th of April, entered Scotland about the 22nd, returned to Berwick about the 1st of May, and arrived at Westminster on the 11th. The bishop on his return complained to the queen of Mr. Killigrew. On 20 July 1560 he was again despatched to sir Nicholas Throckmorton in France. Mr. Killigrew first brought to England the news of the death of Francis II. of France, which occurred 5 Dec. 1560. He used extraordinary speed, contriving to get to England notwithstanding the stay made of the posts and ports that none should pass. Even five days after his arrival in London the accuracy of the intelligence which he had brought over was questioned. He accompanied the earl of Bedford on his mission to congratulate Charles IX. on his accession to the crown of France. In December 1561 he was once more sent to Paris to assist Throckmorton.

In or about 1562 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer. In October that year he had the temporary

charge of Newhaven previously to the arrival of sir Adrian Poynings. In the same month he went with about 200 men to assist in the defence of Rouen, where he won much honour by his valour. He was wounded with shot, and being confined to his bed by his wound when the town was taken was made prisoner, continuing in captivity for eight months, when he was delivered on ransom.

In 1564 he accompanied lord Hunsdon on his embassy to France to present the garter to Charles IX.

He was despatched as ambassador to Scotland in 1566. By his instructions dated 15 June he was to declare to the queen of Scots sundry matters necessary for the preservation of amity between the realms, and also to treat as to the matters of Shane O'Neil and Christopher Rokeby; want of justice on the borders; and a meeting with the queen of England, earl of Argyle, and Shane O'Neil. Soon after his arrival the queen of Scots was delivered of a prince, afterwards king James the sixth of Scotland and the first of England. He returned from Scotland on the 22nd of July.

We find him again at Edinburgh on 8 March 1566-7. He was sent with queen Elizabeth's celebrated letter to queen Mary, dated 24th of February, wherein she expressed her horror at the terrible murder of Darnley, and exhorted, counselled, and entreated Mary to give the world proof that she was a noble princess and an honourable lady.

On 27 Jan. 1568-9 he was despatched to Frederick count palatine of the Rhine, to form a defensive league with the protestant princes of Germany; and in April following he and Dr. Christopher Mont were accredited by the queen to the assembly at Frankfort. In July 1569 we find him at Nuremberg. Lloyd, with reference to his missions to the german princes, states: "he had a humour that bewitched the Elector of Bavaria, a Carriage that awed him of Mentz, a Reputation that obliged them of Colen and Hydelbergh, and that reach and fluency in Discourse that won them all." On his return to England he made some disclosures touching the duke of Norfolk's conspiracy.

In February 1570-1 he was again despatched to France on the queen's business, but made no long stay on this occasion, as we find him at Canterbury on his way homewards on the 2nd of March. He was returned for Truro to the parliament which assembled 8 April 1571. On 22nd of May in that year he was despatched to Scotland on a special mission. In October following he was sent to France to supply the place of ambassador there during Walsingham's illness. He was in the commission for concluding a treaty of peace with France 9 March 1571-2.

In the parliament which met 8 May 1572 he again represented Truro.

On 10 Sept. 1572 he was sent as ambassador to Scotland for the pacification of the troubles there. His instructions (which were given at the end of August) direct him to request the nobility and others of that realm to take warning by the Bartholomew massacre, which is termed "the strange accident in France." He wrote to lord Burghley and the earl of Leicester from Leith on the 14th September, with the particulars of an interview he had had with the earl of Morton, and on the 6th October he wrote a letter to lord Burghley which contains a short but interesting notice of the later days of John Knox, who died 24 November following. On 6 November he was at S. Andrew's. He appears to have continued in Scotland till the 17th of December, when he was at Berwick, but we find him again in Scotland on the 21st. In Jan. 1572-3 he made a speech before the scottish parliament with a view to put an end to the civil war which prevailed in that kingdom. He appears to have been in Edinburgh during the whole period the castle was besieged. It surrendered on the 28th of May 1573, and it was owing to his humane exertions that the life of sir Robert Melville was spared. He had shortly before interposed to save the lives of certain of the burgesses of Edinburgh. On 8 June the queen addressed him a letter wherein she recognised his faithful services in Scotland, and gave him her thanks for the same. He soon afterwards returned to England, being at Alnwick on his journey homewards on the 30th of the same month. In a letter from that place he mentions that he was labouring under an attack of the stone.

On 22 May 1574 he was again sent as ambassador to Scotland with an answer to a memorial from the earl of Morton

the regent. He was instructed to observe the regent's affection towards England; how his government was liked; what party the queen of Scots had there; whether there had been any practices with France; to make arrangements respecting ordnance taken in Home castle; and to enter into a mutual contract for the maintenance of the reformed religion. He arrived at Edinburgh on or shortly before the 17th of June. In that month he paid a visit at Stirling castle to the king, who had just completed the eighth year of his age. Mr. Killigrew, in a letter to lord Burghley dated Edinburgh 30 June, mentions his majesty's pretty speeches about the queen of England; his growth and learning; and his translating a chapter of the bible from latin into french, and from french into english, extempore. He also relates that his preceptors, George Buchanan and Peter Young, made the king dance before him, which he did with a very good grace. It appears that he had his revocation in August.

On 27 May 1575 he received instructions from the queen to proceed to Scotland to explain her reasons for deferring the making of a mutual league with that realm against foreign attempts, and especially for the cause of religion; to assure the regent of her good will towards that kingdom; and to thank him for his advice touching the safe custody of the queen of Scots. It was July before he arrived in Scotland, and in that month the queen sent him a letter instructing him to express her indignation to the regent in respect of his strange and insolent manner of dealing towards her in the detention of sir John Forster, warden of the middle marches. Her majesty in this letter stated that Killigrew had not been so careful in her service as in duty he was bound. In September he received, whilst he was at Newcastle, his letters of recall.

His name occurs in a commission touching piracies, issued 20 June 1577.

In 1582 Archibald Douglas was a prisoner in Mr. Killigrew's house in London. In a letter to sir Francis Walsingham, dated 17th September, Killigrew forwarded letters found on him, but observed that he thought him to be too old a fox to be taken with any papers that would hurt him. In another letter, dated 15th October, he details a conversation with Douglas, who had asked the reason of his long imprisonment.

In 1585 he was appointed one of the earl of Leicester's council of state in the Low-countries. Leicester, writing to Walsingham 29 July 1586, observes: "Ha. Killegrew is a quicker and stowter fellow then I tooke him for, he can deall roughly enough when it pleaseth him." In October that year Thomas Wilkes, esq. was appointed one of the council of state in the Netherlands in Mr. Killigrew's room.

On 24 April 1587 the privy council empowered him and three others to put to the torture of the rack one Andrew Van Metter, who was confined in the Tower charged with certain matters touching her majesty's state and person. He was again despatched to the Low-countries in 1588, receiving his recall in October that year, but we find him at the Hague 11 March 1588-9. In July 1589 he, Julius Cæsar, and Robert Beale were engaged in treating with the deputies of the states.

In August 1591 he was appointed to attend the earl of Essex into France. The earl knighted him there on the 20th of November. He subsequently assisted lords Hunsdon, Howard, and Buckhurst in concluding a peace with that kingdom.

In 1593 his name occurs in a special commission against jesuits, and for the more speedy discovery of counterfeiters and impairers of the queen's coin.

It is said that by the intercession of the queen he, in 1594, procured from Gervase Babington, bishop of Exeter, a grant of the great manor, barton, and lordship of Crediton in the county of Devon. Others say that the grantee was William Killigrew, groom of the chamber.

In 1595 he, Mr. Atye, and Robert Beale were appointed by the queen to examine the accounts between her majesty and the states. At this period he resided at Lothbury in London, but he ultimately retired to Lathbury in Cornwall.

It has been conjectured that he was sent as ambassador to Venice or Genoa, and that he brought Theodore Paleologus to this country.

His death occurred on or about 16 March 1602-3.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, the sister of the second wife of sir William Cecil, afterwards lord Burghley. In the diary of the latter, under date 2 April 1564, is this entry: "H. Killigrew wrote me an Invective for my misliking of his Marriage with my Sister Catharyn Cook." By this lady he had issue: Mary, wife of sir Nicholas Lower; Elizabeth, wife successively of sir Jonathan Trelawney and sir Thomas Reynell; Anne, wife successively of sir Henry Neville of Billingbear and of George Carleton bishop of Chichester, and Dorothy, wife of sir Edward Seymour. We make these statements as to his issue with some misgivings as to their accuracy, for the accounts of the family of Killigrew are very perplexing.

He is author of:

1. A Remembrance of Henry Kylligrew's Journyes in her Majesty's Service, and by Commandement from my Lorde Treasorer, from the last Yeare of Queene Marye. In Leonard Howard's Collection of Letters, 184-188. Cf. MS. Lansd. 106. art. 31.

2. Letters. The number is large, but they for the most part relate to his negotiations abroad. Two or more are in latin. A few of his letters have been printed.

David Lloyd, after stating that sir Henry Killigrew, whom he terms a complete gentleman, was well read in the classics, being able to his dying day to repeat Cicero's orations, adds: "Neither was he amazed in the Labyrinth of History, but guided by the Clue of Cosmography, hanging his Study with Maps, and his mind with exact Notices of each place. He made in one View a Judgement of the Situation, Interest, and Commodities (for want whereof many States-men and Souldiers have failed) of Nations: but to understand the nature of places, is but a poor knowledge, unless we know how to improve them by Art; therefore under the Figures of Triangles, Squares, Circles and Magnitudes: with their terms and bounds, he could contrive most tools and instruments, most Engines, and judge of Fortifications, Architecture, Ships, Wind and Water-works, and whatever might make this lower frame of things useful and serviceable to mankind: which severer Studies he relieved with noble and free Poetry-aid, once the pleasure and advancement of the Soul, made by those higher motions of the minde more active and more large. To which I adde her Sister musick, wherewith he revived his tired spirits, lengthened (as he said) his sickly days, opened his oppressed breast, eased his melancholy thoughts, graced his happy pronunciation, ordered and refined his irregular and gross inclination, fixed and quickened his floating and dead notions; and by a secret, sweet and heavenly Vertue, raised his spirit, as he confessed, sometime to a little less than Angelical Exaltation. Curious he was to please his ear, and as exact to please his eye; there being no Statues, Inscriptions or Coyns that the Virtuosi of Italy could shew, the Antiquaries of France could boast off, or the great Hoarder of Rarities the great duke of Tuscany (whose antick Coyns are worth £100000) could pretend to, that he had not the view of. No man could draw any place or work better, none fancy and paint a Portraiture more lively; being a Durer for proportion, a Goltzius for a bold touch, variety of posture, a curious and true shadow, an Angelo for his happy fancy, and an Holben for Oyl works. Neither was it a bare Ornament of Discourse, or naked Diversion of leisure time; but a most weighty piece of knowledge that he could blazon most noble and ancient Coats, and thereby discern the relation, interest, and correspondence of great Families, and thereby the meaning and bottom of all transactions, and the most successful way of dealing with any one Family. His Exercises were such as his Employments were like to be, gentle and manlike, whereof the two most eminent were Riding and Shooting, that at once wholesomely stirred, and nobly knitted and strengthened his body. Two Eyes he said he travelled with; the one wariness upon himself, the other of observation upon others." Lloyd also highly commends his continence, his temperance both as respects diet and sleep, and his industry and diligence.

He gave to Emmanuel college £140 in order that part of S. Nicholas hostel might be converted into lodgings for

Laurence Chaderton the first master of that society.

Arms: A. an eagle displayed double tete S. back & legs O. a bordure S. bezantee. Crest: A demi-lion rampant S. charged on the body with 3 bezants in pale.

MS. Addit. 5753, f. 247, 248; 5935, f. 46, 156, 158; 12503, f. ... Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 126, 128, 136, 141, 146, 149, 219, 306. Birch's Eliz. i. 197, 199. Birch's James I. i. 4. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 1456, 1457. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 104. Cabala, 3rd. ed. i. 162; ii. 59—63, 88. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 517. Carew's Cornwall, 61. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 180. Churton's Nowell, 253, 259. MS. Cole, lvi. 344. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. viii. 206. Collins's Peerage, 4th. ed. i. 172. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (2) 345. Coningsby's Siege of Rouen, 8, 47, 78. MS. Cotton. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i, 234, 239, 240. Digges's Compleat Ambassador, 134, 145, 147, 149—151, 154—159, 163, 166—170, 172, 174, 175, 178, 180, 195, 220, 233, 234, 250, 262, 282, 302, 320, 342, 374. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 375. Correspondence Diplomatique de Fenelon. Forbes's State Papers, i. 67, 164—166, 170—172, 179, 201, 202, 254—283, 286—307, 309—316, 348, 349, 374, 417, 419, 454—457, 501—505; ii. 81, 143, 144, 155, 162, 180, 193, 375. Gabbema Illust. et clar. virorum Epistolæ, ed. 1669, p. 588, 589. Gilbert's Cornwall, ii. 7, 15, 16, 372, 373; iii. 169. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 212. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 155, 164, 175, 177, 345. MS. Harl. 36. f. 129; 260. f. 147, seq.; 287. f. 35, 99, 100; 289. art. 61, 63, 65, 77, 81, 1079. f. 141 b. Haynes' State Papers, 274, 301, 302, 363, 444, 447, 515. Leon Howard's Letters, 184. Jardine on Torture, 91. MS. Lansd. 11. art. 43; 106. art. 31; 155. art. 158—163. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 202, 209, 210, 278, 408, 595, 618—620, 622. Leycester Correspondence, 16, 26, 32, 37, 50, 213, 375, 390, 394, 420, 434. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, 15. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 23, 550. Lysons' Environs, iv. 194. Lysons' Devonsh. 145. Melvile's Memoires, 68—74, 115, 122. Murdin's State Papers, 224, 245, 282—286, 559, 751, 755, 761, 762, 767, 771—775, 788. Notes & Queries, i. 231. Originalia, 16 Eliz. p. 3, r. 152; 32 Eliz. p. 7, r. 52. Prince's Worthies of Devon, 4to. ed. 27. Rymer, xv. 779; xvi. 77, 119, 120, 139, 201. Strype's Annals, i. 554, 570; ii. 46, 49, 119, 145, 358, 454, 467, App. 56; iii. 523; iv. 85, 127. Strype's Parker, 297, 298. Strype's Smith, 106, 116, 129. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 386, 387, 435. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 140, 142, 143, 148, 233, 235, 236, 243, 361—393, 395, 396, 427, 428, 433, 461, 472, 479, 483, 823, 824, 846—850, 916, 935. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 17, 79, 89. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 700; ii. 425. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 105; ii. 94. Wright's Eliz. i. 103, 116, 412, 444, 454, 460, 468, 481, 490, 498, 508; ii. 387, 445. Zurich Letters, i. 57, 167, 290; ii. 174.

ROBERT LINACRE, of Clare hall, B.A. 1577-8, is author of:

1. A Comfortable Treatise for the reliefe of such as are afflicted in conscience. Lond. 8vo. 1590.—Perused the second time and enlarged in diuerse places, but especiallie with many profitable & comfortable notes in the margent. Lond. 8vo. 1595. Dedicated to Robert Devereux earl of Essex.

2. A Catechism entitled The way to everlasting Saluation. Lond. 8vo. n.d., and 1591. The edition without date has only the initials of the author's name.

Herbert's Ames, 1110, 1112, 1253, 1279. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, the third son of Richard Middleton of Denbigh, by his wife Jane daughter of Hugh Dryhurst of the same place, was born in Denbighshire, and educated for some time at Oxford, probably at Jesus college. He proceeded B.A. 13 July 1574, and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1576.

Embracing the profession of arms, he served in queen Elizabeth's armies abroad. Subsequently he quitted the land-service and entered the navy, being advanced to the command of a ship. He was the means of saving the english fleet sent in 1591 to the Azores to intercept the spanish galleons, when Philip II. dispatched another fleet of ten times our force to defeat the design. Captain Middleton kept company with the enemy three days to get acquainted with their strength, and left them just in time to report the same to lord Thomas Howard the english admiral, who prudently avoided a conflict. He is supposed to have died about 1602.

Though actively engaged in warfare all his life, he devoted his leisure to the cultivation of the muses.

His works are:

1. Appendix to John David Rhys's Grammar. This is under the name of Ganoldref the literal welsh for Middletown. This may be the same as the following work.

2. Bardoniaeth: or, the Art of Welsh Poetry. Lond. 4to. 1593. This volume is in the welsh language, and is styled the first book or part, as if the author had intended to publish a second.

3. Psalmæ y Brenhinol Brophwyd Dafydh, gwedi i cynghanedhu mewn mesurau cymreig. Lond. 4to. 1603. This translation of the Psalms was made "apud Scutum insulam occidentalium Indorum," where it was finished 24 Jan. 1595. A second edition appeared in 1827, edited by the Rev. Walter Davies, M.A. Mr. Yorke says that this version, which is in the four and twenty welsh metres, is one of the most ingenious compositions in the language.

4. MS. Poems in welsh.

It is said that he, captain Price of Plâs Iolyn, and one captain Koet were the first who smoked tobacco publicly in London, and that the londoners flocked from all parts to see them. Pipes were not then invented, so they smoked the twisted leaf or cigars.

Sir Thomas Middleton, lord mayor of London 1613, and sir Hugh Middleton the renowned projector of the New river, were his brothers.

Arms: A on a bend V. 3 wolves' heads erased of the field. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet O. a dexter hand ppr.

Fairholt's Tobacco, 50. Pennant's Journ. to Snowdon, 28. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 526. Williams's Welsh Biog. Dict. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 648. Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, 105.

THOMAS NORTH, second son of Edward lord North of Kirtling, by Alice his first wife, is believed to have had his education at Peterhouse. In 1557 he was a member of Lincoln's inn. In September 1568 he was presented with the freedom of the town of Cambridge. He was subsequently knighted, but at what particular time we cannot ascertain. It seems probable that he held some office connected with the customs.

In 1598 he must have been much reduced, for in that year he received £20 as a benevolence from the town of Cambridge. His brother Roger lord North, in his will dated 22 Oct. 1600, directed that he, his son Edward North, and his daughter Stutfield should be relieved out of the unbequeathed remainder of his goods.

By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of ...... Colville of London, and widow of Robert Rich, he had no issue. By his second wife, Judith, daughter of Henry Vesey of Isleham co. Cambridge, and widow of Richard Bridgewater LL.D., he had Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wren of Haddenham isle of Ely; Roger, who died without issue; and Elizabeth, who married (apparently in 1579) Thomas Stuteville, esq., of Brinkley Cambridgeshire. Sir Thomas North's widow remarried John Courthope, second son of John Courthope of Wyleigh in Sussex.

He is author of:

1. The Dial of Princes Compiled by the reuerende father in God, Don Antony of Gueura, Byshop of Guadiy, Preacher & Chronicler, to Charles the fift late of that name Emperour. Englysshed oute of the Frenche, by Thomas North, seconde sonne of the Lord North. Right necessary and pleasaunt to all gentylmen and others whiche are louers of vertue. Lond. fo. 1557. Dedication to queen Mary, dated Lincoln's inn 20 Dec.—And nowe newly reuised and corrected by hym, refourmed of faultes escaped in the first edition: with an amplification also of a fourth booke annexed to the same, Entituled The fauored Courtier, neuer heretofore imprinted in our vulgare tounge. Right necessarie and pleasaunt to all noble and vertuous persons. Lond. 4to. 1568, 1582.

2. The Morall Philosophie of Doni, drawne out of the auncient Writers. A Worke first compiled in the Indian tongue, and afterwards reduced into diuers other languages; and now lastly englished out of Italian. Lond. 4to. 1570, 1601. This work consists of indian, persian, and arabian dialogues. We are informed that Doni seems to be of like import with Magi.

3. The Lives of the noble Grecians and Romaines compared together by that graue learned philosopher and historiographer Plutarke of Chæronea. Translated out of Greeke into French by James Amiot, Abbot of Bellozane, Bishop of Auxerre, one of the Kings priuie Counsell and great Amner of France. With the liues of Hannibal and Scipio African. translated out of Latine into French by Charles de l' Esclvse, and out of French into English by Thomas North. Lond. fo. 1579, 1595, 1603, 1612, 1631, 4to. 1656, 1657. Cambr. fol. 1676. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. This Dedication is dated 17 Jan. 1591, and Mr. North's Address to the Reader is dated 24th of the same month. Mr. Charles Knight says that this "is a book on many accounts to be venerated. It is still the best translation of Plutarch we have—full of fine robust English—a book worthy of Shakspere to read and sometimes to imitate." The editions of and after 1612 have additions by others. Wood states that John Selden had a great hand in and gave directions and advice towards the edition of 1657.

4. Exceptions against the suit of surveyor of the gaugers of beer and ale

9 Jan. 1591. MS. Addit. 12497, fo. ......

Another Thomas North of Trinity college was B.A. 1582-3, and migrating to Catharine hall commenced M.A. as a member of that house 1586.

Arms: Az. a lion passant O. between 3 fleurs-de-lis A.

Archæologia, xix. 292, 299. Sir Tho. Browne's Works, ed. 1836, i. 332. Bruggeman's English Editions of Classics, 319, 320. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 101. Collier's Bridgewater Cat. 222. Collier's Reg. Stationers' Comp. ii. 14. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 593. Cranwell's Cat. of Trin. Coll. Libr. 27, 47. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 238. Herbert's Ames, 564, 817, 823, 856, 1071, 1809. Horne's Cat. of Queens' Coll. Libr. 871. Information from T. W. King, esq., York Herald. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 283. Shakspere's Works, Knight's illustr. ed. Tragedies, vol. ii. Strype's Annals, ii. 610, 611. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. p. clii. cliii.; iii. 227. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Cat. of Dr. Williams's Libr. Red Cross Street, i. 260.

THOMAS NUNN, matriculated as a sizar of Caius college in June 1575, proceeded B.A. 1578-9, and commenced M.A. 1582. He was minister of the word at Weston in the diocese of Norwich, but whether in Norfolk or Suffolk does not appear.

He is author of:

A Comfort against the Spaniard. A sermon on Deut. 20 (2—4). Lond. 4to. 1596. Dedicated to Dr. William Redman, bishop of Norwich.

Herbert's Ames, 1231. Watt's Bibl. Brit. (where miscalled William).

THOMAS RATCLIFFE appears to have been matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in June 1573, his christian name being erroneously recorded as Robert. He migrated to Trinity college, and proceeded B.A. as a member of that house 1577-8. In 1580 he occurs as one of the chaplains of S. Saviour's, Southwark, at a salary of 20 marks per annum.

He is author of:

A short summe of the whole catechism, for the greater ease of the common people and children of S. Saveries in South-warke. Lond. 8vo. 1594, 1619.

Bodl. Cat. iii. 238. Herbert's Ames, 1277. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 580. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

ROBERT TRAVERS, matriculated as a sizar of Christ's college in November 1561, migrated to Trinity college, became a chorister of that house, and was afterwards a scholar thereof. In 1565-6 he proceeded B.A. Subsequently he was elected a fellow, and in 1569 commenced M.A. He was probably for some time in Ireland, and afterwards seems to have settled at or near Kendal.

He appears to have been the author of:

1. A Discourse, Wherein is plainly proued by the order of time and place, that Peter was neuer at Rome. Furthermore, that neither Peter nor the Pope is the head of Christes Church. Also an interpretation vpon the second Epistle of S. Paul to the Thessalonians, the second Chapter. Lond. 4to. 1572. Dedication to sir Henry Sidney, K.G., lord-president of the marches of Wales, and lord-deputy of Ireland, signed R. T.

2. A learned and very profitable Exposition made upon the Cxi Psalme for the comfort of the children of God by R. T. Lond. 8vo. 1583. This we presume is the work quoted as his sermons.

We conjecture that he may have been brother of the famous Walter Travers, who was also sometime of Christ's college, and afterwards fellow of Trinity college, whom we shall hereafter notice.

One Robert Travers, bishop of Leighlin 1550, was in the time of queen Mary deprived of that see for being married.

Bodl. Cat. iv. 937. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 79, 80, 82. Herbert's Ames, 878, 1073. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 144.

JOHN SANDERSON, a native of Lancashire, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in May 1554, became a scholar of that house, and in 1557-8 proceeded B.A. He was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1561 commenced M.A. In 1562 he was logic reader of the university. His common places in the college chapel on the 2nd and 4th September in that year gave offence to the master and seniors. He was charged with superstitious doctrine as respected fasting and the observance of particular days, and with having used allegory and cited Plato and other profane authors when discoursing on the scriptures. In fine he was expelled from his fellowship for suspicious doctrine and contumaciously refusing to make a written recantation in a prescribed form, although it would seem that he made what is termed a revocation. He appealed to the vice-chancellor, but the visitors of the university, or the commissioners for causes

ecclesiastical, interposed, and he was not restored to his fellowship. So far as we are enabled to form a judgment from existing documents he had somewhat hard measure. Alexander Nowell, in a letter to archbishop Parker, observes: "It is not onlie in hande whether John Sanderson shalbe felow of Trinitie college, or noo felow: but whether ther shalbe enie reuerence towards the superiors, enie obedience, enie redresse or reformation in religion in that howle Vniversitie or noo: whether the truthe shall obteine, or papistrie triumphe."

Soon afterwards he proceeded to Rome, and then into France. Being obliged to leave the latter country in consequence of the civil commotions which raged there, he retired into Flanders, and in 1570 was enrolled among the students of the english college at Douay, where he was created D.D. On 2 April 1580 he arrived at Rheims, in company with Dr. Allen, and became divinity professor in the english college there. He was likewise appointed canon of Cambray, a dignity which he retained till his death. About 1591 he was at Mons. He died at Cambray in 1602, having a great reputation for sanctity and learning.

He is author of:

1. The chief points of his commonplaces in Trinity college chapel 2 & 4 Sept. 1562. MS. Parker, 106, p. 537.

2. Letter to archbishop Parker 21 Oct. 1562. MS. Parker, 106, p. 535.

3. Latin verses to archbishop Parker. MS. Parker, 106, p. 543; and in Churton's Life of Nowell, 77.

4. Institutionvm Dialecticarvm libri quatuor. A Ioanne Sandersono, Lancastrensi, Angli, Liberalium artium Magistro, & sacræ Theologiæ Doctore, Metropolitanæ Ecclesiæ Cameracensis Canonico, conscripti. Antwerp. 12mo. 1589. Oxford, 12mo. 1594, 1602, 1609. Dedicated to cardinal Allen. The grant of the exclusive privilege of printing the work is dated 11 Aug. 1583. Arnold Hatfield, stationer of London, in 1589 obtained a licence to reprint this book.

5. Tabulæ vel schema cathechisticum de tota theologia morali, lib. i.

6. De omnibus S. scripturæ locis inter pontificios et haereticos controversis. An unfinished work.

In common with others of the learned of the period his handwriting was very elegant.

Carter's Cambr. 325. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 175. Churton's Nowell, 75, 398. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 84. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 236. Herbert's Ames, 1214. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 97, 98, 104. Pits, 799. Strype's Annals, iv. 68. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 653.

MILES SANDYS, of Worcestershire, matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in November 1578, proceeded B.A. 1579-80, and commenced M.A. 1583. He was elected a fellow of Queens' college 10 Jan. 1584-5, being admitted 3 April 1585. On 11 Jan. 1585-6 he had the prebend of North Newbold in the church of York, which he exchanged 11 February following for that of Weighton in the same church. He was one of the proctors of the university 1588. About Christmas that year he resigned his fellowship, as he did the prebend of Weighton on or before 24 Jan. 1601-2.

He has verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney 1587.

Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 204, 225, 620. MS. Searle. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 155, 178.

THOMAS SPEGHT, of Yorkshire, matriculated as a sizar of Peterhouse in 1566, proceeded B.A. 1569-70. He was a very distinguished schoolmaster. In 1572 one Speght occurs as a minor canon of Ely, and head-master of the grammar school attached to that cathedral, but we are not certain that the holder of those offices was Thomas Speght. He commenced M.A. 1573.

He is author and editor of:

1. Latin verses (*a*) before Abraham Fleming's Panoplie of Epistles 1576; (*b*) before John Barret's Alvearie 1580.

2. The Workes of our Antient and learned English Poet Geffrey Chaucer, newly Printed. In this Impression you shall find these Additions: 1. His Portraiture and Progenie shewed. 2. His Life collected. 3. Argument to euery Booke gathered. 4. Old and Obscure Words explained. 5. Authors by him cited, declared. 6. Difficulties opened. 7. Two Bookes of his neuer before printed. Lond. fo. 1598. Dedicated to sir Robert Cecil principal secretary of state.—The Workes of our Ancient and learned English Poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, newly Printed. To that which was done in the former Impression, thus much is now

added. 1. In the life of Chaucer many things inserted. 2. The whole worke by old Copies reformed. 3. Sentences and Prouerbes noted. 4. The Signification of the old and obscure words prooued: also Characters shewing from what Tongue or Dialect they be deriued. 5. The Latine and French not Englished by Chaucer, translated. 6. The Treatise called Iacke Vpland, against Friers: and Chaucer's A. B. C. called La Prière de nostre Dame at this Impression added. Lond. fo. 1602. Dedicated also to sir Robert Cecil.—Another edition with a different title. Lond. fo. 1687.

His son Laurence, who accompanied sir Paul Pindar on his embassy to Constantinople, and who had in 1638 a grant in reversion of the office of surveyor-general of the customs, is buried at Clopton in Northamptonshire. His monumental inscription in the church of that parish refers to his father as

Thomas Speght Schoole-Master Paragon,
Who unto Cambridge Oxford Inns of Court
Sent nere a thousand youths of good report.

James Speght, D.D., of Christ's college, whom we shall hereafter notice, and Rachel Speght, author of A Mouzel for Melastamus 1617, and Mortalities Memorandum 1621, were also probably the children of this Thomas Speght. One Thomas Speght, an old soldier in the Netherlands who had had a pension of £5 per annum from the crown, was living in 1624.

Arms: A. on a fess S. 3 pheons of the field. Crest: A dexter arm habited S. cuff A. in the hand ppr. a pheon of the second.

Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 37, 38. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 371, 372. Corney on D'Israeli's Cur. of Lit. 61. Farr's Jac. Poet. p. xxiv. Green's Cal. State Papers, iv. 537. Hearne's Cur. Disc. ii. 447. Herbert's Ames, 903, 1152. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 734. MS. Richardson, 61. Rymer, xx. 307. Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 157, 209. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 347. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 137; ii. 149. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 294.

CYPRIAN DE VALERA was born at Seville, and educated at the university in that city, where he studied for six years. Leaving Spain for religion sake he came to this university, and in 1559 or 1560 was admitted to the degree of B.A. by special grace. He was also elected a fellow of Magdalen college. In 1563 he commenced M.A., being incorporated in that degree at Oxford on 21 Feb. 1565-6. In 1565 he obtained letters from this university testifying to his godly conversation.

He is author of:

1. Dos Tratados, es del Papa y de su Autoridad; y es de la missa; Enxambre de los falsos Milagros, conque Maria de la Visitacion enganno a muy mechos. Lond. 8vo. 1599. In English with this title: "Two Treatises: The first, of the liues of the Popes & their Doctrine; The second, of the Masse:—collected of that which the Doctors, & ancient Councels, and the Sacred Scripture do teach. Also, A Swarme of false Miracles, wherewith Marie de la Visitacion, Prioresse de la Annuntiada of Lisbon, deceiued very many; and how she was discouered, and condemned. Reuel. 17; 1 & 15. The second edition in Spanish augmented by the Author himselfe, M. Cyprian Valera, & translated by John Golburne. Lond. 4to. 1600. Dedicated to sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper. The author's epistle is dated 25 June 1588, and probably the first edition appeared in that year.

2. Catecismo que significa, forma de instrucion; que contiene los principios de la religion de Dios, vtil y necessario para todo fiel Christiano; compuesto en maner a de dialogo, donde pregunta el maestro, y responde el discipulo. Lond. 16mo. 1596 (Anon.) A translation of Calvin's Catechism.

3. El Testamento Nueuo de nuestro senor Jesu Christo, Luc. ii. 10. Heaqui os doy nueuas de grangozo, que serà à todo el pueblo. Lond. 8vo. 1596.

4. Institucion de la Religion Christiana. ...... 4to. 1597. A translation of Calvin's Christian Institutes.

5. La Biblia. Que es, los sacros libros del vieio y nuevo Testamento. Segunda Edicion. Revista y conferida con los textos Hebreos y Griegos y con diversas translaciones. Por Cypriano de Valera. Amsterdam, fol. 1602. This was a revision of Casiodoro de Reyna's version. The translation of the New Testament was reprinted at Amsterdam, 12mo. 1625.

6. El Catholico Reformado.

Antonio's Bibl. Hispana Nova, i. 231, 261. MS. Baker, iv. 199; xxiv. 131, 136. Bodl. Cat. Gerdesii Florilegium Libr. Rar. 349. Herbert's Ames, 1157, 1257. Horne's Introduction, ii. 247. MS. Lansd. 60. art. 66. McCrie's Reformation in Spain, 199—202, 373, 374. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 169. Zurich Letters, ii. 175.

GILES WHITING, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in November 1569, proceeded B.A. 1573-4. On 2 Oct. 1582 he was instituted to the rectory of Panfield in Essex, on the presentation of George Cotton, esq. Of this benefice he was deprived, probably on account of nonconformity, shortly before 17 May 1587.

He is author of:

Giles Whiting, his short questions and aunsweres to be learned of the ignorant before they bee admitted to the Lord's Supper. Lond. 8vo. 1591.

Herbert's Ames, 1267. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 461. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

LIONEL DUCKET, born in Westmorland about 1565, was son of Anthony Ducket, esq., of Grayrigg in that county, by his second wife Alice, daughter of Thomas lord Dacre of Gilsland. He was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in April 1579, and personated the earl of Northumberland on the representation at S. John's of Dr. Legge's latin tragedy of Richardus Tertius at the bachelors' commencement 1579-80. He proceeded B.A. 1582-3. In 1585 he was elected a fellow of Jesus college, and in 1586 commenced M.A. In 1595 he served the office of proctor, and in 1596 proceeded B.D.

He died 5 April 1603, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus college. On the wall near the south-east angle of the south transept is a brass thus inscribed:

Lionell. Dvckett.

Westmorliandensis, Generosis ortus parentibus, Coll. D. Iohannis olim Alvmnvs, Academiæ Cantabrigiensis qvondam Procvrator. S. Theologiæ Bacchal. & nvper hvivs Collegii Ihesv senior socivs Obijt Aprilis 5° Anno Domini 1603. Ætatis, svæ 39.

Victvrvs moritvr, sic vixerat vt moritvrvs,
Cvivs mors docvit vivere, vita mori,
Angelvo est fact. tvmelvs fvit Angvlvs iste.
Qvam premis hæc terra est ingeniosa, premis,
Cœlvm erat in terra, in cœlo nvnc terra qviescit.
Terra fvit, Cœlvm est, cœlica terra fvit.

By his will, dated 20 March 1603 (new style), and proved before Dr. Smith, vicechancellor of the university, he bequeathed 40*s*. to Mr. Westfield or whoever else should preach at his funeral; 40*s*. to be laid out in a drinking amongst the better sort of the university; £6 to the poor of Cambridge; 40*s*. to the prisoners; £30 to building or repairing of Allhallows church in Cambridge; a ring of 20*s*. each to Dr. Duport, Dr. Newcome, and his executors; £3 to the poor sizars of Jesus college; 40*s*. to the university library; a piece of plate value £5 to S. John's college; £30 to Jesus college to be bestowed in two fair pieces of plate, and £5 to buy books, also such of his books as they had not; and to S. John's college such of his books as should be left and were wanting at that college. He constituted William Hill and John Owen, fellows of Jesus college, his executors.

We cannot trace his relationship to sir Lionel Ducket, lord mayor of London 1572.

Arms: Quarterly of six 1, S. a saltire A. 2 ...... a bend ...... 3 ...... gutte ...... 4 ...... a saltire between 12 crosses patee ...... 5 ...... a bugle stringed ...... 6 ...... three bendlets ...... on a canton a lion rampant ...... impaling ...... 3 escallops ...... Crest: a garb ......

MS. Baker, xxvi. 119. Chapman's Inquiry into Right of Appeal, 63. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii, 450, 585. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 507. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 129. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 620. Nicolson & Burns's Westmorland & Cumberland, i. 112. Strype's Annals, iii. 492.

GEORGE DRYWOOD was born at Dunton Waylett in Essex about 1547, being, as is probable, the son of John Drywood of that place, who leased the estate there belonging to King's college. He was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 13 Aug. 1564, being matriculated in October following. He was admitted a fellow 14 Aug. 1567, but took no degree, and ultimately settled as a farmer at Dunton Waylett. He died 22 May 1603, seised of a capital mansion above a mile north from the church of Dunton Waylett, and possessed as lessee of King's college of lands in that and adjacent parishes.

He is author of:

Two latin poems in the collection of verses presented to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle by the scholars of Eton 1563.

Alumni Eton. 179. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 48. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 222, 232. Morant's Essex, i. 221. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. i.

JOHN WALTON, born in or about 1547, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in May 1568, proceed-

ing B.A. 1571-2, and commencing M.A. 1575. On 12 Oct. 1576 he was admitted to the prebend of Wellington in the church of Lichfield. He also held the rectories of Breadsall in Derbyshire and Gedling in Nottinghamshire. In 1582 he proceeded B.D. In 1590 he became archdeacon of Derby.

He was one of the persons who under a commission from the archbishop of York sat at Nottingham 20 March 1597-8, to investigate the case of William Somers, an alleged demoniac. It was in consequence of a letter from archdeacon Walton to archbishop Whitgift on this business that proceedings were taken in the court of the high commissioners for ecclesiastical causes against John Darrel, which resulted in his conviction and punishment as an impostor. We find mention of a dispute at this period respecting demoniacal possessions between the archdeacon and John Ireton, B.D., rector of Kegworth, sometime lady Margaret preacher here; Ireton holding and offering to maintain in the university that in those times persons were possessed of an evil spirit which could be cast out by prayer.

Archdeacon Walton dying 1 June 1603, was buried in the old church of All Saints in Derby, where was a monument with the subjoined inscription, commemorating him and his charitable donations:

Hoc lapide marmoreo tegitur corpus Johannis Walton, S.T.B. quondam Archid. Derbien. Prebend. Preb. de Wellington in Eccl. Cath. Lichfield. & Rect. Eccl. de Bradsall & Gedling; qui testamento suo dedit cl. ad augendum hujus Ecclesiæ Ministri stipendium, & xxl. ad emendum duos inauratos crateras in usum Ballivorum hujus Burgi Derbien. atque cl. mutuo dandas esse annorum quatuor in quatuor annos in perpetuum; xl. hujus Burgi artificibus inopia laborantibus; ac xxl. eodem modo dandas esse mutuo quatuor egenis artificibus in uberiorem sustentationem pauperum de Bradsall & Gedling predictis. Obiit 1 Die Junii, A.D. 1603. Ætatis suæ, 57.

His will is dated 19 May 1603.

Jane, his widow, who died in 1605, bequeathed £100 to S. John's college, the income to be applied to the relief and maintenance of such scholars admitted of that house as should be of her kin, or if none such, of scholars from Derby school, and if none such, of scholars coming out of Derbyshire. She also bequeathed £40 to the bailiffs and common council of Derby for the relief of the head-master and usher of the grammar-school in that town.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 414. Carlisle's Schools, i. 219. Charity Reports, xvii. 6, 7, 12, 75. Darrel's Detection, 116, 143. Darrel's Trial. Darrel's Brief Apologie, 4. Education Report, 481. Harsnet against Darrel, 7. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 577, 637. Lysons' Derbysh. 118, 119, 125. Brief Narration of Somers's Case, B., B iiij. Strype's Annals, iii. 405. Strype's Whitgift, 494. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 421, 473. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 875.

JOHN TOWNSHEND, eldest son of sir Roger Townshend of Raynham in Norfolk, by his wife Jane, youngest daughter of sir Michael Stanhope of Shelford in the county of Nottingham, was educated in Trinity college, and on the death of his father, which occurred 30 June 1590, inherited large estates in Norfolk.

To the parliament which met 19 Feb. 1592-3 he was returned for Castle Rising. In 1596 he accompanied the earl of Essex on his expedition against Spain, and was at the taking of Cadiz, where he was knighted by the earl. It is said that he represented Norfolk in the parliament of 24 Oct. 1597, as he certainly did Orford in Suffolk in that of 7 Oct. 1601.

He and sir Matthew Browne, who had been also knighted at Cadiz, fought a duel on horseback on Hounslow heath. The former was killed on the spot, and sir John Townshend did not long survive, dying of his wounds 2 Aug. 1603. The statements that he sat in the first parliament of king James, and that his quarrel with sir Matthew Browne arose during its session, are of course erroneous, as that parliament did not assemble till 19 March 1603-4.

He married Anne, daughter and coheiress of sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey, knight. By this lady, who survived till 20 May 1630, he had issue: sir Roger, created a baronet 1617; Stanhope, who died in London of a wound received in a duel in the Low-countries; and Anne, wife of John Spelman, esq.

In 1591 he gave to the university a staff for the use of the senior proctor. This formidable weapon is still preserved.

One John Townshend matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in November 1559, proceeded B.A. 1562-3, but this must we suppose have been another person.

Arms: Az. a cheveron Erm. between 3 escallops A.

Birch's Eliz. ii. 50. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 134, 135. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 134. Collins's Peerage. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 508. Lysons' Environs, iii. 201. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 131, 152.

RICHARD BOUND, son of Robert Bound, M.D., was born about 1557. He was matriculated as a sizar of Peterhouse in June 1575, proceeded B.A. 1577-8, was soon afterwards elected a fellow of his college, and commenced M.A. 1581. He was in holy orders. In 1586 he was expelled from his fellowship. He subsequently took the degree of M.D., but whether here or elsewhere appears not.

Dying 8 Aug. 1603 he was buried in the church of Louth in Lincolnshire, where there is or was the following inscription on a square piece of black touch in the wall:

Here lyeth Richard Bound, Doctor of Physicke, the sonne of Robert Bound, Doctor and Physitian to the late Duke of Norfolk. He departed this life at the age of 46, and left behind him his elder Brothers Alexander and Nicholas, Doctors in Divinity, Aug. 8° 1603.

Arms: O. on a bend Az. 3 fleurs-de-lis O.

MS. Lansd. 50. art. 51, 57. Topographer, iv. 164, 165.

ABRAHAM CONHAM, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in October 1567, subsequently became scholar of that house, and in 1571-2 proceeded B.A. He was elected fellow, and in 1575 commenced M.A. He occurs in 1588 as holding the prebend of Ilton in the church of Wells. On 26 June 1595 he was installed prebendary of Stow in Lindsey in the church of Lincoln. It is probable that he died shortly before 18 Aug. 1603.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses before Dr. Peter Baro's Prælectiones in Jonam, 1579.

2. Address prefixed to Gervase Babingtons verie Fruitfull Exposition of the Commandements, 1586. It is directed "To the godly readers, and especially to them amongst whom this Author and my selfe exercise our function;" and thus commences: "It hath pleased God (good Reader) to use my Ministery, not in one, but in moe places in this manner, still to succeede the authour of this treatise, to water what he hath planted, to labour in the harvest, whereof he cast the seede, to feed, and further to bring on those, of whome he was the spirituall father, and by the immortall seede of Gods word, first begat them; and still to enter upon his labours and goe foreward with his beginnings."

Herbert's Ames, 1062. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 180; ii. 212. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 242.

WILLIAM GILBERT, eldest son of Jerome Gilbert, sometime recorder of Colchester, by Elizabeth, his first wife, was born in that town in 1540. Wood says that he was educated for a time at Oxford. This may be doubted. He was matriculated as a member of S. John's college in this university in May 1558, proceeding B.A. in 1560-1. On 21 March 1560-1 he was admitted a fellow on Mr. Symson's foundation. He commenced M.A. in 1564, and was admitted M.D. 13 May 1569. On 21 December in the latter year he was elected a senior fellow of his college.

On leaving the university he travelled abroad, but returning to England about 1573, fixed his abode in London, where he practised as a physician for thirty years with great success. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians, though at what period the books of that society do not shew. His reputation for medical skill led to his being appointed chief physician to queen Elizabeth. His leisure was employed in philosophical experiments, particularly relative to the magnet, and he was encouraged in his researches by a pension from the queen, a circumstance which does her no little honour. Dr. Gilbert was censor of the college of physicians in 1581-2-4-5-6-7-9, and 1590; treasurer from 1587 to 1591 inclusive, and again from 1597 to 1599; consiliarius 1597-1599; elect 3 March 1597, in the place of Dr. Gifford, deceased; and finally president in 1600.

On the death of queen Elizabeth he was appointed chief physician to her successor, king James I. He did not, however, long enjoy the office, dying 30 Nov. 1603. His body was interred in the chancel of the church of the Holy Trinity in Colchester, where there is a handsome monument to his memory, surmounted and surrounded by many

coats of arms, and bearing this inscription:

> *Posuerunt hunc Tumulum Ambrosius & Gulielmus Gilberd, in memoriam Pietatis fraternæ Gulielmo Gilberd Seniori Armigero, & Medicinæ Doctori, Hic primævus Filius Hieronimi Gilberd Armigeri, Natus erat Villæ Colcestriæ, Studuit Cantabrigiæ Artem Medicam, Summis laudibus Pariq. Fœlicitate per Triginta plus Annos Londini exercuit, Hinc Aulam accersitus in summum Reginæ Elizabethæ Favorem receptus fuit, Cui ut successori Jacobo servivit Archiatros. Librum de Magnete apud Exteros celebrem in rem Nauticam Composuit. Obiit Anno Redemptionis Humanæ,* 1603, *Novembris ultimo, Ætatis suæ,* 63.

Dr. Gilbert was never married. By his will he bequeathed his library, globes, instruments, and cabinet of minerals to the college of physicians. This bequest was carried into effect by his brothers William, a proctor in the Arches, Hierome, Ambrose, and George.

His portrait formerly hung in the picture gallery at Oxford. It has been engraved by Clamp, and represents him as tall of stature and of a cheerful countenance. In his hand is a globe inscribed "Terella"; over his head is the inscription, "1591: ætatis 48;" and a little below his left shoulder, "Magneticarum virtutum primus indagator Gilbertus."

Old Fuller, with no less truth than quaintness, remarks: "Mahomet's tomb at Mecca is said strangely to hang up, attracted by some invisible load-stone; but the memory of this doctor will never fall to the ground, which his incomparable book 'De Magnete' will support to eternity."

His works are:

1. Gvilielmi Gilberti Colcestrensis, Medici Londinensis, De Magnete, Magneticisqve Corporibvs, et de magno magnete tellure; Physiologia noua, plurimis & argumentis, & experimentis demonstrata. Lond. fol. 1600. Editions appeared at Sedan in 1628 and 1633, in 4to. with this title: Tractatus siue Physiologia nova de magnete, magneticisqve corporibvs et magno magnete tellure Sex libris comprehensus à Guilielmo Gilberto Colcestrensi, Medico Londinensi. In quibus ea, quæ ad hanc materiam spectant plurimis & argumentis ac experimentis exactissimè absolutissimèq. tractantur et explicantur, Omnia nunc diligenter recognita & emendatius quam ante in lucem edita, aucta & figuris illustrata operâ & studio Wolfgangi Lochmans, I. U. D. & Mathemati. An encomium of the author by Edward Wright is prefixed. Lord Bacon terms this "a painful and experimental work," and mentions it in many places with applause. Mr. Hallam says, "The year 1600 was the first in which England produced a remarkable work in physical science; but this was one sufficient to raise a lasting reputation to its author. Gilbert, a physician, in his Latin treatise on the magnet, not only collected all the knowledge which others had possessed on that subject, but became at once the father of experimental philosophy in this island, and by a singular felicity and acuteness of genius, the founder of theories which have been revived after the lapse of ages, and are almost universally received into the creed of the science. The magnetism of the earth itself, his own original hypothesis, nova illa nostra et inaudita de tellure sententia, could not, of course, be confirmed by all the experimental and analogical proof, which has rendered that doctrine accepted in recent philosophy; but it was by no means one of those vague conjectures that are sometimes unduly applauded, when they receive a confirmation by the favour of fortune. He relied on the analogy of terrestrial phenomena to those exhibited by what he calls a *terella* or artificial spherical magnet. What may be the validity of his reasonings from experiment it is for those who are conversant with the subject to determine, but it is evidently by the torch of experiment that he was guided. A letter from Edward Wright, whose authority as a mathematician is of some value, admits the terrestrial magnetism to be proved. Gilbert was also one of our earliest Copernicans, at least as to the rotation of the earth; and with his usual sagacity inferred, before the invention of the telescope, that there are a multitude of fixed stars beyond the reach of our vision." Thomson, the historian of the royal society, terms Gilbert's work on the magnet one of the finest examples of inductive philosophy that has ever been presented to the world; Dr. Whewell mentions him with approbation; and Sarpi says: "Non ho veduto in questo secolo uomo quale abbia scritto cosa sua propria, salvo Vieta in Francia e Gilberti in Inghilterra."

2. Gvlielmi Gilberti Colcestrencis, Medici Regii, De Mundo nostro Sublunari

Philosophia Nova. Opus posthumum, Ab Authoris fratre collectum pridem & dispositum, nunc ex duobus MSS. codicibus editum, ex Museio viri perillustris Gvilielmi Boswelli Equitis aurati &c., & Oratoris apud Fœderatos Belgas Angli. Amsterdam, 4to. 1651. There is a short address to the reader, and a dedication to Henry Prince of Wales by William Gilbert of Melford, the author's brother. He observes that it may appear odd to some that his brother was of the same name as himself, and acquaints the reader that such was sometimes the practice in England. There is likewise a dedication by Isaac Gruter the editor, to Anthony Vivian "Bovinii Dominus," dated Middleberg, 11 cal. Nov. 1650. This work has been erroneously described by some bibliographers as an edition of the treatise De Magnete. There is a MS. copy of it in the Royal collection, 12. F. xi.

Dr. Gilbert was the inventor of two instruments for enabling seamen to find out the latitude without seeing sun, moon, or stars. A description of these instruments was published by Thomas Blundeville in his Theoriques of the planets. Lond. 4to. 1602.

Arms: A. on a cheveron betw. 3 leopards' faces S. as many roses O. Quartering a cross betw. 4 escallops, a crescent for difference.

Agassiz, Bibl. Zool. et Geol. iii. 54. Audöeni Epigrammata, i. epig. 14. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 345, 360. Biog. Brit. Blount's Cens. Celeb. Author. 645. Boyle's Works, iii. 89; iv. 233. Sir T. Browne's Works, ed. Wilkin, ii. 298, 329. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 212. Fischer's Geschichte der Physik, i. 238. Fuller's Worthies, (Essex). Granger. Hallam's Lit. Eur. ii. 233. Halliwell's Scientific Letters, 123. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. i. 356. MS. Kennett, 44. f. 188. Lilly's Life, 43. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 200; iii. 79. Morant's Colchester, ii. 13, App. 50. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 78. Notes & Queries, (2) iii. 304. Nouvelle Biog. Generale, xx. 494. Page's Suffolk, 990. Philipott's Hist. Disc. of the First Invention of Navigation. MS. Richardson, 49. Scaligeri Epist. 254, 446. Thomson's Hist. of Royal Soc. 430, 461. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 173. Vaughan's Cromwell, ii. 376. Whewell's Hist. of the Inductive Sciences, ed. 1847, i. 409; ii. 151; iii. 7, 49—53, 62. Wood's Annals, ii. 960. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 737. Wright's Essex, i. 310, 311.

JOHN PILKINGTON, son of Richard Pilkington, esq., and Alice [Asshawe] his wife, was born in Lancashire, and probably at Rivington hall in Rivington in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors. He was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in May 1544, at which time the first matriculation of the members of this university took place. He was a scholar of S. John's, and in 1545-6 proceeded B.A. In 1547 he was elected a fellow of Pembroke hall, and in 1549 commenced M.A.

On 20 Nov. 1559 the queen presented him to the prebend of Mapesbury in the church of S. Paul. On 25 Jan. 1559-60, being as it would seem still fellow of Pembroke hall, he was ordained priest by Grindal bishop of London. On 10 February following he was admitted to the prebend of Mapesbury. In 1561 he proceeded B.D., and on 2 October in that year was collated by his brother, bishop Pilkington, to whom he was chaplain, to a canonry in the church of Durham, being installed in that dignity on the 8th of the same month. On 6 Dec. 1562 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Durham in the room of John Ebden, who in November preceding was admitted to the prebend of Mapesbury on Mr. Pilkington's resignation. With the archdeaconry he held the rectory of Easington.

On 12 April 1586 he was excommunicated by Dr. Clement Colmore, spiritual chancellor of Durham, for not appearing at a synod. Notwithstanding this he held his visitation as archdeacon in the church of S. Nicholas Durham on 21 July following. Proceedings were consequently taken against him in the consistory court of the diocese. It does not appear how they terminated.

He died shortly before 19 Nov. 1603, and was buried in Durham cathedral. We cannot conceive what induced Wood to state that he died 16 Sept. 1581. His will is dated 18 Aug. 1603.

He was married and had sons.

One John Pilkington was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 26 June 1583, and migrating to Christ's college became B.A. 1586-7, and M.A. 1590, in which latter degree he was incorporated at Oxford 28 Jan. 1593.

Bishop Barnes's Injunctions, 12, 47, 73, 96, 97, 102, 108, 132—134, cxxxvii, cxxxix. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 228. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 226, 284. MS. Kennett, 48. f. 15; 49. f. 39. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 547. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 408; iii. 304, 309. Newcourt's Repert. i. 175. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 148. Rymer, xv. 584. Strype's Grindal, 37, 59. Whitaker's Memoir of Bishop Pilkington, 58, 72, 132, 134, 220. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 441. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 129, 264.

GEORGE BROOKE, fourth and youngest son of William Brooke lord Cobham, K.G., warden of the cinque ports, by his second wife Frances, daughter of sir John Newton, was born at Cobham in Kent 17 April 1568. His godfathers were Edmund Guest, then bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Salisbury, and Edward lord Clinton lord-high admiral of England, afterwards earl of Lincoln. He was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of King's college in May 1580, and created M.A. 1586.

In or before 1599 the queen sent a letter to Matthew Hutton archbishop of York, recommending him to grant a lease to Mr. Brooke. The archbishop did not assent, but made him a grant of the next prebend which should fall void in the church of York. This prebend was Strensall. Mr. Brooke, considering that it was a small thing and lay so far from him that he could not take much benefit from it, resigned his interest to Walter Whalley, B.D., who became prebendary 19 May 1600. Mr. Brooke's letter to the archbishop on the matter is dated on the 8th of that month from his house in Blackfriars London.

The queen promised him the mastership of the hospital of S. Cross near Winchester, on the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Dr. Robert Bennet to the see of Hereford in 1602-3; but she dying before the mastership was actually vacant, her successor king James I. refused to recognise Mr. Brooke's claim, and conferred the office first on James Hudson, and he being found disqualified, on Arthur Lake, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells. The disappointment induced Mr. Brooke to enter into certain treasonable conspiracies then on foot by the disaffected.

There were at this period two plots in agitation, one called the main and the other the bye or the treason of surprise. The parties implicated were Mr. Brooke, his brother Henry lord Cobham, Thomas lord Grey of Wilton, sir Walter Raleigh, sir Griffin Markham, sir Edward Parham, Bartholomew Brooksby, esq., Anthony Copley, gent., Capt. Laurence Kemys, and William Watson and William Clarke, roman catholic priests. Some were mixed up with one, some with the other, and a few, amongst whom was Mr. Brooke, with both. Kemys was discharged, Parham acquitted, and the guilt of Raleigh is even yet the subject of doubt and controversy. The main plot was aimed at the life of the king and his children. The object of the bye plot was to compel his majesty to change his government and to tolerate the roman catholics; and if this plot had succeeded, Mr. Brooke was to have been lord treasurer, Watson lord chancellor, sir Griffin Markham secretary of state, and lord Grey earl marshal and master of the horse. It is truly surprising that Mr. Brooke, who, though he is represented as a man of loose principles, had certainly great abilities, could have been so deluded as to have entered into these preeminently absurd schemes. Indeed it has been surmised that he was employed as a spy by Robert lord Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, who was his brother-in-law.

Mr. Brooke and other parties engaged in these conspiracies, or suspected to have been so engaged, were apprehended in July 1603 and sent to the Tower, whence in November following they were conveyed for trial to Winchester. On the 15th of that month he was arraigned at the castle in that city on indictments for high treason found against him at Staines in Middlesex. He had previously made confessions, but nevertheless pleaded not guilty, and according to the contemporary report of one who was present at the trial, "would have excused hymself by a warrant from ye king to sound ye depth of the intentions of the other practisers, but he could not make it good." He was convicted and condemned, and on the 5th December was beheaded on a scaffold erected in the castle-yard at Winchester. He bore his fate with much fortitude, denied that he had been guilty of any action deserving death, declared that he did not fear to die, and said his greatest care was that he should by his own act leave his wife and children destitute. He changed not his countenance till he came to speak of his wife and children, and then tears stood in his eyes.

It was observed as a curious circumstance that he suffered within view of S. Cross's hospital.

He received the holy communion at the hands of Anthony Watson bishop of Chichester, to whom he retracted an important statement he had made impli-

cating his brother lord Cobham, and sir Walter Raleigh, but he maintained the truth of the residue of the confessions he had made before his trial.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Borough, and by her had issue: sir William, K.B., and two daughters, whose names we know not. His children were restored in blood in 1610, but his son was not to enjoy the title of lord Cobham without the king's especial grace which was never conceded.

He is author of:

1. Two poems in commendation of an alchemical work in verse by Edward Nowell of Stafford, ironmonger. In MS. Ashmol. 1445, vii. (2, 3.)

2. Letters.

Arms: G. on a cheveron A. a lion rampant S. crowned O.

MS. Addit. 6177, p. 339. Archæologia, xxxv. 216, 217. Baga de Secretis, ponch. 58. Birch's James I. i. 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 27, 31. Birch's Eliz. i. 128. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 490, 1214. Burke's Extinct Peerage, 81, 82. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 360. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vii. 69, 353. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (2) 355. Duthy's Hampshire, 271. Bp. Goodman's Court of King James, ed. Brewer, i. 14, 15; ii. 90. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 17, 20—22, 27, 31, 41, 50, 53, 54, 66, 81. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 378, 383, 387, 388. Howes's Chronicle. Howell's State Trials, ii. 62. Hutton Corresp. 101, 149, 153. Jardine's Criminal Trials, i. 389 seq. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 374—377. Lodge's Illustr. iii. 72—76. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 67, 293—297. Rimbault's Bibl. Madrigal. 14. Somers Tracts, ii. 410, 420. Stat. 3 Jac. I. c. ...; 7 Jac. I. c. .... Strype's Annals, iv. 271. Talbot Papers, K. 159. Tytler's Ralegh, 226—255, 377—381, 383—396. Weldon's Court & Character of K. James, 30—36. Whitney's Emblems, 69. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 8, 11. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 192.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, born in Hertfordshire in or about 1535, was matriculated as a sizar of Clare hall in November 1547. He pursued his studies with avidity, never allowing himself more than five hours for sleep, a rule he adhered to throughout his subsequent life. It is said that he was admitted a scholar of S. John's college 5 Nov. 1550. We doubt not that he proceeded B.A. in due course, although that degree does not appear to be recorded.

During the reign of queen Mary he was employed as clerk to a lawyer, but divinity was his favourite study.

In 1560 he became a minor fellow of Trinity college. On 6 April in that year he was admitted a fellow of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation, and in the same year commenced M.A. He was appointed junior dean of S. John's college 10 Jan. 1561-2, and about April 1562 became a major fellow of Trinity college, being in or before 1564 elected one of the senior fellows of that society.

He bore a distinguished part in the philosophy act kept 7 Aug. 1564 before queen Elizabeth during her visit to this university. A statement that he took umbrage at the approbation bestowed by the queen on that occasion on Thomas Preston, and thence conceived that strong dislike to the ecclesiastical institutions of the kingdom which he subsequently exhibited, may be safely treated as deserving little consideration.

His popularity as a preacher was very great. When he appeared at Great S. Mary's the windows were taken out to enable those to hear him who could not get into the church, but remained outside.

The university was at this period strongly imbued with puritanical principles. This was especially the case at Trinity college, whereof Dr. Beaumont was then master. At the close of 1565 all the members, three excepted, at the instigation of Mr. Cartwright, appeared in chapel without the surplice.

Soon after this time he repaired to Ireland, where he continued a year or thereabouts. In 1567 he proceeded B.D. Archbishop Loftus, writing to sir William Cecil on 5 December in that year, strongly recommended that Mr. Cartwright, whom he had known in Ireland, might be appointed to the vacant see of Armagh.

In 1569 he was elected lady Margaret professor. He selected for the subject of his lectures the first and second chapters of the Acts. In these lectures he strongly attacked the church establishment, contrasting existing institutions and practices with the apostolic times. If he entertained these sentiments when he was elected professor, he ought not to have accepted the office. If he adopted them after his election, he should have immediately resigned.

Complaints of his reprehensible conduct in abusing the powers of his office were made to sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university, who addressed a letter on the subject to Dr. John May the vicechancellor and the heads. This letter was read in the Regent house

29 June 1570. On that very day a grace for Mr. Cartwright's admission to the degree of D.D. was proposed. Great confusion ensued, but in the end the vicechancellor stayed his degree. Soon afterwards he was forbidden by the vicechancellor and heads to lecture. Strong testimonials in favour of his piety, erudition, usefulness, and integrity were sent up to Cecil. Indeed Cartwright was so generally popular that he would, it was believed, had been chosen vicechancellor, had not statutes altering materially the constitution of the university been obtained in September 1570.

Dr. Whitgift, master of Trinity college, who succeeded Dr. May as vicechancellor, deprived Mr. Cartwright of his professorship 11 Dec. 1570.

In September 1571 Mr. Cartwright was deprived of his fellowship at Trinity college by Dr. Whitgift the master, for not being in priest's orders as required by the college statutes.

After a strong but fruitless protest against his deprivation he left Cambridge and went to Geneva, where he formed a friendship with Theodore Beza, who held him in high esteem. On 24 March 1571-2 Edward Dering wrote to lord Burghley, soliciting that Mr. Cartwright might be permitted to return to England, and that on the departure of Anthony Rodolph Chevallier, Cartwright should be appointed to fill his place as hebrew professor in the university. It is said, but we know not how truly, that Mr. Cartwright was professor of divinity at Geneva.

At the earnest entreaty of his friends he returned to England about November 1572. John Field and Thomas Wilcox, two of the leading puritan ministers, were at that period confined in Newgate for writing the famous Admonition to the parliament. Mr. Cartwright visited them in prison, and strongly coinciding in their opinions, published a second Admonition to the parliament. Dr. Whitgift replied, and Cartwright again answered Whitgift. This controversy occupied the attention and absorbed the sympathies of all the reformed churches. The talent and learning of the disputants is conspicuous. As between themselves Cartwright had the last word; but a remarkable result of this controversy was the great work of the immortal Hooker, which appeared about twenty years subsequently.

We must here state that on 11 June 1573 a royal proclamation was issued for suppressing the Admonition to the parliament and the Defence of the Admonition.

On 11 Dec. 1573 bishop Sandys and other high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical issued a warrant for Mr. Cartwright's apprehension. He however left the kingdom and went to Heidelberg. Subsequently he became minister to english congregations at Antwerp and Middleburgh.

In 1576 he and Edward Snape went to Guernsey, and assisted in settling the discipline of the churches of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney. He occasionally preached at Castle-cornet in Guernsey. On the final organization of the churches he returned to Antwerp.

In or about 1582 he was invited by the university of S. Andrew's to accept the office of divinity professor there, but declined to leave Antwerp.

In 1583 he was earnestly solicited by the earl of Leicester and sir Francis Walsingham to publish a confutation of the Rhemish translation of the New Testament. Walsingham sent him £100 to buy books and other necessaries. The clergy of Suffolk and London, and some of the best scholars in Cambridge, joined in the application, to which he acceded. When however the work was ready for the press archbishop Whitgift prohibited its publication, and it did not appear till fifteen years after Cartwright's death.

He endeavoured to obtain the queen's permission to return to England, but notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the earl of Leicester and lord Burghley on his behalf, her majesty refused her assent. In the early part of 1585 he did return, but bishop Aylmer sent him to prison in or about April. The queen however was much displeased at this proceeding, and in June Mr. Cartwright was released through lord Burghley's interposition.

About the same time the earl of Leicester appointed Mr. Cartwright to the mastership of the hospital he had founded in the town of Warwick. Freake bishop of Worcester soon afterwards summoned him into his consistory court and suspended him from preaching. Against this sentence he appealed. Al-

though he had no licence to preach he frequently did preach at Warwick, and occasionally at Coventry, Banbury, Hanwell, and other places.

In 1590 he employed his pen in opposing the narrow opinions of the Brownists, especially their notions of separation.

In May 1590 he was in London, in obedience to a summons requiring his appearance before the high commission. We are but imperfectly informed of what occurred on that occasion, but it would appear that he was committed to the Fleet. On 1 September in the same year numerous charges against Mr. Cartwright were drawn up by archbishop Whitgift or by his order. He was herein, amongst many other things, accused of having forsaken and renounced the order of a deacon and received a new ordination in foreign parts; with having set up a presbytery, and exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction abroad amongst the queen's subjects there residing; with having shewn his dislike of the ecclesiastical laws and government and divers parts of the liturgy, and inveighed against the bishops and governors of the church. One of the articles was sufficiently ludicrous. It alleged that he knew or had credibly heard who were the authors of Martin Marprelate, The Demonstration of Discipline, and other similar books before it was known to authority, yet he made no disclosure to those in authority, and being asked his opinion of these books answered, that since the bishops would not amend by grave books, it was meet that they should be dealt with to their shame and reproach.

He was called to answer these articles in the consistory of S. Paul's, before bishop Aylmer and other high commissioners. Refusing to take the oath ex officio he was remanded to the Fleet.

On 13 May 1591 he and others of his party appeared in the star-chamber before archbishop Whitgift, the lord-chancellor, the two chief-justices, lord Buckhurst, Mr. Fortescue, the attorney-general, and sir Francis Knollys; and in the same month he alone was carried before bishop Aylmer, the attorney-general, Dr. Lewin, Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Stanhope, and another commissioner whose name is not given. He underwent a protracted examination, and again refused to take the oath.

Mr. Cartwright, Edmund Snape, and others were subsequently summoned before the star-chamber to answer a bill charging them with disobedience to the queen's laws, convening unlawful assemblies, holding seditious conventicles, attempting to overthrow her majesty's government, and other offences. The defendants put in an answer, but the case does not appear to have been brought to a hearing, although meanwhile they continued in prison.

Numerous strong applications were made on behalf of the accused, and on 12 June 1591 king James of Scotland sent the queen a letter interceding for Udal, Cartwright, and certain other ministers of the evangel, of right good erudition and faithful travails in the church. At length Mr. Cartwright obtained his discharge through the means of lord Burghley, to whom he sent a letter of thanks dated Hackney, 21 May 1592.

Thereupon or soon afterwards he was restored to the liberty of preaching, and it is related that coming to Cambridge he was prevailed on to give a sermon on a week-day at Great S. Mary's, "where there was a great confluence of all sorts to hear him; grave men ran like boys in the streets to get places in the Church. After sermon he dined at master Chaderton's, and many went to the house to see and hear him speak."

In or before 1595 lord Zouch being appointed to the government of Guernsey, invited Mr. Cartwright to accompany him to that island, where he seems to have remained until or after 1598. There he enjoyed the friendship and patronage of sir Thomas Leighton, who succeeded to the governorship and became acquainted with William Bradshaw, a famous divine, who was tutor to sir Thomas Leighton's children. Whilst in Guernsey he corresponded with sir Francis Hastings, James Montagu, master of Sidney college, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and Laurence Chaderton, the first master of Emmanuel college.

On Sunday 25 Dec. 1603 he preached at Warwick from Eccl. xii. 7, "Then shall the dust return to the earth, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it." On Tuesday the 27th he died after a short illness. His last hours were spent in a holy preparation for heaven. His friend John Dod preached his funeral sermon.

He married in or about March 1577-8 a sister of John Stubbe, already noticed in this volume. She survived him. He had daughters, one of whom, named Mary, was married in or before 1596. One of his children died when he was in the Fleet prison. It is supposed with some appearance of probability that Thomas Cartwright of Emmanuel college, B.A. 1604-5, was his son, and that he was the Thomas Cartwright who was schoolmaster of Brentwood in Essex, and father of the notorious Dr. Thomas Cartwright bishop of Chester.

He inherited estates at Whaddon in the county of Cambridge which had belonged to his father and grandfather, consisting of a house with eight or nine score acres of land belonging to it, with common, meadow, and pasturage agreeable to the farms in that country, also a cot with a close adjoining it. These estates he sold, but he afterwards purchased another estate of good value, but where situate does not appear.

Mr. Marsden, after narrating the death of Cartwright, observes: "His great antagonist, Whitgift, expired within three months. They were members and ministers of the same church: upon doctrinal points there was no important difference between them. The one saw the imperfections of the church of England, the other felt the dangers of innovation. They were attached to the same cause, and alike desirous of establishing a national church in England on protestant foundations; and had conciliation been attempted, there seems little reason to doubt that Cartwright, without forsaking his principles, would have been won over to a more submissive spirit, and to a zealous co-operation with men of real piety—and there were many such among his professed opponents. He attached too much importance to his peculiar opinions of church discipline, and those opinions we conceive were often wrong; and in the early years of his public life he was not free from the universal vices of his times,—intemperance and personality in controversy. But as age mellowed and persecution broke down his spirit, a noble love of truth, a generous and forgiving temper, a contempt of suffering, and a fervent piety to God, break out with increasing lustre; and while learning, eloquence, and high talents, associated with exalted religious principles, and these displayed with consistency through a long life of persecution, shall continue to be revered, the name of Cartwright will be uttered, by good men of every party, with profound respect."

We may add that he was of a disinterested disposition, and bountiful to the distressed, especially to poor scholars.

A statement that the earl of Leicester offered him the provostship of Eton can hardly be correct. Certain it is that William Day filled that office from 1561 until and after Leicester's death.

He entrusted his manuscripts to his friends John Dod and Arthur Hildersham, with liberty to publish whatever they might consider useful to the public.

His known and reputed works are:

1. Confutatio primæ causæ in disputatione philosophiæ coram Regia Majestate apud Cantab. 7 Augusti 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st edit. iii. 66—68.

2. Positions maintained at Cambridge. In Strype's Annals, i. 628, 629. They are in latin, and are twenty-six in number. The first six were subscribed by Cartwright, and sent by Dr. May, vicechancellor, to archbishop Grindal 25 June 1570. In the other twenty are comprised the positions of others as well as of Cartwright. Cf. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 382, 395, 396.

3. A second Admonition to the parliament. ...... 8vo. n. d. The first Admonition, sometimes ascribed to Mr. Cartwright, was, as we have before stated, written by Mr. Field and Mr. Wilcox, for which they were sent to Newgate 2 Oct. 1572. The two Admonitions were reprinted without place, name of printer, or date, but about 1589, and again in 4to. 1617, without place or name of printer.

4. A Replye to an answere made of M. Doctor Whitegifte agaynste the Admonition to the Parliament. By T. C....... 4to. ...... two editions. One is supposed to have been printed in 1573, and the other in 1589. The Replye is incorporated in Dr. Whitgift's Defense of the Aunswere to the Admonition.

5. Latin Epistle to the pious reader, prefixed to Ecclesiasticæ Disciplinæ, et Anglicano Ecclesiæ ab illa aberrationis, plena è verbo Dei, et dilucida explicatio [by Walter Travers]. La Rochelle. 8vo. 1574.

6. A full and plaine declaration of Ecclesiasticall Discipline owt of the word off God, and off the declininge of the Churche off England from the same. ...... 4to. 1574. Geneva, 8vo. 1580. Camb. ...... 1584. ...... 4to. 1617. This is a translation by Mr. Cartwright of Walter Travers's latin work before mentioned. The Cambridge edition of 1584 was rigorously suppressed by order of archbishop Whitgift. The work was subsequently reprinted under this title: A Directory of Government anciently contended for, and as far as the time would suffer practised by the first Nonconformists in the days of Queen Elizabeth, found in the study of that most accomplished divine Thomas Cartwright after his decease, and reserved to be published for such a time as this. Published by authoritie. Lond. 4to. 1644.

7. Certain Articles collected and taken (as it is thought) by the Byshops out of a litle boke entituled An Admonition to the parliament, with an Answere to the same. Containing a confirmation of the sayd Booke in short notes. ...... 8vo. n.d.

8. An Examination of M. Doctor Whitgiftes Censures, conteined in two Tables set before his Booke entituled: The Defence of the Aunswere to the Admonition against the Replie of T. C. ...... 16mo. 1575.

9. The second replie of Thomas Cartwright: agaynst Maister Doctor Whitgiftes second answer, touching the Churche Discipline. ...... 4to. 1575.

10. The rest of the second replie of Thomas Cartvuright: against Master Doctor Vuhitgifts second ansvuer, touching the Church discipline. ...... 4to. 1577. About 1589 was published in 4to., without place or printer's name, A replye to an answere made of M. doctor Whitgifte against the admonition of the parliament by T. C. We suppose this to comprehend both the first and second replies. Extracts from Cartwright's second replie are given in the notes to Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre.

11. Police & Discipline Ecclesiastique, des Esglises Reformées es Isles de Jersey & de Guernezey, Serk & Oriny, arrestées & conclues d' un commun accord par Messieurs les Gouverneurs des dites Isles & les Ministres & Anciens Assemblés au synode tenu a Guernezey au nom de toutes les dites Eglises, le 28 jour du mois de Juin, l' An 1576. MS. Drawn up in conjunction with Edmund Snape. The Discipline was confirmed by the governors in a synod held in Jersey 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 Oct. 1577.

12. Whether it is lawful for a protestant to marry with a papist. Which question was occasioned by a motion of match between the queen and the French king's brother. Cf. Strype's Annals, ii. App. p. 31, 32.

13. Epistle in latin to Dudley Fenner, dated 3 Sept. 1583, and prefixed to Fenner's Sacra Theologia. Cf. Brook's Life of Cartwright, 221, 222.

14. An Answere vnto a Letter of Master Harrisons. ...... 4to. n. d. Mr. Brook (Life of Cartwright, 304) states that it was printed at Middleburgh.

15. A Reproof of certain schismatical persons and their doctrine concerning the hearing and preaching the word of God. MS. Lambeth. 113, fo. 187. This is perhaps the same as Mr. Cartwright's letter for joyning with the English churches annexed to an answere to such letter. Lond. 4to. n. d. Cf. Brook's Life of Cartwright, 303.

16. A brief Apologie of Thomas Cartwright against all such slaunderous accusations as it pleaseth Mr. Sutcliffe in his seuerall pamphlettes most iniuriously to loade him with. ...... 4to. 1596. Incorporated in Sutcliffe's Examination of it, 1596.

17. A Christian Letter of certaine English Protestants, vnfanied fauorers of the present state of Religion, authorized and professed in England; vnto that Reverend and learned man, Mr. R. Hoo, requiring resolution in certaine matters of doctrine (which seeme to ouerthrow the foundation of Christian Religion, and of the Church among vs) expreslie contained in his fiue books of Ecclesiasticall Pollicie. ...... 4to. 1599. Cf. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 215a, 215b, and Keble's edition of Hooker's Works, preface ix—xvii. The Christian Letter is reprinted in Hooker's works, ed. Hanbury, ii. 73, 164, 168, 183, 204, 209, 215, 289, 372, 401, 444. Dr. Wordsworth (Eccles. Biog. 3rd edit. iii. 515) states that he had somewhere, upon authority which at the time seemed to him to be good, seen The Christian Letter attributed to Dr. Andrew Willet.

18. Σὺν Θεῷ ἐν Χριστῷ. The Answere to the Preface of the Rhemish Testament by T. Cartwright. Edinb. 8vo. 1602. A copy in MS. Lambeth. 453.

19. In Librvm Salomonis, qvi inscribvtvr Ecclesiastices, cum Metaphrasi, Homiliæ, qvae et ivsti Commentarii Loco esse possint. Authore Thoma Cartwright. Lond. 4to. 1604. Marpurgh. 8vo. 1604. Amsterdam. 4to. 1632, 1638, 1647. Dedicated to king James I.

20. A Catechisme. ...... 1611.

21. A Commentary upon the Epistle to the Colossians. Lond. 4to. 1612. It is said that this is but a bundle of raw and imperfect notes taken by some unlearned hearer, never perused or so much as seen by the author, wherein there is scarcely any good coherence of matter, or any perfect periods or sentences handsomely put together or suitably depending one upon another.

22. A Treatise of the Christian Religion, or the whole Bodie and Substance of Divinitie. 2nd edit. ...... 4to. 1616. Edited by W[illiam] B[radshaw].

23. Commentarii Succincti & Dilucidi in Proverbia Salomonis. Authore Thoma Cartwrighto S. S. Theologiæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi quondam Professore. Leyden. 4to. 1617. Amsterdam. 4to. 1638. With a preface by John Polyander professor of divinity in the university of Leyden, addressed to the candidates in divinity from Leyden 10 Jan. 1617.

24. A Confvtation of the Rhemists Translation, Glosses and Annotations on the New Testament so farre as they containe manifest impieties, heresies, Jdolatries, Superstitions, Prophanesse, Treasons, Slanders, Absurdities, Falsehoods and other evills. By occasion whereof the true sence, scope, and Doctrine of the Scriptures, and humane Authors, by them abused, is now given. Written long since by order from the chiefe instruments of the late Queene and State, and at the speciall request and encouragement of many godly-learned Preachers of England, as the ensuing Epistles shew. By that Reverend, Learned, and Iudicious Divine, Thomas Cartwright, sometime Divinitie Reader of Cambridge. ...... fo. 1618. The epistle to Mr. Cartwright inviting him to undertake the work is signed by Roger Goade, William Whitaker, Thomas Crooke, John Ireton, William Fulke, John Field, Nicholas Crane, Giles Saintcler, Richard Gardiner, and William Charke. The names of those who were then alive, the printer, by the advice of his reverend friends, concealed.

25. The Pope's deadly Wound: Tending to resolue all men, in the Chiefe and principall Points now in controuersie between the Papists and Vs. Written by T. C., and now published by Master Doctor Bvrges, now Preacher to the English troopes in the Pallatinate. Lond. 4to. 1621. We know not why this is attributed to Cartwright. Dr. Burgess expressly states that it was written by Thomas Clarke of Sutton Coldfield.

26. Harmonia Evangelica per analysim logicam, et Metaphrasin historicam quatuor Evangelistas explicans & concinnans, authore Thoma Cartwright Anglo, viro præstantissimo, & Theologo eruditissimo. Quantum fieri potuit a carie restituta & in usum Ecclesiæ sumptibus bonorum quorundam virorum in lucem edita. Amsterdam. 4to. 1627. Address to the reader signed J. F.

27. Commentarii Practica in totam Historiam Evangelicam, ex quatuor Evangelistis harmonicè concinnatam...... 3 vols. 4to. 1630. Supposed to have been edited by John Dod and Arthur Hildersham. There are two dedications, the first is to the Merchants Adventurers in England, particularly to Thomas Moulson, governor, citizen, and alderman of London; to Edward Bennet, of the college of Hamburgh, and Edward Misselden of the college of Delph, stewards, assistants, and all and several of that body corporate. The second is to Robert earl of Warwick, and William viscount Say and Sele. An improved edition of this work appeared under the title of: Thomæ Cartwrighti, S.S. Theol. in Academia Cantabrigiensi quondam Professoris, Harmonia Evangelica Commentario Analytico, Metaphrastico, Practico, Illustrata, antehac diversis voluminibus edita, nunc summa industria in unum corpus redacta, summariis aucta, & à mendis, quibus scatebat, repurgata. Leyden, 4to. 1647. Dedication by Franciscus Hackius to Dr. Adrian Heereboord, professor of moral philosophy and vice-president of the university of Leyden, dated Leyden, kal. Novemb. 1646.

28. Letters in latin and english. Many are in print.

There is an engraved portrait of Mr. Cartwright in Clarke's Lives, 1677.

MS. Addit. 4115. f. 4. An Almond for a Parrat, 16, 26, 32, seq., 43. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 359. MS. Baker, ii. 115; iii. 379; vi. 328; xv. 105; xx. 343; xxi. 543; xxviii. 443; xxix. 364. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline. Baxter's Directory, 926, 928. Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 21—24. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Birch's Eliz. i. 62. Blackburn's Works, v. 163, 164; vi. 239. Bodleian Catalogue, i. 452; iii. 660. Cardwell's Doc. Annals, ii. 2, 7, 38, 269. Cardwell's Synodalia, 139, 534, 559. Brook's Life of Cartwright. Brook's Puritans, ii. 136. Chapman's Inquiry into Right of Appeal, 35. Churton's Nowell, 193, 212, 216, 224, 262. Clarke's Lives, (1677) 16. Cole's Athen. Cantab. C. 11. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 196, 223, 250—257, 310, 400. MS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon. 215. 294. 307. f. 12 b; 312. f. 154. Joh. Drusii Vita, 188, 190. Dugdale's Warwickshire, 353. Falle's Jersey, 1124. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 70, 71. Foulis's Hist. of Wicked Plots, 60. Fuller's Church Hist. ed. Brewer, iv. 382—384; v. 142—154, 252—254, 263—265. Fuller's Worthies, (Hertfordsh.) Fuller's Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 264—271. Granger. Grindal's Remains, 305, 323, 347. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 182—185, 203, 204, 211. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 351, 435. Hanbury's Life of Cartwright. Hanbury's Memorials. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 102, 112, 125. Hawkins's Hist. of Music, 457, 545, 546. Herbert's Ames, 925, 1088, 1414, 1632, 1534, 1635, 1644, 1645, 1647, 1654, 1688, 1728. Heylyn's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 227, &c. MS. Kennett, xlix. 41, 43, 44. MS. Lansd. 12. art. 85; 17. art. 93; 18. art. 18; 25. art. 66; 45. art. 44, 77; 62. art. 51; 64. art. 15, 17, 20—26; 66. art. 48; 68. art. 42—44, 52, 53, 60, 62; 69. art. 40—42, 45; 72. art. 51; 79. art. 71; 103. art. 71; 109. art. 9. Leigh's Treatise of Religion & Learning, 155. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 654. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 381—383, 385, 387—389, 395, 396, 439, 470. L'Estrange's Alliance of Divine Offices, Pref. p. 1. Maddox on Neal's Puritans. Marsden's Early Puritans, 71 seq., 143, 172. Marprelate's Epistle, 36, 37, 49. Marprelate's Epitome, 52. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 30, 31, 55, 57—60, 117, 124, 136, 173, 203, 217, 218. Middleton's Biog. Evan. ii. 326. Nares's Burghley. Neal's Puritans. Nicolas's Hatton, 301—304. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii, 66. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 8. Osborne's Traditional Memoirs, ed. 1811, p. 93. Parker Correspond. 434. Pap with a Hatchet, 15. Paule's Life of Whitgift. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. edit. 274. MS. Coll. Regin. Oxon. 280. f. 169. Restituta, i. 11, 111, 112, 195, 199, 218, 465; iv. 153, 154. Rogers's Cath. Doctrine, ed. Perowne, 90, 234, 235, 310, 311, 325, 326, 334, 340, 343, 344. Shirley's Letters, 321. Silvester's Baxter, 113. Soames' Elizabethan Religious History. Strype. Sutcliffe's Answere to Throckmorton. Sutcliffe's Eccl. Disc. Taylor's Rom. Biog. of Eliz. ii. 103. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 593. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 13, 58. Walton's Life of Hooker. Whitaker's Disputation, ed. Fitzgerald, p. ix. Whiston's Historical Preface to Christianity Revived, App. 13, 19. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, Witte's Diarium Biographicum. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 646. Wright's Eliz. ii. 417. Zurich Letters, i. 297, 312, 313.

JOHN JOSCELYN, third son of sir Thomas Joscelyn, K.B., by his wife Dorothy, daughter of sir Geoffrey Gate, knight, was born in Essex in 1529. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in November 1545, proceeded B.A. 1548-9, and was made a fellow by the authority of the commissioners for the visitation of the university in 1549, being latin lecturer of the college 1550-1, and greek lecturer 1551-2. He commenced M.A. 1552, and was dean of philosophy 1552-3. In 1555 he subscribed the roman catholic articles. In 1555-6 he was again greek lecturer, and served the office of bursar 1555-6-7. At or about Michaelmas 1557 he quitted his fellowship. He was not a priest whilst fellow, but from his subsequent preferment it has been surmised that he may have been deacon or subdeacon.

On 6 Oct. 1560 he was collated to the prebend of Gorwall in the church of Hereford. Archbishop Parker, to whom he was latin secretary, obtained him this preferment, and also gave him the rectory of Hollingborne in Kent. In 1577 he vacated his prebend, but he held the rectory of Hollingborne till his death, which occurred 20 Dec. 1603.

We find mention of a suit in chancery in the reign of Elizabeth, wherein Richard Joscelyn was plaintiff and John Joscelyn defendant, touching the manor of Bromeshowburie, alias Brunshawburie, the manor of King's Hatfield alias Hatfield Bredeock, and the manor of High Radingburie, alias Roothingburie, situate and being in King's Hatfield alias Hatfield Bredeock, Eythrope Roothinge, and Canfield in Essex.

He was buried at High Roding in Essex. In the church of that parish is this inscription:

John Joceline, Esquire, interred here doth lie,
Sir Thomas Jocelin's third Son, of worthy Memory.
Thrice noble was this Gentleman by Birth, by Learning great,
Of single, chast, and Godly Life he was [*has?*] *in Heaven a seate.*
He, the yeer one thousand five hundred twenty-nine was borne,
Not twenty yeers old, him Cambridge did with two Degrees adorne.
Kings-College, him a Fellow chose, in Anno forty-nine,
In Learning tryde, whereto he did his mind alwaies incline.
But others took the Fame and Praise of his deserving Witt,
And his Inventions, as their owne, to printing did committ.
One thousand six hundred and three, it grieves all to remember,
He left this Life, (Poor's daily Friend,) the twenty-eight December.

The error in this inscription as to his college is curious. It must be noted also that he did not, as the epitaph states, take two degrees here before he was twenty years old.

He gave £100 to Queens' college for founding a Hebrew lecture.

His works are:

1. Anglorum oratio, qua partim suæ religionis instaurationem adversus quorundam calumnias defendunt, partim christianos principes hortantur ut religionis sincerioris procurationem in se suscipiant. MS. C. C. C. C. 105, p. 243.

2. Preface to A Testimonie of Antiqvitie, shewing the auncient fayth in the Church of England, touching the sacrament of the body and bloude of the Lord here publickely preached, and also receaved in the Saxons tyme, aboue 600 yeares agoe. Lond. 8vo. (John Day) [cir. 1567.] Reprinted by William Lisle. Lond. 8vo. 1623.

3. Præfatio ad Epistolam Gildæ de Excidio et Conquestu Britanniæ. Lond. 8vo. 1568.

4. Annales Angliæ; ex variis chronicis et historiis MSS. desumptæ. MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xiv. 2-153.

5. A Saxon grammar.

6. Dictionarium Saxonico Latina, 2 vols. MS. Cott. Tit. A. xv, xvi. jointly with John Parker, son of the archbishop.

7. Libri Saxonici qui ad manus Joannis Josceline venerunt—Nomina eorum, qui scripserunt historiam Gentis Anglorum & ubi extant. In Rob. de Avesbury, ed. Hearne, 267-298, from MS. Cott. Nero, C. iii. 191, 191 b.

8. Excerpta et Collectanea. Royal MS. 5 B. 15. f. 134. MS. Cott. Tiber. iv. 1, 87; Calig. A. vi. 221; Nero, C. iii. 176; Vitell. E. xiv. 154; Vesp. A. ix. 75-144. MS. Harl. 338. art. 12, 13; 420. art. 1-10; 692. MS. Addit. 4787. MS. Lambeth. 585, f. 447; 593, f. 213.

He also materially assisted archbishop Parker in various works, especially: De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, the authorship of which is often ascribed to Joscelyn.

Arms: A wreath A. & S. with 4 hawks' bells joined thereto in quadrature O. Crest: a falcon's leg erased G. belled O.

Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 102, 325. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 102. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 75, 323. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. iii. 204. Cat. of Cotton. MSS. 35, 43, 232, 233, 430, 435, 513. Dyer's Cambr. ii. 153. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 203, 244, 407. Hasted's Kent, v. 477. Catalogus Operum Thomæ Hearnii, 69, 70. Herbert's Ames, 642, 1636. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 176, 217, 227. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 506. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. 97—99, 112. Morant's Essex, ii. 466. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 79, 161. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Libr. 4to. ed. 34, 35, 38, 105, 117. Parker Corresp. p. xiii, 298, 425, 426. MS. Searle. Selden's Titles of Honor, 82. Strype's Parker, 257, 416, 418, 521, 536, App. 89. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 430. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 86, 91. Cat. of Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 23; iii. 387. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. pref. p. xviii. seq. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 573. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. i. 399; ii. 766, 782, 798. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 265, 276. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 484. Wright's Essex, ii. 271.

HENRY WILLIAMS alias CROMWELL, (who appears to have eventually used only the latter surname) was eldest son and heir of sir Richard Williams alias Cromwell, knight, by his wife Frances daughter of John Myrfin, alderman of London. He was educated in Queens' college, and was under age when his father made his will 25 June 1545. On his father's death, which occurred in or about 1546, he succeeded to large estates in Huntingdonshire. In the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3 he represented that county in parliament, and in 1563 received the honour of knighthood. The queen, on leaving this university, honoured him with a visit at his seat at Hinchinbrooke 18 Aug. 1564. He served the office of sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire in 7, 13, 22, & 34 Elizabeth, and his name occurs in various local commissions during that reign. His death occurred 6 Jan. 1603-4, and he was on the 24th of that month buried with heraldic honours at the church of All Saints in Huntingdon.

His first wife was Joan, daughter of sir Ralph Warren, twice lord-mayor of London. She died in 1584, having had issue: sir Oliver; Robert, (father of the protector); Henry, who died 1630; Richard, who died 1628; sir Philip, who died 1629-30; Ralph, who died young in 1581; Joan, wife of sir Francis Barrington, bart.; Elizabeth, wife of William Hampden, esq.; Frances, wife of Richard Whalley, esq.; Mary, wife of sir William Dunch, knt.; and Dorothy, wife of sir Thomas Fleming, knt. Sir Henry's second wife, the daughter of — Weekes, died without issue in or about July 1592.

The death of his second wife was attributed to witchcraft. On 4 April 1593 John Samuell of Warboys, his wife

and daughter, were tried and convicted before Mr. Justice Fenner at the assizes at Huntingdon, for causing by witchcraft the death of lady Cromwell, and for bewitching five of Mr. Throckmorton's children, the gaoler's man, and others. They suffered death. Their goods, of the value of £40, being forfeited to sir Henry as lord of the manor of Warboys, were given by him to the corporation of Huntingdon conditionally that they procured a D.D. or B.D. of Queens' college, to preach against sorcery, yearly on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in one of the churches of Huntingdon, and distributed 10s. per annum to the poor.

Arms: S. a lion rampant A. Crest: a demi-lion rampant A. holding in the dexter gamb a gem ring O.

Cai. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 197; iii. 218. Carruthers' Huntingdon, 151—161. Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 80. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 648. MS. Lansd. 21. art. 25. Noble's Memoirs of Protectoral House of Cromwell, i. 21. Scott on Demonology & Witchcraft, 238. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 73.

NICHOLAS DEANE, matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse 15 Feb. 1579-80, B.A. 1583-4, M.A. 1587, occurs in the commission for the suppression of schism in the province of York issued 24 Nov. 1599, and became in 1602 archdeacon of Carlisle, holding therewith the rectory of Great Salkeld in Cumberland. He appears to have died about January 1603-4.

Jefferson's Carlisle, 254. Jefferson's Cumberland, i. 265. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 250. Rymer, xvi. 387.

RICHARD HALL, a native of Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, was matriculated as a member of Clare hall in November 1552. Migrating to Christ's college, he proceeded B.A. in 1555-6. In 1556 he was elected a fellow of Pembroke hall, and in 1559 commenced M.A.

Being attached to the roman catholic religion he left England, and arrived at Douay in 1572. Thence he proceeded to Italy, where he resumed his studies, and was created D.D. Afterwards he returned to the university of Douay, and for a short time acted as professor and regent of Marchienne college, but vacated that office on being appointed, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Bristow, to read a lesson of scripture in the english college. At the same period he was made a canon of S. Gery's in Cambray. On the invitation of the bishop of S. Omer, who had heard of his learning and zeal, he was made a canon of S. Omer, and official of the diocese. These latter offices he held till his death, which took place at S. Omer 26 Feb. 1603-4. On the south side of the rood-loft in the cathedral of S. Omer is this inscription:

Dominus Richardus Hallus, Anglus, Sacræ Theol. Doctor, hujus Eccl. Can. Officialis. Obiit xxvi. Feb. 1604.

Dodd says: "Dr. Hall had all the qualifications belonging to his character. An excellent casuist and zealous promoter of church discipline; of a very retired life; and somewhat reserved in conversation. He was a noted preacher, and frequently performed that duty in Latin, French, and English. His writings and behaviour were a continual curb to vice and the liberties of the age; and as he was an enemy to complaisance upon those occasions, so the severity of his morals met with some opposition even among the learned."

He is author of:

1. De tribus Primariis Causis tumultuum Belgicorum contra Coalitionem multarum Religionum, quam liberam Religionem vocant, Libellus exhortatorius ad Pacem. Douay, 8vo. 1581.

2. Opuscula quædam his temporibus pernecessaria. Douay, 8vo. 1581.

3. De Proprietate et Vestiario Monachorum. Douay, 1585. This work gave offence in certain quarters.

4. Latin hexameters and pentameters prefixed to the Institutiones Dialecticæ of Dr. John Sanderson, canon of Cambray, 1589.

5. De Qvinqvepartita Conscientia, i. Recta, ii. Erronea, iii. Dvbia, iv. Opinabili, seu opiniosa, et v. Scrvpvlosa, Libri III. A Ricardo Hallo Doctore Theol. & Canonico Audomarensi ad Illustriss. D. Ioannem Saracenvm archiepiscopvm et dvcem Cameracensem, &c. et ad R. D. Warnerum de Davre Abbatem Aquacinctinum, conscripti. Douay, 4to. 1598.

6. Life of bishop Fisher. This work was left in MS. by the author, after whose death it was deposited in the library of the english benedictines at Dieuward in Lorraine. Several copies going abroad, one came into the hands of a person named West. From him it passed in 1623 into the possession of Francis a

Sancta Clara, and from him to sir Wingfield Bodenham, who having kept it for some years with the intention of printing it, lent it to Dr. Thomas Baily. He forthwith made a copy, introducing many unwarrantable alterations of his own, and sold his transcript to a bookseller who printed it under this title: The Life & Death of that renowned John Fisher Bishop of Rochester: Comprising the highest and hidden Transactions of Church and State, in the reign of King Henry the 8th, with divers Morall, Historicall, and Politicall Animadversions upon Cardinall Wolsey, sir Thomas Moor, Martin Luther, with a full relation of Qu. Katharines Divorce. Carefully selected from severall ancient Records, by Tho. Baily, D.D. Lond. 8vo. 1655. Dedicated by Baily "to my honoured Kinsman Mr. John Questall, Merchant in Antwerp." A second edition, by Coxeter, was published at London in 1739, 12mo. There are various MS. copies of Hall's original work, of which the following may be particularised: MS. Arundel. 152; MS. Harl. 250, 6382, 6896, 7047, 7049; MS. Lansd. 423; MS. Addit. 1705, 1898; MS. Cai. Coll. Cantab. 195. Dr. Hall's Life of Fisher is a narrative of great interest.

7. De castitate Monachorum. A work suppressed and never published.

8. Defensio Regiæ et Episcopalis Dignitatis.

9. Orationes variæ.

10. Carmina diversa.

He was also editor of Dr. John Young, (Giovanus) De Schismate sive de Ecclesiasticæ Vnitatis Divisione Liber Vnus. Louvaine, 8vo. 1573; Douay, 1603.

Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 85. Bodl. Cat. MS. Cole, ii. 91. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 70. Dyer's Hist. of Cambr. ii. 100. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837; ii. 59; iii. 211. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 230. Peter Langtoft's Chron. ed. Hearne, 550. Lewis's Life of Bishop Fisher, i. p. xxvii. Pits, 802. MS. Richardson, 232. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 99. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Witte's Diarium Biographicum. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 528.

JOHN WHITGIFT, eldest son of Henry Whitgift of Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, merchant, and Anne [Dynewell] his wife, was born at Great Grimsby in or about 1533. After being educated by his uncle Robert Whitgift, abbat of Wellow by Grimsby, and at S. Anthony's school in London, he was sent to Queens' college, but soon migrated to Pembroke hall, being matriculated as a pensioner of that house in May 1550. He was appointed a bible-clerk, and in 1553-4 proceeded B.A. His tutors at Pembroke hall were first, John Bradford, who afterwards suffered martyrdom, and secondly, Gregory Garth. On 31 May 1555 he was admitted a fellow of Peterhouse. Although a protestant he was screened from persecution, during the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates, by means of Dr. Perne, the master of his college. In 1557 he commenced M.A.

In 1560 he entered into holy orders, and soon afterwards preached his first sermon at Great S. Mary's upon Rom. i. 16, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ;" wherein his singular method, choice of matter, and judicious handling thereof, were such, that his whole auditory, especially the chief of the university, grew into great admiration of his parts. In the same year he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Cox bishop of Ely, who collated him to the rectory of Teversham in Cambridgeshire.

In 1563 he proceeded B.D. and became lady Margaret professor of divinity. His name occurs to a letter 26 Nov. 1565 to sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university, to stay an edict enjoining the wearing surplices in the colleges. On 10 June 1566 he was licensed as one of the preachers of the university. On 5 July following the university for his sake raised the stipend of the Margaret professorship from 20 marks to £20.

On 21 April 1567 he was elected master of Pembroke hall, and the same year was created D.D. On 4 July he was admitted master of Trinity college. In that year he also became Regius professor of divinity, and preached before the queen at court. His sermon gave her majesty such satisfaction, that he was by her order immediately sworn one of the royal chaplains.

On 5 Dec. 1568 he was collated to a canonry in the church of Ely. In November 1569 he resigned the Regius professorship of divinity, and about the same time was in a commission for the visitation of King's college.

He had a principal hand in compiling the statutes of the university which passed the great seal 25 Sept. 1570, and in November following was elected vice-

chancellor. In December he deprived the famous Thomas Cartwright of his office of lady Margaret professor of divinity.

On 19 June 1571 he was elected dean of Lincoln, being installed in that dignity on 2nd August. His license as one of the preachers of the university was renewed 17 September in the same year, all the former licenses being revoked by him as vicechancellor. On 31 October archbishop Parker granted a faculty that he might hold with his deanery the mastership of Trinity college, his canonry at Ely, the rectory of Teversham, and any other benefice whatsoever. He preached before the convocation at the latter end of 1571, and on 14 May 1572 was chosen prolocutor. On 31st of the same month he was collated to the prebend of Nassington in the church of Lincoln, being installed 12 June following. In or about August in the same year he resigned the rectory of Teversham. Soon afterwards appeared his Answer to the Admonition to the parliament which led to a remarkable controversy on church government between him and Thomas Cartwright. Both disputants displayed extraordinary ability. Whitgift thus concludes the preface to the godly reader of the defense of the aunswere to the admonition: "I do charge all men before God and his angels, as they will answer at the day of judgment, that under the pretence of zeal they seek not the spoil of the church; under the colour of perfection they work not confusion; under the cloak of simplicity they cover not pride, ambition, vain-glory, arrogancy; under the outward shew of godliness they nourish not contempt of magistrates, popularity, anabaptistry, and sundry other pernicious and pestilent errors."

In 1573 he was again elected vicechancellor of the university. On 26 March 1574 he preached upon the controversies with the puritans before the queen at Greenwich. He was one of those whom archbishop Parker, 17 March 1574-5, recommended for appointment to the see of Norwich. His name occurs in the commission for the visitation of S. John's college issued 13 July 1576.

He was nominated to the bishopric of Worcester 24 March 1576-7, and elected 4 April 1577, obtained the royal assent on the 9th, was confirmed the 16th, consecrated on the 21st of that month, enthroned by proxy on the 5th of May, and had restitution of the temporalities on the 10th. In June he resigned the mastership of Trinity college, which during his ten years' prefecture enjoyed extraordinary repute. Having preached farewell sermons at Great S. Mary's and in Trinity college chapel, he was escorted on his way to Worcester by a numerous train of the heads and others, his friends in the university.

Soon after his elevation to the see of Worcester he was constituted vice-president of the marches of Wales during the absence of the president sir Henry Sidney in Ireland. In this post, which he held for two years and a-half, he displayed remarkable energy.

He preached every Sunday either in his cathedral or in some neighbouring parish church. He took great delight in the company of the gentry of his diocese, and frequently accommodated differences between them. One remarkable instance of his success as a peacemaker is related. There was a deadly quarrel between sir John Russell and sir Henry Berkeley. Each came armed with many friends and followers, to a session at Worcester. It was feared that much bloodshed would ensue. The bishop therefore set a strong watch at the gates. The watch brought both parties with their attendants to the bishop's palace. The bishop compelled them, to the number of four or five hundred, to deliver their weapons to the custody of his servants. After two hours, during which both threats and persuasions were used, the bishop made them friends, and they attended him hand in hand to the town hall, where they performed the service of their country in perfect amity and love, and ever after held the bishop in great honour and estimation.

Under a commission from the queen he visited the cathedrals of Lichfield and Hereford, where discord prevailed, and succeeded in putting them both into good order.

On 4 Aug. 1581 the queen granted to him for his life, if he should so long continue bishop of Worcester, the right of collating to all the prebends in his cathedral church.

During his occupancy of the see of

Worcester he put a stop to some sacrilegious designs of the earl of Leicester, and with reference to this matter delivered an admirable speech to the queen, plainly and affectionately exhorting her to let God and his church have their inheritance, as she expected comfort at the last great day.

On 14 Aug. 1583 he was nominated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, whereto he was elected on the 23rd of that month. The election was confirmed by the queen on 23 September; he had restitution of the temporalities on the 7th of October, and was enthroned on the 23rd of the same month. On 2 Feb. 1585-6 he was sworn of the privy council.

He held the primacy for more than twenty eventful years. We shall hereafter briefly advert to his administration of ecclesiastical affairs during this period. It may here suffice to mention that he attended queen Elizabeth in her last moments, followed her to the grave, and crowned her successor king James I. The last important scene in which he appeared was the famous conference on conformity at Hampton court in January 1603-4.

He died at Lambeth 29 Feb. 1603-4. The next day his body was removed to Croydon, where it was buried on the 2nd of March. His funeral was solemnized at that place 27 March 1604 with great state. The earl of Worcester and lord Zouch, who had been his pupils at Trinity college, bore the banners, and another pupil at the same college, Gervase Babington bishop of Worcester, preached from this text: "But Jehonida waxed old, and was full of days, and died. An hundred and thirty years old was he when he died. And they buried him in the city of David, with the kings, because he had done good in Israel, and towards God and his house." (2 Chron. xxiv. 15, 16.)

In the south-east corner of the chantry of S. Nicholas in the church of Croydon is a monument, on which is his recumbent effigy, with his hands in the act of prayer, also his armorial bearings and those of the sees of Canterbury and Worcester, the deanery of Lincoln, Peterhouse, Pembroke hall, and Trinity college.

At the top of the monument is the following inscription:

Post tenebras spero lucem.

Above the figure:

Whitgifta Eborum Grimsbeia ad littora nomen
Whitgifta emisit. Fœlix hoc nomine Grimsbei.
Hinc natus, non natus ad hanc, mox mittitur hospes
Londinum, inde novam te, Cantabrigia, matrem
Insequitur, supraq. fidem suavi ubere crescit.
Petro fit socius, Pembro, Triadiq magister,
Fitq. Pater matri, Cathedræq. Professor utriq.
E Cathedra Lincolna suum petit esse Decanum,
Mox Wigorn. petit esse suum, fit Episcopus illic:
Propræses Patriæ, quo nunquam acceptior alter.
Post annos plus sex summum petit Anglia patrem;
Plusquam bis denos fuit Archiepiscopus annos.
Charior Elizæ dubium est, an Regi Jacobo:
Consul utriq. fuit. Sis tu Croidonia testis
Pauperibus quam charus erat, queis nobile struxit
Hospitium, puerisq. scholam, dotemq. reliquit.
Cælibis hæc vitæ soboles quæ nata per annos
Septuaginta duos nullo enumerabitur ævo.
Invidia hæc cernens moritur, Patientia vincens
Ad summum evecto æternum dat lumen honori.

A little lower are the two following verses in juxtaposition:

Magna Senatoris sunt nomina, pondera & æqua
Nominibus, quem non utraq. functa premunt?
Præsulis accedat si summi nomen ad ista
Pondera quis ferat, aut perferat illa diu?

Pax vivo grata est, mens recti conscia pacem
Fert animo, hæc mortem non metuisse dedit.
Mors requiem membris, animæ cælestia donant
Gaudia; sic potuit vincere qui patitur.

Beneath his figure is inscribed:

Gratia non miror si fit divina Johannis.
Qui jacet hic solus credito gratus erat.
Nec magis immerito Whitgiftus dicitur idem;
Candor in eloquio. pectore candor erat.
Candida pauperibus posuit loca candida Musis:
E terris moriens candida dona tulit.

John Stow, who had been served by the archbishop's generous love of literature, speaks of him as "a man born for the benefit of his country and the good of his church." Camden states that "he devoutly consecrated both his whole life to God, and his painful labours to the good of his church." Sir Henry Wotton terms him "a man of reverend and sacred memory; and of the primitive temper; a man of such a temper, as when the church did flourish in highest examples of virtue." Fuller pronounces him "one of the worthiest men that ever the English hierarchy did enjoy." Lord Macaulay, after noticing Francis Bacon's admission at Trinity College, thus digresses: "The master was Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury,

a narrow-minded, mean, and tyrannical priest, who gained power by servility and adulation, and employed it in persecuting both those who agreed with Calvin about Church Government, and those who differed from Calvin touching the doctrine of Reprobation. He was now in a chrysalis state, putting off the worm and putting on the dragon-fly, a kind of intermediate grub between sycophant and oppressor. He was indemnifying himself for the court which he found it expedient to pay to the Ministers by exercising much petty tyranny within his own college. It would be unjust, however, to deny him the praise of having rendered about this time one important service to letters. He stood up manfully against those who wished to make Trinity College a mere appendage to Westminster School; and by this act, the only good act, as far as we remember, of his long public life, he saved the noblest place of education in England from the degrading fate of King's College and New College." We give these remarks on account of the great eminence of their author, but must be understood as entirely dissenting from his estimate of Whitgift's character, in which we certainly are at a loss to discern anything approaching to sycophancy.

His successive elevations were the honourable prizes of ascertained competency. His primacy opened with a church reeling under vigorous and combined assaults, but the bold and courageous steps which he took to repress nonconformity, fanaticism, imposture, and religious error, resulted in a great abatement of the popular ardour in favour of the disciplinarian platform. In modern times he has been exposed to the charge of bigotry and intolerance. The charge is not untrue, but the fault was of the age not of the individual. Mr. Soames has some able remarks on the subject. We subjoin an extract: "During the whole period of Whitgift's public life, two great principles of national polity were steadily maintained. The settlement of religion, accomplished when he was a young man, was not to be disturbed, and but one religious profession was to be allowed. The former determination has long since been approved by the majority of Englishmen. The latter was almost equally popular in its day, though now it is universally reprobated as unjust and impracticable. The sixteenth century, however, thought only of exclusive possession, and for it every party felt a conscientious call to struggle. All were quite unprepared, by experience, for toleration."

His naturally hasty temper was for the most part controlled by the influence of christian principles, and the severities to which he necessarily became a party never lost him the general esteem of his contemporaries.

We have already referred to his bold exhortation, when bishop of Worcester, to the queen for the preservation of the lands of the church. During his primacy he uniformly opposed every attack upon the rights of the clergy whether open or insidious. His constant attention to the duties of the episcopate, and his marked abstinence from interference in secular politics, entitle him to high commendation. He was a good and frequent preacher.

Although he had a strong bias for calvinistic doctrines, he had no narrow prejudices against the holders of more moderate opinions. Hence he secured the honour of patronising Hooker.

Being unmarried he had no temptation to hoard for others, and his expenditure bore an imposing port of feudal magnificence. When bishop of Worcester he was accustomed to come to parliament very well attended, a fashion the queen much liked. When he became primate, he, unless hindered by great occasions, went into Kent every third year, his own train consisting of two hundred persons, being swelled by the gentlemen and clergy of the county, so that he sometimes rode into Canterbury and other towns with eight hundred or a thousand horse.

He kept princely hospitality, and on high festivals was served with much state, and sometimes on bended knee. Queen Elizabeth was frequently his guest at the archiepiscopal palaces. He often feasted the clergy, nobility, and gentry of his diocese and neighbourhood. At Christmas his gates were always open, and his hall set twice or thrice over with strangers. He had a good armoury, and a fair stable of great horses. His armed retainers, threescore in number, were the

first who marched into Essex house when the unhappy Robert Devereux earl of Essex and his followers were captured.

Whilst master of Trinity college he took pupils, many of whom became known by their eminence in literature and their services to the church and state. Whilst bishop of Worcester and archbishop of Canterbury he had in his house a number of worthy young gentlemen, to whom he read thrice a day. He had also besides his chaplains divers of quality to instruct them in the mathematics and other arts and sciences, giving them good allowance and preferments otherwise as occasion offered. He also kept in his house divers poor scholars till he could provide for and prefer them. His earliest biographer says: "his home, for the lectures and scholastic exercises therein performed, might justly be accounted a little academy, and in some respects superior, and more profitable; viz. for martial affairs, and the experience that divines and other scholars had, being near, and often at the court, and chief seats of justice, from whence they continually had the passages and intelligences both for matters of state, and government in causes ecclesiastical and civil."

He was offered the lord-chancellorship of the realm on the death of sir Thomas Bromley, but declined the office in favour of sir Christopher Hatton, to whom he subsequently ceded his pretensions to the chancellorship of the university of Oxford on the death of the earl of Leicester.

Whilst rector of Teversham he and Margaret widow of Bartholomew Fulnetby of that place founded a bible clerkship at Peterhouse. Dr. Whitgift and Mrs. Fulnetby also settled £3 per annum for the relief of poor widows of the parish of Clavering in Essex. He gave to Trinity college a piece of plate parcel gilt, and a considerable number of MSS. He also gave a MS. of the Complutensian bible to Pembroke hall, and a hundred marks to the city of Canterbury. Under a licence from queen Elizabeth, dated 22 Nov. 1596, he founded at Croydon a hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a warden, schoolmaster, and twenty-eight poor men and women, or as many more, under forty, as the revenues would admit. The structure, a handsome brick edifice of quadrangular form, was finished 29 Sept. 1599, at a cost of £2716 11*s*. 1*d*., the revenues at that period being £185 4*s*. 2*d*. per annum. Over the entrance is inscribed:

Qui dat pauperi non indigebit.

His acknowledged and reputed works are:

1. Lectures on the Apocalypse delivered whilst lady Margaret professor of divinity. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ff. 2. 36. Portions in Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 623.

2. Theses or Determinations whilst Regius professor of divinity. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Ff. 1. 9. Portions in Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 621.

3. An Answere to a certen Libel intituled An Admonition to the Parliament. Lond. 4to. 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574. There are additions to the edition of 1572. That of 1573 is said to be "Newly augmented by the Authoure as by conference shall appeare."

4. A Godlie Sermon preched before the Queenes Maiestie at Grenewiche the 26. of March last past, by Doctor Whitgift Deane of Lincolne. Lond. 8vo. 1574. Reprinted Lond. 8vo. 1714, and in Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 567.

5. A Defence of the Ecclesiastical Regiment of England defaced by T. C. in his Replie against D. Whitgift, D.D. Lond. 12mo. 1574.

6. The Defense of the Aunswere to the Admonition, against the Replie of T. C. Lond. fol. 1574 (two editions). Reprinted in Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre.

7. Speech to the queen to maintain the lands and rights belonging to the church. In Walton's Life of Hooker.

8. Answers by the bishops to a book of articles (thirteen in number) offered to the last session of Parliament, anno 23 Eliz. 1580, for ecclesiastical causes. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 28.

9. Articles for good order in churches. Sent to his suffragans with a letter dated Lambeth 19 Oct. 1583. In Strype's Whitgift, 115; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 303; and Cardwell's Doc. Annals, i. 459.

10. A Most Godly and Learned Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse the 17 of November in the yeere of our Lord 1583. Lond. 8vo. 1583. Abstract in Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 43, and Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre.

11. Articles to be observed in the diocese of London. Sent to the bishop of London with a letter dated Lambeth

12 Dec. 1583. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 303; and Cardwell's Doc. Annals, i. 462.

12. Articles to be enquired of in the visitation of the most reverend father in God the archbishop of Cant. primate of all England, and metropolitane, within the diocese of Bath and Wells [1583]. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 304.

13. Certaine Artycles published by the most Reverend Father in God John Whitgift, Archb. of Canturb. in Aprill 1584, to the which Mynisters etc. are to subscribe before they be admytted ether to the mynistery or spirituall promotion. MS. Cai. Coll. 197. f. 166. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 63.

14. Reasons why it is convenient that those which are culpable in the articles ministered generally by the archbishop of Canterbury, and other her Majesty's commissioners for causes ecclesiasticall, should be examined of the same articles upon their oathes. In Strype's Whitgift, 160. Sent to lord Burghley 15 July 1584.

15. Inconveniences of not proceeding ex officio mero, unto examination upon articles, super fama aut denuntiatione alterius, but only upon presentment and conviction by witnesses. In Strype's Whitgift, 162. Sent to lord Burghley with the former paper.

16. Answer to the principal objections set down by the mislikers of good orders against the subscription to the Book of Common Prayer, and of Ordering Deacons, Priests, &c. Sent to the queen with a letter in or about September 1584. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 168.

17. An Ordinance of the most Reverend Father in God John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, touching the Hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury, and the government of the same made July 20, 1584. In Somner's Antiq. of Canterbury, ed. N. Battely, App. p. 66; and Duncombe and Battely's Archiepiscopal Hospitals, 404. Abstract in Strype's Whitgift, p. 209, and Hasted's Kent, 8vo. edit. xii. 124.

18. The answer of the Bishop of Canterbury to the petition of the Commons House. Sent with a letter to lord Burghley dated 26 Dec. 1584. In Strype's Whitgift, 180.

19. Some poynts in Mr. Beale's booke, exhibited to the Archbishop of Canterburie; and the absurdities and inconveniences which followe thereof. In Strype's Whitgift, App. p. 52.

20. A schedule of the misdemeanours of Robert Beale, clerk of the council, 1584. In Strype's Whitgift, 212.

21. Nine reasons against the bill for taking away of pluralities, 1584. In Strype's Whitgift, 193. Cf. MS. Lansd. 42, art. 93.

22. Notæ de melius inquirendo, 1584. In Strype's Whitgift, 213.

23. The clergy's petition in convocation to queen Elizabeth, that the bill against pluralities pass not [1584.] MS. Cott. Cleop. F. 2. f. 255 b; and in Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 308: and Cardwell's Synodalia, ii. 556.

24. Articles touching preachers and other orders for the church, 1584. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 307; and Cardwell's Doc. Annals, i. 466.

25. Answers to Means how to settle a godly and charitable quietness in the Church, &c., and to a note of certain other actes, very meete, in my opinion, to be considered of in the Convocation-house, and to come from them. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 79-85.

26. Articuli per archiepiscopum, episcopos, et reliquum clerum Cantuariensis provinciæ in synodo inchoato Londini vicesimo quarto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini M.D. LXXXIV. regnique serenissimæ in Christo principis dominæ Elizabethæ, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ reginæ, fidei defensoris, &c., vicesimo septimo stabiliti, et regia auctoritate approbati et confirmati. Lond. 4to. n. d. Strype's Whitgift, App. p. 85; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 315; and Cardwell's Synodalia, i. 139.

27. A writing of the bishops in answer to the book of articles offered the last sessions of parliament, anno regin. XXVII. for ecclesiastical causes, concerning ministers, excommunication, dispensation, &c. [1584.] In Strype's Annals, iii. App. p. 81; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 309; and Cardwell's Doc. Annals, ii. 1.

28. Articles presented to the Queen's Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others; for reformation of divers disorders in the Church. Dec. 1584. MS. Lansd. 42. art. 91; and in Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 76.

29. Information of inconveniences arising by farming forth the first-fruites and tenths of ecclesiastical livinges; and by the commission to enhaunse the same. In Strype's Whitgift, App. p. 100. Cf. MS. Lansd. 45. art. 78.

30. Judgment in eight articles about the queen's aiding the Low-countries, July 1585. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 228-232.

31. Articles to be inquired upon in the visitation of the diocese of Chichester, sede vacante, by the authority of the most reverend father in God John, archbishop of Cant. primate of all England, and metropolitan. 1585. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 105; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 318; and Cardwell's Doc. Annals, ii. 22.

32. Rules and ordinances, made and set forth by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lords of the Privy Council, in the Star-chamber, for redressing abuses in printing, 23 June 1586. In Strype's Whitgift, 223; and App. p. 94.

33. Animadversions upon Mr. Travers's reasons that his being made minister at Antwerp should not be sufficient cause of his restraint; or, that he ought to be made Minister again. In Strype's Whitgift, App. p. 107.

34. An order of prayer and thanksgiuing for the preservation of her Maiestie and the Realme, from the traiterous and bloodie practises of the Pope, and his adherents: to be vsed at times appointed in the Preface. Published by authoritie. Lond. 4to. 1586; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 595. Composed on the apprehension of Ballard and Babington, and sent to his suffragan bishops 24 Aug. 1586. Cf. Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 319.

35. An order for publike Prayer to be vsed on Wednesdayes and Frydayes in euery Parish Church within the Prouince of Canterburie, conuenient for this present time: set forth by authoritie. Lond. (Chris. Barker), n. d.; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 591. 1586 seems to be the real date, and not 1590 as conjectured by Strype.

36. The summe of a speech in Parlement, anno 1586; upon the Bill and Book of the Puritans, then offered. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 109. Mr. Strype conjectured that this was drawn up by the archbishop, and spoken by sir Christopher Hatton.

37. Orders for the better increase of learning in the inferior Ministers, and for more diligent preaching and catechizing; agreed upon by the Archbishop and other Bishops in Convocation. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 113; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 321; Cardwell's Synodalia, ii. 562; and Gorham's Gleanings, 497.

38. Certain Mischiefs ensuing the Puritans' Demands and Platform, 1586. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 258.

39. Discourse to prove the present government of the Church to be right, necessary, and expedient, and if any thing be amiss therein, what reguler course is to be taken quietly to reform, 1586. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 259.

40. The Project and Platform of outward Church Government, exhibited in a Bill and Book the last Parliament, by such as disturb the peace of the Church by seeking innovation is absurd in divinity, and dangerous in policy to this State: as appeareth by the several writings of such as are favourers and devisers thereof; and by the Bill and Book itself. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 263.

41. A prayer and thanksgiuing fit for this present: and to be vsed in the time of Common prayer. Lond. 4to. 1587, and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 604. Composed on occasion of Drake's brilliant successes at Cadiz and elsewhere in April and May 1587.

42. Statuta per dom. Johannem Whitgift, Cantuarien archiepiscopum, edita et publicata, dated Croydon 28 July 1587, confirmed by the dean and chapter 9 Oct. 1587; Appendix et explicatio statuti de numero et distributione procuratorum, dated Lambeth 8 Nov. 1587. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 328.

43. A fourme of Prayer, necessary for the present time and state. Lond. 4to. 1588, and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 608. The archbishop 10 July 1588 sent a letter to his suffragans referring to this form which was composed in anticipation of invasion by the spanish armada. Cf. Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 337.

44. Articles to be observed by the ministers of his province for the better directing and assisting the peoples repentance and devotions. 1588. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 276.

45. A Psalme and Collect of Thankesgiuing, not vnmeet for this present time:

to be said or sung in Churches. Lond. 4to. 1588, and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 619. Used 19 Nov. 1588 to celebrate the complete overthrow of the spanish armada.

46. Orders agreed upon by the Archbishoppes and Byschops at the Parliament 1588, and commanded by her Majestie exactlie and diligentlie to be observed and put in execution. MS. Cai. Coll. Cantab. 197. f. 170, and in Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 338.

47. The Resolution of a pretended Syllogism, captiously and insufficiently concluding the Archbishop of Canterbury by practise of Popish tyranny to endanger her Majesties safetie. In Strype's Whitgift, 294. Imperfect.

48. Reasons against the bill brought into the house of lords against pluralities. The clergy's address to the queen about it 1588. MS. Cott. Cleopatra, F. 2. f. 254b, and in Strype's Whitgift, 280; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 339; and Cardwell's Synodalia, ii. 573. Imperfect.

49. Articles to be enquired of by the churchwardens and sworne men in the ordinary visitation of the lord archbishop of Cant. within the diocese of Sarum 1588. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 337; and Cardwell's Documentary Annals, ii. 33.

50. Certayne orders to be observed throughout the province of Canterbury 1588. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 336; and Cardwell's Synodalia, ii. 572.

51. A paper of arguments for the Queen's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical. MS. Cott. Cleopatra, F. 2. ... and in Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 125.

52. One hundred and twelve heads or articles for a history of the pope's encroachments upon christian princes and vindication of the supremacie in the church of England. MS. Harl. 419. f. 176.

53. Notes of disorders in the university of Oxford 1589. In Strype's Whitgift, 318.

54. Articles to be enquired of by the churchwardens and sworn men, in the visitation of the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, and other peculiar jurisdictions, shortly intended to be visited, 1589. In Strype's Whitgift, 309.

55. The doctrine, with some practices of sundry troublesome Ministers in England, tending to the erecting a new pretended discipline, and to the overthrow of her Majestys government and prerogative, as well in causes civil as ecclesiastical. In Strype's Whitgift, App. p. 138.

56. Articles against the disciplinarians. In Strype's Whitgift, 327. Sent to lord Burghley with a letter dated Lambeth, 16 July 1590.

57. Proceedings of certain unlawful Ministers, tending to innovations and stirrs. In Strype's Whitgift, 331.

58. Articles objected by her Majestys Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, against Mr. Thomas Cartwright, Clerk, Bachelor in Divinity, Sept. 1, 1590. In Fuller's Church History, book ix. cent. xvi. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 336.

59. Articles for the visitation of the diocese of Ely, sede vacante, 1590. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 359.

60. A fourme of Prayer, necessarie for the present time and state. Lond. 4to. 1590; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 632. This form refers to an anticipated invasion from Spain, and the queen's assistance to the protestants of France.

61. Certaine Praiers to be vsed at this present time for the good successe of the French King against the enemies of God's true religion and his State. Lond. 4to. 1590; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 647.

62. Order touching the hospitals of Harbaldowne and S. John in Canterbury 20 May 1591. In Duncombe & Battely's Archiepiscopal Hospitals, 220.

63. Interrogatories ministered to Thomas Cartwright and others, 1591. In Strype's Whitgift, 368.

64. The Effect of some of the principal Matters in the Bil and Complaint against Mr. Cartwright and the rest. In Strype's Whitgift, 372. Endorsed by lord Burghley, with the date 23 June 1591.

65. Orders agreed upon by the Archb. of Canterburie and the BB. of the Province, by them and such as are under them to be observed, for the better executynge of the Lawes established, and avoiding sundrye offences (Aprill 11, Ao. 1593.) MS. Cai. Coll. 197. fo. 173.

66. Reasons of the bishops and others against public disputation with Henry Barrow, 1593. In Strype's Annals, iv. 172.

67. An Order for Prayer and Thankesgiuing (necessary to be used in these dangerous times for the safety and preseruation of her Majesty and this realme.) Set forth by Authoritie. Lond. 4to. 1594; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 654.

68. A briefe touchinge Mr. Barrett. MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. B. 14. 9. fo. 79, and in Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 614.

69. Articuli approbati a Reverendissimis Dominis D.D. Johanne Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et Richardo Episcopo Londoniensi, et aliis Theologis, Lambethæ, Novembris 20, anno 1595. In Fuller's Church History; Strype's Whitgift, 461; Collier's Eccl. Hist. ed. Barham, vii. 185; and Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 347.

70. A Prayer set forth by authoritie to be vsed for the prosperous successe of hir Maiesties Forces and Nauie. Lond. broadside, 1596; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 665.

71. A Prayer of thanksgiuing, and for continuance of good successe to her Maiesties Forces. Set foorth by authoritie. Lond. 4to. 1596; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 668.

72. Reasons for licences to marry. An answer to a bill in parliament against them. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 224. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 512.

73. Laws and ordinances to be allowed by the Queen, in relation to the good of the Church and churchmen; tending both to the better establishment and favour of the civil and ecclesiastical courts. The titles given in Strype's Whitgift, 512.

74. Notes on orders for the cathedral church of Canterbury. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 225. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 514.

75. Certaine Prayers set foorth by Authoritie, to be vsed for the prosperous successe of her Maiesties Forces and Nauy. Lond. 4to. 1597, and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 671.

76. Points propounded to the judges by the bishops &c. concerning prohibitions. MS. Cott. Cleopatra, F. 1. ...... and in Strype's Whitgift, 521.

77. Capitula sive constitutiones ecclesiasticæ per archiepiscopum, episcopos, et reliquum clerum Cantuariensis provinciæ in synodo inchoato Londini 25. die mensis Octob. anno Domini M.D.XCVII. regnique serenissimæ in Christo principis, domini Elizabethæ, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ reginæ, fidei defensoris, &c. XXXIX. congregatos tractatæ, ac postea per ipsam regiam majestatem approbatæ et confirmatæ, et utrique provinciæ tam Cantuariensi, quam Eboracensi, ut diligentius observentur, eadem regiæ auctoritate sub magno sigillo Angliæ promulgatæ. Lond. 4to. 1597, 1599; and in Sparrow's Collection of Articles; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 352; and Cardwell's Synodalia, i. 147.

78. A Table of Fees of the Most Reverend Father in God, John, by the providence of God archbishop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England, his graces chancellor, vicar-general, register-principal, apparitor-general, and other ministers. Cf. Strype's Whitgift, 510; Gibson's Synodus Anglicana ed. Cardwell, 338; and Cardwell's Synodalia, i. 324.

79. An Order for Prayer and Thankesgiuing (necessary to bee used in these dangerous times) for the safetie and preseruation of her Maiestie and this Realme. Set foorth by Authoritie. Anno 1594. And renewed with some alterations upon the present occasion. Lond. 4to. 1598; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 679. An admonition to the reader refers to the treason of Edward Squire, who was executed at Tyburn 13 Nov. 1598.

80. Statutes, Constitutions, and Ordinaunces, devised by me, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Founder of the Hospytall of the Holy Trinity, in Croydon, in the County of Surrye, and given unto them of the sayde Hospytall, for the Order, Governmente, and Direction, touchinge the Lands and Tenements of the said Hospitall and all the Members thereof. MS. Lambeth. 275. MS. Cai. Coll. 694. MS. Lansd. 209. f. 252. MS. Addit. 1080. art. 15, 17; and in Ducarel's Croydon, 135; and Steinman's Hist. of Croydon, 307; Abstract in Charity Reports, xxxi. 871-874.

81. Certain points, which the reverend Fathers, the Bishops, executing ecclesiastical jurisdiction, partly by her Majesty's immediate commission, under the Great Seal of England, and partly by their own ordinary authority derived from the Crown, do desire the Lords, and others, the reverend Judges of the realm, to consider of, touching the grant-

ing of prohibitions, [1600]. In Strype's Whitgift, 539.

82. Certain Prayers fit for the time. Set foorth by authoritie. Lond. 4to. 1600; and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 689. Composed on occasion of the earl of Essex's insurrection.

83. Reasons against the Bill now exhibited in the Lords House of Parliament against Plurality of Benefices, 1600. In Collier's Eccl. Hist. ed. Barham. vii. 246.

84. Caution given to the bishops in convocation 21 Dec. 1601. In Collier's Eccl. Hist. ed. Barham, vii. 251; Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 363; and Cardwell's Synodalia, ii. 583. Cf. the archbishop's letter to his suffragans 7 Jan. 1601-2; in Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 366; and Cardwell's Synodalia, ii. 582n.

85. Prayer for queen Elizabeth composed the day before her death. In Strype's Whitgift, 558; Biog. Brit. 4253. (L.L.L.); Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 368; and Clay's Liturgical Services, 695.

86. Injunctions and ordinances for the government of All Souls' college Oxford, 2 Aug. 1586, 22 Feb. 1587-8, 12 Jan. 1592-3, and 11 Nov. 1602. In Statutes of All Souls' college Oxford 1853, pp. 90-107. The injunctions of 12 Jan. 1592-3 are also in Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 172.

87. Notice of disorders in the university of Cambridge, 1602. MS. Addit. 5852, p. 171.

88. Articles touching communicants and non-communicants. Sent to his suffragans 30 June 1603. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 368.

89. The Coronation of King James and Queen Anne his wife. The Copy whereof was delivered to his Majestie by the lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who faithfully observed the forme sett downe in the auncient Booke kept among the Records at Westminster. In Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 231.

90. A Fourme of Prayer with Thankesgiuing, to be vsed of all the Kings Maiesties louing Subjects eury yeere, the 24 of March. Being the day of his highnesse entry to this kingdome. Set forth by Authoritie. Lond. (R. Barker) 4to. n. d. Archbishop Whitgift did not live till the first anniversary of the king's accession; it is however probable that this form of prayer was composed by him, and published some time before the arrival of such anniversary.

91. Letters in latin and english. Many have been printed.

A collection of his works in 3 vols. 8vo., edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. John Ayre, M.A., of Gonville and Caius college Cambridge, and minister of S. John's chapel Hampstead, was published at Cambridge in 1851-3. It contains (1) The Defense of the Aunswere to the Admonition, (2) Sermons, (3) Letters &c., (4) Extracts from his determinations and lectures.

We have already noticed the part he took in compiling the statutes of the university in 1570. He was also engaged in revising the statutes of S. John's college and of several cathedral churches. He assisted bishop Cooper in his Admonition to the people of England, and no doubt gave material aid to others who were engaged in writing in defence of the church. It was owing to his exhortation and encouragement that Doctor William Morgan made and published his translation into welsh of the Holy Bible.

There are portraits of archbishop Whitgift at Lambeth palace, Knole, his hospital at Croydon, Durham castle, the university library, Trinity college, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, and the picture gallery at Oxford. His portrait has been engraved in the Heroologia, and by R. White, George Vertue, Thomas Trotter, and J. Fittler.

Arms: (by grant 2 May 1577) O. on a cross formé floré Az. 4 bezants. (by grant July 1588). A. on a cross formé floré S. 4 bezants. (by grant 22 Jan. 1598-9) A. on a cross formé floré S. 5 bezants.

MS. Addit. An Almond for a Parrat, 31. Alumni Westm. Anderson's Annals of the Bible, ii. 338, 351. Aubrey's Lives, 211. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 26, 70, 145, 152, 154, 159, 168, 789. MS. Baker, iv. 193, 194; vi. 182, 327; xxx. 61; xxxii. 449; xxxiii. 61, 197—199; xxxiv. 377. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline, 55, 134, 135, 307. Beloc's Anecdotes, i. 22, 23. Bentham's Ely, 198, 199, 228, 247. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. 867. Biog. Brit. Birch's Eliz. Birch's James I. i. 2; ii. 47. Dr. Bliss's Sale Cat. i. 4588. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 161, 166. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iii. 317; iv. 8, 9, 15, 18—20. Bridgeman's Knole, 31. British Mag. xxxii. 361, 508, 650; xxxiii. 17, 185, 444; xxxiv. 262. Brook's Puritans. Brook's Cartwright. Camden's Britannia. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th. ed. iii. 5. Cardwell's Conferences. Cardwell's Doc. Annals. Cardwell's Synodalia. Chambers' Worcestershire Biog. 76. Charity Reports, xxx. 288; xxxi. 871; xxxii. (1) 823. Churchyard's Good Will, (in Heliconia). Churton's Nowell. Clarke's Lives, (1677) 36, 38.

41, 67, 69, 130. Clarke's Lives, (1683) 5. Clive's Ludlow, 174. Coke's Reports, v. 125. Collett's Cat. of Cai. Coll. Libr. ii. 24. Collier's Eccles. Hist. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, ii. 146. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. vol. ii. MS. Cotton. Cruden's Gravesend, 256. The Devereux Earls of Essex. Ducarel's Croydon. Ducarel's Lambeth. Duncombe & Battely's Archiepiscopal Hospitals, 220, 284, 404—414. Dyer's Privileges. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 44, 86. Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 479, 484, 486—488, 503. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 69. Fruits of Endowment. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Fuller's Worthies, (Lincolnsh.) Fuller's Hist. of Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 265—270, 272. Fuller's Abel Redivivus. Garrow's Croydon. Gent. Mag. N. S. xlii. 389. Gorham's Gleanings, 478, 496, 501. Gotha MS. 405. p. 444, 448, (cited by Bretschneider Calvini Litteræ nondum editæ, Lips. 1835. 8vo.) Gough's Gen. Index. Granger. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 24, 28, 40, 41, 44, 49, 60, 67, 155. Hallam's Const. Hist. Harleian Miscellany, ed. Malham, vi. 303. Cat. Harl. MSS. i. 160, 207, 244, 358, 440; iii. 358, 474, 478, 479, 481. Hasted's Kent. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 232. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 98, 247. Hay any Work for Cooper, 9, 64—67, 70, 71, 73. Herbert's Ames, 934, 935, 936, 974, 1083, 1088, 1634, 1644, 1645, 1647, 1688. Heylyn's Hist. Presbyt. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. Holland's Heroologia, 224. Horne's Cat. of Qu. Coll. Libr. 280, 350, 801. Hutton Correspondence. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 494. Kennett's Case of Impropriations, 172, Append. p. 16, 21. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 228. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 26, 356; ii. 34, 193; iii. 65, 604, 654, 656, 674, 699. Lodge's Illustr. Lupton's Prot. Divines, 319. Lysons' Environs, i. 175, 181, 188, 194, 195, 198, 264, 269, 271, 300, 307, 316; iv. 588—590; v. 64; vi. 24. Macaulay's Essays. Manning & Bray's Surrey. Marprelate's Epistle, 2, 13, 29, 32, 33, 38, 39, 43, 47, 57, 64. Marprelate's Epitome, 1, 17, 38, 50. Marsden's Early Puritans. Middleton's Biog. Evan. Murdin's State Papers. Nares's Burghley. Neal's Puritans. Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, i. 461, 474; vi. 298. Nichols's Illustr. Lit. iv. 540; v. 155. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Nichols's Prog. James I. Nicolas's Davison, 326, 347. Nicolas's Hatton. Notes & Queries, i. 378, 2nd ser. iii. 426; vi. 186. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 7. Parl. Hist. iv. 282, 286, 307. Parte of a Register. Paule's Life of Whitgift. Peacock on Stat. of Univ. of Cambr. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 102, 168, 171, 172. Restituta, i. 109, 196; ii. 244; iii. 41, 249, 412; iv. 249. Retrospective Review, xiii. 1. MS. Richardson, 237. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer. Smith's Autographs. Smith's Cat. of Cai. Coll. MSS. 100, 303. Soames's Eliz. Relig. Hist. Steinman's Croydon. Stevenson's Suppl. to Bentham's Ely. Stow's Annales. Strype. Taylor's Rom. Biog. of Eliz. ii. 103. Thomas's Worcester, ii. 216, App. p. 177. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 463, 763. MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. B. 14, 9. Udall's Demonstration of the truth, &c. Pref. 9. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 291, 403. Waddington's Penry. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 857, 952, 1001. Walton's Life of Hooker. Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poet. iii. 9, 349. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 283, 290, 303—377. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 631, 647; ii. 78, 225, 381. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School. Wood's Annals. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wood's Colleges & Halls. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, 172. Wright's Eliz. ii. 25, 75.

AMBROSE COPINGER, born in Suffolk, was the third son of Henry Copinger, esq., of Buxhall in that county, by his wife Agnes daughter of sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrooke. He was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in December 1560, proceeded B.A. 1564-5, was admitted a fellow of that college on the lady Margaret's foundation 11 April 1565, and commenced M.A. 1568. In the following year he was instituted on his father's presentation to the rectory of Buxhall, but resigned the same 1570-1, and thenceforth appears to have been regarded as a layman, subsequently acquiring the manors of Dawley and Harlington Middlesex. He represented Ludgarshall in Wiltshire, in the parliament which began 29 Oct. 1586, and was dissolved 23 March following. On 14 March 1587-8 he contributed £25 to the defence of the country then threatened with invasion by Spain. In the list of contributors he is described as of Stanwell in Middlesex, esq.

He occurs as presenting to the church of Harlington in October 1599 and August 1602. In September of the latter year the queen paid him a visit at his house at Harlington, and he welcomed her majesty with a latin oration.

King James I. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him 23 July 1603, but he did not long survive, dying without issue 17 March 1603-4.

He married Lettice daughter of Edward Fitzgerald (second son of Gerald ninth earl of Kildare, and father of Gerald fourteenth earl). She remarried, 27 Feb. 1605-6, sir John Maurice, and it would appear that she afterwards remarried sir John Poyntz. She was a benefactor to the parish of Harlington. His estates descended to Francis his nephew and heir aged 24.

One of his brothers Henry Copinger, fellow of S. John's college, afterwards master of Magdalen college, and ultimately rector of Lavenham in Suffolk, will be hereafter noticed. Another brother Edmund Copinger was a sad fanatic, and starved himself to death in Bridewell in 1591.

Arms: Barry of six O. & G. on a fess Az. 3 plates. Crest: a chamois deer's head S.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 362. The Earls of Kildare, 238. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 555. Lysons' Environs, v. 127, 128, 130, 133, 135. Newcourt's Repert. i. 632. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 54; iii. 578. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 213. Sutcliffe's Answere to Throckmorton, 6, 12a. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 116.

WILLIAM CHACE, born at Great Chesham in Buckinghamshire 25 March 1566, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 24 Aug. 1583, and fellow 24 Aug. 1586. He proceeded B.A. 1587, and commenced M.A. 1591. On 10 May 1595 he was enjoined to divert to the study of physic, and in 1601 was created M.D. He died 1603, and by his will, dated 26th October and proved 4th November in that year, bequeathed all his books to his brother Stephen Chace; also legacies to his brother Matthew Chace, his sister Mary Aldridge, other brothers and sisters not named, Elizabeth his brother's wife, his uncle Richard Chace, his cousins Robert and Jason Chace, his man Matthew Whin, mother Earlye and father Parker. The executors were his brother Matthew Chace and his sister Mary Aldridge.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

We are told that he was reputed an excellent scholar, and a good writer of comedy.

Alumni Eton. 193. Ledger Coll. Regal. iii. 69. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 52, 86, 142.

JOHN DARREL, born about 1562, and as it would seem at or near Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, was matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in June 1575, proceeded B.A. in 1578-9, and continued in Cambridge till 1582. He subsequently went to London to study the common law, but made little progress on account of what he terms a strange and extraordinary sluggishness.

After residing in London for nearly a year he took up his abode at Mansfield, and assumed the office of a preacher. We presume that he was ordained, but it would appear that he had not a licence to preach.

In 1586 there was brought to him at Mansfield, by Mr. Beckingham, rector of Bilsthorpe in Nottinghamshire, one Catharine Wright, of Ridgway lane in Derbyshire, aged 18 or thereabouts. It was alleged that she was afflicted with an evil spirit. This was on a Thursday, and by the Saturday following she was, as it was said, recovered by Darrel's prayers and fasting. At his instigation she accused one Margaret Roper of having sent a legion of fiends into her. The case came before Godfrey Foljambe, esq., a justice of the peace, who detecting the imposture discharged the poor woman, and threatened to send Darrel to prison. It is observable that it was not till after Mr. Foljambe's death, which occurred in 1595, that Darrel ventured again to appear in the character of an exorcist.

Darrel resided for some time at Bulwell, three miles from Nottingham. At Michaelmas 1592 he settled at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, where he took a small farm, which he stocked with sheep, kine, and other things appertaining to husbandry, the money expended in their purchase being derived from the sale of certain small leaseholds in and near Mansfield, which had been left him by his father.

He also preached at Ashby. It is related that on Sunday 17th Nov. 1594, he in his sermon inveighed strongly against the people for having rung the bells on that day, which was the anniversary of the queen's accession. This act he declared to be a profanation of the sabbath, putting them in danger of God's displeasure.

In the week before Whitsuntide 1596 he exorcised one Thomas Darling, a boy dwelling at Burton-upon-Trent in Staffordshire. Alice Goodrich was subsequently tried and convicted at Derby for bewitching Darling. She was not executed, but died in prison.

A history of Darling's case was written by one Jesse Bee of Burton, sadler (Dr. Heylyn calls him a Religious sad Lyar). This was abridged and altered by John Denison a minister, and after being perused by Darrel and Arthur Hildersham was printed, being commonly known as The book of the dispossessing of the boy of Burton. It is probable that the following is the work referred to: The most wonderfull and true storie of a certaine Witch, named Alse Gooderidge of Stapenhill, who was arraigned and conuicted at Darbie, at the assises there. As also a true report of the strange torment of Thomas Darling, a boy of thirteen yeres of age, that was possessed by the Deuill, with his horrible fittes and terrible apparations by him vttered at Burton upon Trent, in the Countie of Stafford, and of his maruellous deliuerance. Lond. 4to. 1597.

The boy of Burton's case procured Darrel a high reputation as a caster out of evil spirits, and in March 1596-7 he, upon the recommendation of the famous Dr. Dee, went to Clayworth in the parish of Leigh in Lancashire, where he exorcised John Starkey, Anne Starkey, Margaret Hardman, Eleanor Hardman, Ellen Holland, Margaret Byrom, and Jane Ashton, all of whom it is stated recovered, though Jane Ashton was afterwards repossessed and carried up and down the country by certain seminary priests to recusants' houses. One Edmund Hartley, who is called a conjuror, was executed for bewitching these persons or some of them, but we collect that he suffered before Darrel was called in.

A book was published as to the dispossessing of these seven persons. It was written by Mr. Dicons preacher at Leigh, and the case was vouched by George More pastor of Caulk in Derbyshire. These two clergymen had assisted Darrel in his religious exercises on the possessed in Lancashire.

In November 1597 Darrel was invited to Nottingham to dispossess one William Somers an apprentice. In a week after his arrival Darrel was made preacher of S. Mary's in that town. His fame collected crowded congregations whom he entertained with tales of devils and possessions, which frightened the people till the servants were afraid to go into the cellar for beer without company. The excitement was increased when it was reported that Mary Cooper, a married sister of Somers, was also possessed, and that one Doll Freeman, a relative of William Freeman one of the aldermen of Nottingham, was charged with having bewitched her and her brother.

The archbishop of York issued a commission of inquiry, and the commissioners sat at Nottingham 20 March 1597-8; and although they seem to have been somewhat favourable to Darrel, the archbishop prohibited him from preaching.

At length, in consequence of a letter from John Walton archdeacon of Derby to archbishop Whitgift, and a representation from Anderson chief-justice of the common pleas, the case was submitted to the high commissioners for ecclesiastical causes. The matter was investigated with great and commendable zeal by Bancroft bishop of London and Samuel Harsnet his chaplain, afterwards archbishop of York. Somers, Catharine Wright, and Mary Cooper confessed that they had been tutored by Darrel, who was brought before the commissioners and examined at Lambeth 26 May 1599. Then or soon afterwards the court, consisting of archbishop Whitgift, bishop Bancroft, the two chief-justices, and doctors Cæsar, Byng, and Stanhope, pronounced him an impostor, degraded him from the ministry, and committed him to the Gatehouse till further order. A similar sentence was pronounced on his friend George More who was imprisoned in the Clink.

It is certain that Darrel remained in prison for more than a year. It does not appear when or how he was discharged, or what ultimately became of him.

In a work written during his imprisonment he mentions his wife and five children.

He is author of:

1. A history of the case of Catharine Wright. Given by Darrel to Mrs. Foljambe, afterwards lady Bowes.

2. An Apologie or Defence of the Possession of William Sommers, &c. Wherein this work of God is cleared from the evil name of Counterfeiting. And thereupon also it is shewn, that in these Days Men may be possessed with Devils; and that being so by Prayer and Fasting the unclean Spirit may be cast out. Lond. 4to. n. d.

3. A Breife Narration of the possession, dispossession, and repossession of William Sommers: and of some proceedings against Mr. John Dorrel, preacher, with aunsweres to such obiections as are made to prove the pretended counterfeiting of the said Sommers. Together with certaine depositions taken at Nottingham concerning the said matter. ...... 4to. 1598. Darrel was probably the author. In the address to the gentle reader it is said to be "written (as it seemeth) by some friend of this cause and of the witnesses thereof: to staie if it maie be the malice of some, and rashness of others, who will not be reclaimed from impugning, or baselie esteeming of this glorious work, a greater than which hath skarcelie bene heard of (saving performed in like cases) eyther in our dayes, or in the dayes of our fore fathers for manie yeares."

4. A brief Apoligie proving the possession of William Sommers. Written by Iohn Dorrell, a faithful Minister of the Gospell: but published without his knowledge. With a dedicatorie Epistle, disclosing some disordered proceedings against the said Iohn Dorrell. ...... 12mo. 1599. Dedicated to sir Thomas Egerton lord keeper, sir John Popham chief justice of England, and sir William Periam chief baron of the exchequer, and other the most reverend judges of the common lawes of England. At p. 35-40 is: A brief of the depositions taken at Nottingham, the 20 of March 1597, by vertue of a commission from the Archb. of York and others hir Maiesties hie Commissioners, before 12 Commissioners of worship, proving that William Somers of Nottingham, of th' age of 20 yeres, was possessed by Sathan, and did not counterfeit as some pretend.

5. The Triall of maister Dorrell, or a collection of defences against allegations, not yet suffered to receive convenient answere. Tending to cleare him from the Imputation of teaching Sommers and others to counterfeit Possession of Divells. ...... 12mo. 1599. The only copy of this tract which we have seen (Trin. Coll. Libr. Cambr. V. 13 a. 14 h.) has no title-page and is imperfect; p. 13 to 55 contains: Allegations Against Mr. Dorrell, Made at Lambeth the 26 of May 1599. With such Defences as are made in his behalfe. At p. 55 commences: Objections in behalfe of M. Dorr. more fully to shew the vanity of allegations, and invalidity of proceedings against him. At p. 81-91 is an address to the Christian and indifferent reader. At p. 92 is: A Report containing a brief Narration of certain divelish and wicked witcheries, practized by Oliffe Barthram alias Doll Barthram of Stradbrooke in the County of Suffolke, vpon Ioane Iorden the Servant of Symon Fox of the same Towne: For which, she was arraigned before the Right Hon. the L. chief Iustice of England, condemned and executed at S. Edmondsbury in Suffolke the 12. of Iulye 159.... At p. 99 is: Another Report of like Argument. All after p. 100 is lost. It appears that there ought to be 103 pp.

6. A True Narration of the strange and grevous Vexation by the Devil of seven persons in Lancashire, and William Somers of Nottingham. Wherein the doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Demoniakes out of the Word of God, is particularly applied unto Somers, and the rest of the Persons controuerted: together with the use we are to make of these workes of God. By Iohn Darrell, minister of the word of God. Lond. 4to. 1600. John Deacon and John Walker answered this book, which also occasioned the publication by Samuel Harsnet, afterwards archbishop of York, of: A Discovery of the fraudulent practices of John Darrel, Minister. Lond. 4to. 1600.

7. A detection of that sinfvl shamfvl lying and ridicvlovs discours, of Samuel Harshnet, entitvled: A discoverie of the fravvdvlent practises of Iohn Darrell. Wherein is manifestly and apparantly shewed in the eyes of the world not only the vnlikelihoode, but the flate impossibilitie of the pretended counterfayting of William Somers, Thomas Darling, Kath. Wright, and Mary Couper, togeather with the other 7. in Lancashire, and the supposed teaching of them by the saide Iohn Darrell. ...... 4to. 1600.

8. The Replie of Iohn Darrell to the Answer of Iohn Deacon and Iohn Walker, concerning the Doctrine of the Possession and Dispossession of Diuels. Lond. 4to. 1602.

9. A Svrvey of certain dialogical Discovrses, written by Iohn Deacon and Iohn Walker, concerning the Doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Diuels. Wherein is manifested the palpable ignorance and dangerous errors of the discoursers, and what according to proportion of God his truth, every Christian is to hold in these poyntes. Published by John Darrell minister of the gospell. Lond. 4to. 1602.

10. A Trve Relation of the grievous handling of William Somers of Nottingham, being possessed with a devill, shewing how he was first taken, and how lamentably from time to time he was tormented and afflicted. Published by John Darrel, minister of the word of God. Lond. 4to. 1641. This is probably a republication of one of the former works or compiled therefrom.

Amongst many who appear to have been dupes of Darrel's may be mentioned John Denison vicar of S. Giles's and S. Mary's Reading, William Bradshaw fel-

low of Sidney college, Robert Aldrich rector of S. Mary's Nottingham, sometime fellow of King's college, Arthur Hildersham a famous puritan divine, John Ireton, B.D., rector of Kegworth Leicestershire, sometime Margaret preacher here, Thomas Westfield afterwards bishop of Bristol, and the good and great Joseph Hall successively bishop of Norwich and Exeter.

One consequence of Darrel's case was the enactment of the canon prohibiting ministers to attempt without episcopal licence, upon any pretence whatsoever either of possession or obsession, by fasting and prayer, to cast out any devil or devils, under pain of the imputation of imposture or cosenage, and deposition from the ministry.

It cannot be doubted that Darrel was an egregious rogue who richly deserved his punishment. We fear that he must be considered as morally guilty of the death of Alice Goodrich, and it is probable that the life of Doll Freeman and the lives of others would have been sacrificed had not his wicked career been checked. A curious proof of the sad lengths to which party prejudice will carry some persons is evinced by the fact that two modern authors have endeavoured to represent this sanguinary impostor as a victim of prelatical oppression.

Contemporary with this John Darrel was another of the name, a secular roman catholic priest, of considerable ability, who was a prisoner in York castle. Wood calls him dean of Agen. He corresponded on various religious points with Edward Fairfax the translator of Tasso, and published a tract relative to the dispute between the seculars and jesuits.

Baines's Lancashire, i. 590. MS. Baker, xxvii. 11, 14; xxix. 352. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, v. 648. Bodleian Catalogue. Brook's Puritans, i. 117. Cardwell's Synodalia, i. 288. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 600, 601. Gough's Brit. Topogr. i. 504—506; ii. 76. Cat. of Gough's Topographical Books, 151. Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, 180. Bp. Hall's Works, ed. Pratt, vi. 502. Herbert's Ames, 1184, 1369, 1737, 1743, 1744. Heylyn's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 345. Hunter's Illustrations of Shakespeare, i. 381. Hutchinson on Witchcraft, 33, 34, 193—210. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 592, 1006. Maddox on Neal's Puritans, 357—360. Neal's Puritans, i. 373, 374. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 627. Retrospective Review, v. 131. Soames's Elizabeth. Relig. Hist. 478, 482. Strype's Annals, iii. 432. Strype's Whitgift, 492—495. Taylor's Rom. Biog. of Eliz. ii. 128. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Webster on Witchcraft, 273. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 122, 873. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 193.

JOHN DEYE, matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college in November 1559, proceeded B.A. in 1562-3, was elected a fellow of Jesus college at or shortly before Midsummer 1564, commenced M.A. in 1566, and was one of the taxors of the university in 1568. He subscribed against the new statutes of the university in May 1572, quitted his fellowship about Midsummer 1575, and was created LL.D. in 1576, in which year he became commissary to the bishop of Norwich for the archdeaconry of Sudbury. On 13 May 1580 he and others were commissioned by archbishop Grindal to visit the church of Peterborough. He is styled LL.D. of Oxford, but this seems to be a mistake. About 1581 he was much embroiled with the puritans of Bury St. Edmund's and their supporters. He was admitted an advocate 22 Jan. 1582-3. We presume that he was beneficed within the archdeaconry of Sudbury, as he was proctor for the clergy of that archdeaconry in the convocation of 1586. His right to sit was disputed by John Knewstubs the famous puritanical rector of Cockfield. The decision was in Dr. Deye's favour.

He appears to have died in 1603.

There is extant:

A letter from him to Freake bishop of Norwich, respecting the opposition to his proceedings on the part of sir Robert Jermyn and others, 27 July 1581. MS. Lansd. 33. art. 21. Extracts in Strype's Annals, iii. 18.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 657. Coote's Civilians, 54. Gibson's Synodus Anglicana, ed. Cardwell, 246—249, 258, 263, 304. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62. Cat. Lansd. MSS. i. 65. Strype's Annals, iii. 18—20, App. 7—11. Strype's Grindal, 256. Tymms's S. Mary's Bury, 111.

ABRAHAM FULLER, of Trinity college, B.A. 1596-7, M.A. 1600, has latin verses, subscribed A. F., in the university collection on the accession of James I. 1603.

ABRAHAM HARTWELL was born at Dorney in Buckinghamshire in 1542 or 1543, and received his education at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, being admitted a scholar 25 Aug. 1559, and a fellow 26 Aug. 1562. He proceeded B.A. in 1563, and commenced M.A. in 1567. Shortly after lady-day in

the latter year he resigned his fellowship at King's college.

He afterwards became one of the secretaries to John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, and was collated to the rectory of Toddington in Bedfordshire, though we cannot ascertain the date of either of these appointments. On 11 April 1588 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford.

He was a member of the old society of antiquaries, being the last person admitted before its dissolution.

The statement that he travelled abroad seems to be groundless.

The date of his death is unknown, but he appears to have been alive in 1603. He established a library in his parish of Toddington for the use of his successors in that rectory, and likewise gave books to King's college.

His works are:

1. Regina Literata: sive de serenissimae Dominae Elizabethae Angliae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Reginae, fidei propugnatricis, in Academiam Cantabrigiensem adventu, &c. Anno 1564, Aug. 5. Narratio. Lond. 8vo. 1565. Dedicated to Walter Haddon. Reprinted in Nichols's Prog. Eliz. vol. i.

2. A sight of the Portugall Pearle, that is, The Aunswere of D. Haddon Maister of the requests vnto our soueraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God quene of England, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendour of the faith, &c. against the epistle of Hieronimus Osorius a Portugall, entitled A Pearle for a Prince. Translated out of lattyn into englishe. Lond. 8vo. [1565].

3. The History of the Warres betweene the Turkes & the Persians. Written in Italian by Iohn-Thomas Minadoi, and translated by Abr. Hartwell. Containing the description of all such matters, as pertaine to the Religion, to the Forces, to the Gouernment, and to the Countries of the kingdome of the Persians. Together with a new Geographicall Mappe of all those Territories &c. And last of all is discoursed, what Cittie it was in the old time, which is now called Tauris, &c. Lond. 4to. 1595. Dedicated to John archbishop of Canterbury. This work was licensed in 1588.

4. A Report of the Kingdome of Congo, a Region of Africa, &c. Drawen out of the writinges & discourses of Odoardo Lopez, a Portingall, by Philippo Pigafetta. Translated out of Italian. Lond. 4to. 1597. Dedicated to John archbishop of Canterbury.

5. A true Discourse on the Matter of M. Brossier, of Romoarntin, pretended to be possessed of a Devil. Lond. 4to. 1599. Translation.

6. Of Epitaphs. Read before the old Society of Antiquaries, 1600. In Hearne's Curious Discourses, ii. 375.

7. Of the Antiquity, Variety, and Reason of Motts, with Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England. Read before the old Society of Antiquaries 28 Nov. 1600. In Hearne's Curious Discourses, i. 278.

8. The Ottoman; or, a description of the Empire and Power of Mahomet III. From the Italian of Lazaro Soranzo. Lond. 4to. 1603.

9. A continued inquisition against paper-persecutors, by A. H. At the end of A scourge for paper-persecutors, by J[ohn] D[avies]. Lond. 4to. 1624. Anthony à Wood ascribes this piece to Hartwell.

10. Latin verses (*a*) in the university collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560; (*b*) prefixed to Walter Haddon's Lucubrationes, 1567: (*c*) prefixed to the second edition of Fox's Acts and Monuments, 1570: (*d*) in Gabriel Harvey's Gratulationes Valdinenses, 1578; (*e*) subjoined to Robert Hacomblene's Commentarii in Aristotelis Ethica, MS. in King's college library. These last verses have been ascribed to him, but, as we think, upon insufficient authority.

11. Two latin Letters to archbishop Whitgift. MS. Harl. 6350. f. 1.

Another Abraham Hartwell of Trinity college was B.A. 1571, M.A. 1575. One Abraham Hartwell occurs in October 1587 as one of the proctors of the court of audience of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Alumni Eton. 174. Archæologia, i. Introd. p. x. Beloe's Anecd. vi. 267, 268. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iv. 20. MS. Cole, xiv. 115. Darrel's Trial, 87. Dibdin's Typ. Ant. iv. 210. Dyer's Hist. of Cambr. ii. 195. Hacket's Life of Williams, i. 26. Harvey's Gratulationes Valdinenses, lib. i. 2; lib. ii. 5; lib. iii. 3. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, i. 26. Cat. of Harl. MSS. iii. 358. Hay any Worke for Cooper, 68. Hearne's Cur. Disc. i. 178; ii. 375, 435. Herbert's Ames, 697, 698, 704, 1182, 1183. Heywood & Wright's King's and Eton Colleges, 212. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 181, 193. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, i. 284.

Lysons' Bedfordsh. 145. Newtoni Encomia, 124. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. MS. Richardson, 111. Steinman's Croydon, 67, 306. Strype's Annals, i. 483; ii. App. 160. Strype's Whitgift, 17, 163. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wilkins' Concilia, iv. 335. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 125. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 137, 245.

SAVAGE HAWARDEN, born at Prescot in Lancashire, 29 Sept. 1582, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 25 Aug. 1599, and fellow 25 Aug. 1602. It does not appear that he graduated. He is author of:

Two latin poems in the university collection on the accession of James I. 1603.

Alumni Eton. 205. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 172, 179.

JOHN PETERS, who was matriculated as a sizar of King's college in December 1602, but who does not appear to have graduated here, is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of James I. 1603.

WILLIAM RICH, matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall in June 1583, proceeded B.A. 1586-7, was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1590 commenced M.A. He was elected one of the proctors of the university in 1598. He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of James I. 1603.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 241. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 620.

JOHN ROGERS, who was probably a son of John Rogers the martyr, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 17 May 1558, but migrated to Trinity college whereof he became scholar. He proceeded B.A. 1562-3, was soon afterwards elected a fellow, and in 1567 commenced M.A. In 1574 he was created LL.D., and on 21 November in that year was admitted an advocate. To the parliament which met 23 Nov. 1585 he was returned for Wareham, for which town he also sat in the parliament of 29 Oct. 1586, being described in the return as of the Inner Temple. In 1587-8 he accompanied the earl of Derby, lord Cobham, sir James Crofts, and Dr. Valentine Dale, as assistant on their embassy to the Low-countries, and he, sir James Crofts, and Dr. Dale were, in or about June 1588, appointed commissioners to treat for peace. He was again returned for Wareham to the parliament of 4 Feb. 1588-9. On 11 Oct. 1596 he became chancellor of the church of Wells. To the parliament of 7 Oct. 1601 he was returned for Canterbury. He vacated the chancellorship of Wells about the end of 1602, and was knighted at Whitehall 23 July 1603.

He married Margaret daughter of William Leete, of Eversden Cambridgeshire.

Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619. Coote's Civilians, 52. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 178. Murdin's State Papers, 787. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 210. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 387, 469. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 101, 110, 120, 149.

MARK SADLINGTON, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in June 1578, proceeded B.A. 1580-1. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of Peterhouse, and in 1584 commenced M.A. He was head lecturer of Peterhouse in 1588. Sir Francis Walsingham, on 2 October in that year, wrote to the corporation of Colchester, strongly recommending his appointment to the mastership of the grammar-school in that town. Samuel Harsnet, afterwards archbishop of York, the retiring schoolmaster, also used his endeavours to obtain this office for Mr. Sadlington. However, on the 12th of November following Samuel Bentley, M.A., fellow of Clare hall, was appointed.

Mr. Sadlington was, on 11 March 1602-3, instituted to the vicarage of Sunbury in Middlesex, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of S. Paul's. When and how he avoided that benefice appears not.

To him we think may probably be ascribed:

1. The Arraignment and Execution of a wilfull & obstinate Traitour, named Euaralde Ducket, alias Hauns: Condemned at the Sessions house for high Treason, on Friday, beeing the 28 of Iuly, and executed at Tiborne, on Monday after, 1581. Gathered by M. S. Lond. 8vo.

2. The Spanish Colonie, or brief Chronicle of the Actes and gestes of the Spaniardes in the West Indies, called the newe World, for the space of xl. yeeres, written in the Castilian tongue by the reuerend Bishop Bartholomew de las Casas, or Casaus, a Friar of the order of

S. Dominicke. And now first translated into english, by M. M. S. Lond. 4to. 1583.

Biog. Brit. 4142. Herbert's Ames, 1096, 1202. Morant's Colchester, iii. 14. Newcourt's Repert. i. 744. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 200.

RICHARD TOPCLIFFE, eldest son of Robert Topcliffe, esq. of Somerby in Lincolnshire, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Borough, was matriculated as a pensioner of Magdalen college in November 1565, and proceeded B.A. 1568-9. He represented Beverley in the parliament which met 8 May 1572, commenced M.A. 1575, and was returned for Old Sarum to the parliament of 29 Oct. 1586.

He held some office about the court, and for twenty-five years or more was most actively engaged in hunting out, examining, torturing, and molesting popish recusants, jesuits, and seminary priests. This odious employment procured him so much notoriety, that a Topcliffian custom became a cant term for putting to the rack, and in the quaint language of the court, Topcliffizare signified to hunt a recusant.

Although possessed of considerable talents and regarded by some as a patron of literature, he seems to have been not only an implacable persecutor, but a mean and subservient character. We find this tool of the government on one occasion engaged in racking certain gipsies or Egyptians and wanderers who had been captured in Northamptonshire, and on another in applying the torture of the manacles to Thomas Travers, who was in Bridewell for stealing the queen's standish.

His name occurs in the special commission against jesuits issued 26 March 1593.

He got possession of the old family house of the Fitzherberts at Padley in Derbyshire, and was living there 25 Feb. 1603-4.

He married Jane, daughter of sir Edward Willoughby of Wollaton in Nottinghamshire, by whom he had issue: Charles, his heir; three other sons named John, who probably died in infancy; and Susannah.

He is author of:

Letters. They for the most part relate to proceedings taken or suggested against popish recusants and seminary priests. Several have been printed.

Arms: Per pale A. & S. 3 crescents counterchanged.

Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 64, 212. Birch's Eliz. i. 160. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 320. Croke's Reports, temp. Eliz. 72, 644. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 139, 140. Hunter's Sheffield, 87. Jardine on Torture, 37, 41, 44, 92, 93, 99, 101—103. MS. Lansd. 72. art. 39, 40, 48; 73. art. 74. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 400, 467. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 119—125, 143, 164, 428. Nicolas's Hatton, 426. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823; ii. 215—219. Nichols's Prog. James I., ii. 102. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 280. Poulson's Beverlac, 390. Rymer, xvi. 201. Sadler State Papers, ii. 206. Strype's Annals, ii. 383; iii. 86, 250, 419—421; iv. 33, 132, 183, 205. Strype's Whitgift, 315, App. 116. Talbot Papers, F. 187; M. 184. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 91, 116. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 492, 493. Wright's Eliz. ii. 169, 244.

WILLIAM WARD was born at Landbeach Cambridgeshire in 1534, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college, being admitted scholar of that society 13 Aug. 1550, and fellow 14 August 1553. He proceeded B.A. 1553-4, and commenced M.A. 1558. On 27 Feb. 1551-2 he was enjoined by the provost of his college to divert to the study of physic, and in 1567 was created M.D. He vacated his fellowship shortly after Lady-day 1568. We find his name attached to the petition presented in 1572 against the new statutes of the university.

In 1590 he gave to the parish of Great S. Mary's in Cambridge seven acres and a-half of arable land in Howsfield and two acres of meadow in Chesterton, the rents to be disposed of by the churchwardens.

By letters patent, dated 8 Nov. 1596, the office of Regius professor of divinity was granted to him and William Burton jointly, with the annual stipend of £40. From this time we lose all trace of Dr. Ward, though it is stated that he held the situation of physician to queen Elizabeth and her successor king James.

He is author of:

1. The Secretes of the reverend Maister Alexis of Piemont: containyng excellente remedies against divers diseases, woundes, & other accidentes, with the maner to make distillations, Parfumes, Confitures, Diynges, Colours, Fusions, & meltynges. A woorke well approved, verie profitable and necessarie for every man. Translated out of Frenche. Lond. 4to. 1559, 1568, 1580.

2. The seconde parte of the Secrets of maister Alexis of Piemont, by him collected out of divers excellent authors, and newly translated out of French into English. With a generall Table of all the matters, &c. By Will. Warde. Lond. 4to. n. d., and 1560.

3. Thre Notable sermones made by the godly and famous Clerke Maister John Calvyn, on thre severall Sondayes in Maye, the yere 1561, upon the Psalm 46. Teaching us constantly to cleave unto God's truth in time of adversitie & trouble; and never to shrinke for any rage of the wicked, but to suffer all thynges in fayth & hope in Jesus Christ. Englished by Will. Warde. Lond. 16mo. 1562.

4. The thyrde and last parte of the Secretes of the reverende Maister Alexis of Piemont, by him collected out of divers excellent Authors, with a necessary table in the ende, contayning all the matters treated of in this present worke. Englished by Wylliam Warde. Lond. 4to. 1566, 1588.

5. The Most Excellent, Profitable, and pleasaunt Booke of the famous Doctor and expert Astrologian Arcandam, or Aleandrin, to find the Fatall destiny, constellation, complexion, & naturall inclination of every man and childe by his birth. With an addition of Phisiognomy, very pleasant to read. Now newly tourned out of French into our vulgar tongue, by William Warde. Lond. 8vo. 1578, 1592.

6. Latin verses before James Robothum's Pleausaunt and wittie Playe of the Cheastes renewed, 1562.

Alumni Eton. 166. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 97. Herbert's Ames, 780, 781, 785, 803, 804, 844, 858, 868, 1248. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 358. MS. Lansd. 68. art. 28. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 140, 149, 192. Rymer, xvi. 303. Strype's Whitgift, 17. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 754.

LAURENCE WASHINGTON, of Lancashire, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1559, proceeded B.A. 1563-4, and on 11 April 1565 was admitted a fellow on Mr. Ashton's foundation. He commenced M.A. 1567, and on 16 March 1569-70 was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation. In 1570 he with others subscribed a letter to lord Burghley on behalf of Thomas Cartwright. At Michaelmas that year he was elected a college preacher, having about the same time also a licence to preach from the university. In May 1572 he was one of the subscribers against the new statutes of the university. In 1573 he joined in an appeal against Nicholas Shepperd, the master of S. John's. In 1574 he proceeded B.D. His name occurs in the high commission for causes ecclesiastical within the province of Canterbury 26 Aug. 1603.

He has been confounded with Laurence Washington entered of Gray's inn 1571, and called to the bar 1582, who was appointed registrar of the court of chancery 1593, elected M.P. for Maidstone 1603, and died 1619.

Another Laurence Washington, son of Robert Washington, esq. of Sulgrave Northamptonshire, died 1619. He may have been the Laurence Washington, junior, who 16 May 1559 became rector of Stotesberry in Northamptonshire, on the presentation of Laurence Washington, senior.

One Laurence Washington, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Purleigh Essex 14 March 1632-3, and ejected therefrom 1642. We take him to have been the Laurence Washington of Brasenose college Oxford, who was one of the proctors of that university in 1631.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 349, 362, 364. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 203, 476. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 358. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 467. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 68. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 476. Rymer, xvi. 646. Strype's Annals, ii. 2, 304. Walker's Sufferings, ii. 395. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 459.

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, only son of William lord Willoughby of Parham, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Heneage, was matriculated as a pensioner of Magdalen college in May 1551, being at that time under fourteen years of age. He seems to have left the university without a degree.

On the death of his father, which it is generally said occurred in 1574, but which we believe took place in, if not before, 1573, he succeeded to his barony.

We find him in 1574 engaged with lord Henry Clinton in taking the musters of lances and light horse in Lincolnshire.

In 1580 he was one of the nobility who accompanied the duc d'Anjou from London to Antwerp, and he was one of

the peers who sat on the trial of Philip earl of Arundel 14 April 1589.

He died in 1603.

By his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Clinton earl of Lincoln, he had issue: William, who died in his lifetime, and whose son and his male descendants had the barony from 1603 to 1678; sir Ambrose, two of whose male descendants held the barony from 1765 to 1779, when it became extinct; Edward; Charles; sir Thomas, five of whose male descendants erroneously held the barony from 1680 till 1765; Francis; Catharine, wife of sir John Savile of Howley in Yorkshire; Margaret wife of ...... Erle of Copsey, esq.; and Anne, wife of sir William Pelham of Brokelsby Lincolnshire.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses on the death of his kinsmen the dukes of Suffolk. In the university collection, 1551.

2. Letters.

Arms: O. fretty Az. Crest: on a wreath a saracen's head & bust couped and affronté ppr. ducally crowned O.

Baga de Secretis, pouch. 49. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 201. Collins's Peerage, 4th. ed. vi. 570. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 282, 354. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 88. MS. Lansd. 53. art. 47; 83. art. 23. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 485. Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage. Originalia, 15 Eliz. p. 1, r. 74; 44 Eliz. p. 4, r. 40. Strype's Annals, ii. 618.

LAURENCE BARKER, scholar of Trinity college, who proceeded B.A. 1588-9, was subsequently elected a fellow. He commenced M.A. 1592, proceeded B.D. 1599, and was licensed to the perpetual curacy of S. Botolph Aldersgate in London 17 Aug. 1601, vacating the same on or shortly before 7 April 1604.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 916.

RALPH ROWLEY, matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall in October 1579, proceeded B.A. 1582-3, and was soon afterwards elected fellow, commencing M.A. 1586.

On 16 July 1593 he was admitted to the rectory of Alphamston Essex, on the queen's presentation. He also held the rectory of Chelmsford in the same county, having been presented thereto by Thomas Mildmay, gent. His death occurred in or about May 1604.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

It has been contended that he is the Master Rowley once a rare scholar of learned Pembroke hall in Cambridge, who is mentioned by Meres in Palladis Tamia, 1598, as amongst the best writers for comedy. We doubt not, however, that Meres referred not to Ralph Rowley, but to William Rowley the well-known dramatist.

Beaumont & Fletcher's Works, ed. Dyce, i. p. lix. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 8, 129.

GODFREY GOLDSBOROUGH, born in the town of Cambridge in 1548, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in December 1560, became a scholar of the house, and in 1565-6 proceeded B.A. The statement that John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was his tutor, is no doubt erroneous. On 8 Sept. 1567 he was admitted a minor fellow, and on 27 March 1569 a major fellow of his college. In the latter year he commenced M.A. His name occurs amongst the subscribers against the new statutes of the university in May 1572. He proceeded B.D. 1577.

On 14 July 1579 he was incorporated B.D. at Oxford, and on the following day was collated to the archdeaconry of Worcester. On 23 Feb. 1579-80 he was collated to the prebend of Gorwall in the church of Hereford. On 1 Sept. 1581 he was installed a canon of Worcester, and on 13 December following had the prebend of Cadington Minor in the church of S. Paul. He was created D.D. 1583. On 30 Dec. 1585 he was installed in the prebend called Episcopi sive Pœnitentiarii, or the golden prebend in the church of Hereford, obtaining the same by exchange for the prebend of Gorwall. In or before 1589 he became archdeacon of Salop in the diocese of Lichfield. He also held the rectory of Stockton, by which we presume is intended the benefice of that name in Shropshire.

On 28 Aug. 1598 he was elected bishop of Gloucester. The royal assent was

given on the 4th of November. The archiepiscopal confirmation took place on the 11th of that month, and on the following day he was consecrated at Lambeth. The queen licensed him to hold his canonry at Worcester in commendam.

He died 26 May 1604, and was buried in a small chapel within the Lady chapel of the cathedral at Gloucester, where is a handsome altar-tomb, having thereon his recumbent effigy attired in a scarlet rochet, also the following inscription:

In obitum reverendi Præsulis Godfridi, quondam Glocestriensis Episcopi qui 26 Maij 1604, ex hâc vitâ migravit. Memoriæ sacrum.

Aureus, et fulvo nomen sortitus ab auro,
Hac Goldisbrigus nunc requiescit humo.
Scilicet orta solo pretiosa metalla parente,
In matrem redeunt inveterata suam.
Sedit annos sex.

Helen, his widow, (who appears to have had two husbands before she married him) died in 1622, æt. 80. He had two sons, John and Godfrey; and probably other children.

His will was proved in the prerogative court. He left or gave 100 marks to Trinity college.

During his episcopate he rarely resided in his diocese, and it is said that his palace was much dilapidated.

On the west side of the conduit on the market hill at Cambridge is a small statue of bishop Goldsborough, whose arms are likewise there depicted.

Arms: O. 3 cheveronels G.

Chambers's Worcestershire Biog. 82. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. iii. 4. Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 187, 253, 266, 268. Fuller's Worthies (Cambridgesh.) Hackett's Epitaphs, i. 51. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 438, 502, 507, 575; ii. 373; iii. 75, 81. Newcourt's Repert. i. 131. Nugæ Antiquæ, 37. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xvi. 351. Strype's Whitgift, 77, 496, 525. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 571, 573, 664, 671, 707, 722. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 843, 850. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 155, 214, 255.

EDWARD DE VERE, only son of John de Vere, sixteenth earl of Oxford, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of John Golding, esq., was born about 1545, and during his father's life was called lord Bulbeck. After being educated for a time in the house of sir Thomas Smith, he was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Queens' college in November 1558, being registered as impubes. Subsequently he migrated to S. John's college. The learned Bartholomew Clerke is supposed to have been engaged in his tuition at Cambridge.

His father died in 1562, when he succeeded to the earldom of Oxford and his other dignities, (including the hereditary office of lord great chamberlain of England) and to very considerable estates. He was one of his father's executors, but was in ward to the queen, and sir William Cecil the master of the wards drew up special orders for his exercises and studies.

Accompanying queen Elizabeth to Cambridge in August 1564, he was lodged in S. John's college and created M.A. He was also with the queen at Oxford in September 1566, when he was created M.A. of that university.

Sir William Cecil has the following entry in his diary, under date 23 July 1567: "Tho. Bryncknell, an under Cook, was hurt by the Erle of Oxford at Cecillhouss, whereof he dyed, and by a Verdict found felo de se, with running upon a Poynt of a Fence Sword of the said Erle."

There is a letter from the earl of Oxford to sir William Cecil 24 Nov. 1569, requesting him to obtain the queen's leave that he might serve her and his country in the wars.

On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of May 1571 a solemn just at the tilt tourney and barriers was held before the queen at Westminster. The challengers were the earl of Oxford, Charles Howard, sir Henry Lee, and Christopher Hatton, who all did very valiantly, but the chief honour was given to the earl of Oxford.

In August 1571 he was appointed to attend Paul de Foix who came to England on a special embassy respecting the projected marriage of queen Elizabeth to the duc d'Anjou. On the 30th of that month the earl of Oxford accompanied de Foix, lord Burghley, and a brilliant train of noblemen, knights, and gentlemen from Audleyend to Cambridge, where they were entertained at dinner in Trinity college at the charge of the university.

He interested himself very warmly to save the life of his first cousin Thomas duke of Norfolk, and was for a time greatly incensed with lord Burghley, whose daughter he had married, for not coinciding with his views. Mention is made in the state papers of a plot of the earl of Oxford to rescue the duke.

On 22 Sept. 1572 we find him writing

to lord Burghley to procure him employment in the queen's service, especially at sea.

Gilbert Talbot, in a letter to his father the earl of Shrewsbury, 11 May 1573, says: "My Lord of Oxford is lately grown into great credit; for the queen's Majesty delighteth more in his personage, and his dancing and valiantness, than any other. I think Sussex doth back him all that he can; if it were not for his fickle head, he would pass any of them shortly."

There is a letter, 31 May 1573, from William Fawcet and John Wotton to lord Burghley, stating that they had been assaulted between Gravesend and Rochester, and fired on by three of the earl of Oxford's men, who escaped towards London, and desiring redress. This is no doubt the matter which lord Burghley thus mentions in his diary under the 21st of the same month: "Thomas Wotton shot at with Calivers by Hammon and Denny the Erle of Oxford's Men near Gravesend." In a letter from Nicholas White to lord Burghley, dated Dublin, 4th November in the same year, is a passage from which it seems that the earl of Oxford was expected in Ireland. It does not appear that he actually went there.

In July 1574 he went into Flanders without the queen's consent. Her majesty was greatly offended, and despatched the gentlemen pensioners for him. He returned by the 27th, and in August he and lord Burghley waited on the queen at Bristol, and he was then or soon afterwards restored to her favour.

In 1575 he travelled into Italy, and we find mention in October of his arrival at Venice from Milan. Lord Burghley, his father-in-law, has this entry in his diary under 29 March 1576: "The Erle of Oxford arryved being retorned out of Italy, he was entyced by certen lewd Persons to be a Stranger to his Wiff." This estrangement, however, appears not to have continued very long, but there are subsequently several notices of complaints against him in respect of his behaviour to his wife.

On his return from Italy he introduced into this country embroidered gloves, sweet bags, perfumed leather jerkins, costly washes or perfumes, and other pleasant things. He presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves trimmed with four tufts or roses of coloured silk. She took such delight in them, that she was pictured with them upon her hands.

He came with her majesty to Audley end on 26 July 1578, and was one of the noblemen to whom at that mansion, on the following day, the university presented a pair of Cambridge gloves with verses.

In 1579 he grossly and without any kind of provocation insulted the famous Philip Sidney in the tennis court. Sidney challenged him, but the queen interposed and prevented a duel. Sidney thereupon retired to the residence of his sister the countess of Pembroke at Wilton, where it is thought he composed his Arcadia.

The earl of Oxford presented to the queen at the new-year 1579-80 "a fair juell of golde, being a shippe garnished fully with dyamonds and a meane perle pendant." The present of his countess on the same occasion is thus described: "a payre of braceletts of gold, conteyning 24 peeces, whereof in seven of them are two perles in a peece, and six stones being lapis lazareus, and six clowde stones or shelles of the sea."

He kept, as his father had done, a company of players. They had occasionally performed at Cambridge, but in June 1580 Dr. Hatcher, then vicechancellor, and the heads of colleges, refused to allow them to "shew their cunning in several plays already practised by them before the Queen's Majesty." The vicechancellor however gave them 20*s.* towards their charges, and desired to present them with more, but could not obtain the assent of the heads to a liberal donation.

There was a grand tilt at court before her majesty in 1580. The earl of Oxford was one of the defenders, and to him the prize was awarded by the queen.

At the new-year 1580-1 he presented to the queen "a fayre juell of goulde, being a beast of ophalls with a fayre lozanged dyamonde, three greate pearles pendante, fully garnished with small rubies, dyamondes, and small pearles, one horne lackinge." On the same occasion his countess gave to her majesty "24 buttons of goulde, enameled with one pearle in everie button."

In or about March 1581-2 there was

a fray between the earl of Oxford and Thomas Knyvet, afterwards lord Knyvet. Both were wounded, but the earl more dangerously. In July 1582 Knyvet killed one of the earl of Oxford's men in a fight, but a coroner's jury returned a verdict of se defendendo. Soon afterwards one Gaskell, who it was said, was a man of the earl's, (but who really was not,) killed Mr. Knyvet's man, called Long Tom, who had once served and been maintained by the earl. Gaskell was tried at Newgate and acquitted. Knyvet complained to the queen of the earl, who was confined to his own house by her majesty's command. In addition to the grievances embraced in Knyvet's complaint, the earl had given offence to the queen in other respects, especially by his intimacy with his relatives the Howards. In May 1583 he was restored to her majesty's favour at Theobalds.

It has been asserted that in 1585 he was at the head of the noblemen who embarked with the earl of Leicester for relief of the states of Holland. The accuracy of the statement has been questioned on grounds which we think entitled to weight.

His name occurs in the special commission for the trial of Mary queen of Scots, issued 6 Oct. 1586, and he was one of the commissioners who met in that month at Fotheringay and in the star-chamber at Westminster.

In May 1588 the queen granted to him and the heirs of his body the priory of Earls Colne and the manor of Colne in Essex, yielding the annual rent of £66. This was probably a re-grant of estates which had belonged to his father and his ancestors.

In 1588 he joined, with ships hired at his own expence, the fleet which so nobly repelled the spanish armada, and he was in the procession when the queen went to return thanks at S. Paul's on Sunday 24 Nov. in that year.

He was one of the peers who on 14 April 1589 sat in judgment on Philip earl of Arundel, tried and convicted of high treason.

There can be no doubt that he greatly wasted his patrimony, and was frequently distressed for money. About 1591 Thomas Churchyard the poet hired lodgings for the earl of one Mrs. Penn, and gave his own bond for the payment. The lord great chamberlain of England left without discharging his rent, and poor Churchyard was obliged, for fear of arrest, to resort to sanctuary, whence he wrote to Mrs. Penn, stating that he was honest and true in all his actions, and had made her majesty understand of his bond touching the earl.

In 1592 he made suit to the queen for a licence (a sole licence, or monopoly, was we suppose meant) to bring into the realm certain oils, wool, and fruits.

Lord Burghley had settled lands on his grandchildren the daughters of the earl, who was desirous to take the rents during the minorities of his two younger daughters, but sir Robert Cecil their uncle steadily, and as it seems successfully, protected their interests.

He sat on the trials for high treason of Robert earl of Essex and Henry earl of Southampton 19 Feb. 1600-1, and subscribed the proclamation of king James I., at whose coronation he officiated as lord great chamberlain.

Dying 24 June 1604 he was buried at Hackney on the 6th of July.

Those who represent him as being very aged are much mistaken, as are also those who designate him a knight of the garter.

He married in December 1571 Anne, daughter of William Cecil lord Burghley. By this lady, who died at Greenwich 6 June 1588, he had issue: Elizabeth, born 2 July 1575, married at Greenwich 26 Jan. 1594 to William Stanley earl of Derby, she died at Richmond 10 March 1626-7; a son, born 1583, but who died soon afterwards; Bridget, born 6 April 1584, married to Francis lord Norris, afterwards earl of Berkshire; Frances, buried at Edmonton 12 Sept. 1587; Susan, born 26 May 1587, the first wife of Philip Herbert earl of Montgomery, she died 1628-9. The earl of Oxford married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Trentham, esq. of Rocester priory Staffordshire. By this lady, who was buried at Hackney 3 Jan. 1612-13, he had Henry, born at Newington Middlesex 24 Feb. 1592-3, he succeeded to his father's honours, and died at the Hague in 1625.

He is author of:

1. Comedies and Interludes. These are lost or now unknown.

2. Latin letter prefixed to Bartholo-

mew Clerke's translation of Castilio de Curiali sive Aulico.

3. English poems in various publications and collections. His fame as a poet was great in his own day, and some of his poems are not unworthy of commendation.

He was well versed in the learned and modern tongues, and had skill in music. No mean judge assures us that using that science as a recreation, he had overgone most of those who made it a profession.

Arms: Quarterly G. & O. in the first quarter a mullet A. quartering Bulbeck, Samford, Baddlesmere, Serjaulx, Archdeacon, Colbrook, alias Kilvington, and Trussell.

Add. Charter, 5981. MS. Addit. 12,497, 12,566. Baga de Secretis, pouches 49, 56. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 365. Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 121. Biog. Brit. 4031. Birch's Eliz. i. 22, 31, 37. Burgon's Gresham, i. 206, 213, 226—228; ii. 461. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 111, 120, 163; ii. 76, 124, 278, 282, 283, 288, 351, 400, 407; iii. 47, 159, 160, 267. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 48, 310, 315, 369. Campbell's Specimens, 65. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th edit. ii. 262, 264. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 361, 362. Collier's Annals of the Stage, iii. 2. Collins's Collections. Collins's Sidney Papers, i. (1) 50, 71, 101, 102. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 176, 178, 203, 205, 278, 365, 379. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, ii. 176. Digges's Compleat Ambassador, 134, 164. Dugdale's Baronage. Ellis's Specimens, ii. 141. Proc. of Essex Archæological Society, i. 78, 79, 87. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 22, 24, 112. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 464, 527. Gabr. Harveii Grat. Valdinen. lib. 4. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, i. 49, 172; ii. 34, 154. MS. Harl. 6991. art. 5; 6996. art. 22, 117. Herbert's Ames, 662, 685, 865, 890, 905, 908. Leon. Howard's Letters, 301. Hunter's Illustr. of Shakespeare, ii. 243. MS. Lansd. 11. art. 53; 14. art. 84, 85; 19. art. 83; 24. art. 35; 33. art. 6; 38. art. 62; 42. art. 39; 50. art. 22; 58. art. 61; 63. art. 71, 76; 68. art. 6; 71. art. 10; 76. art. 74; 87. art. 34; 103. art. 38; 104. art. 21, 63, 64, 78; 108. art. 14. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 17, 161. Lysons' Environs, i. 174, 384; ii. 269, 484, 485; iii. 295; iv. 253; vi. 74, 214. Murdin's State Papers, 764, 774—776, 778, 788. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st. ed. iii. 149. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 276, 328, 329; ii. 52, 68, 83, 289, 300, 388, 397, 419, 426, 451, 498; iii. 446, 460, 660. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 193, 195, 424; ii. 450. Nicolas's Davison, 39. Nicolas's Hatton, 8, 15, 17, 23, 80, 81, 127—129, 177, 256, 321—323, 326. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 88, 198. Originalia, 15 Eliz. p. 2, r. 55; 20 Eliz. p. 3, r. 293; 30 Eliz. p. 5, r. 45, 63; 1 Jac. I. p. 2, r. 8. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed, 3, 6, 27, 266, 274, 278. Percy's Reliques, ii. book ii. no. 11. Restituta, iii. 351. Rimbault's Bibl. Madrigal. 13. Ritson's Bibl. Poetica, 381. Segar's Honor, Military, and Civill, 194, 195, 247. Correspond. of Sidney & Languet, ed. Pears, 165. Smith's Autographs. Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, 206, 207. Spenser's Works, ed. Todd, i. p. xliv, xlv; ii. p. cclv, ccv. Stow's Annales, 1132. Strype's Annals, ii. 42, 120—122, 308, 337, 456, 457, 543, 547, 558, 668, App. 116, 157; iii. 56—60, 495, 496, App. 17; iv. 84, 337—339, 371, Suppl. 17. Strype's Parker, 237, 384, 385. Strype's Smith, 19. Strutt's Manners & Customs, iii. 89. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 333. Topogr. & Geneal. i. 233, 234; iii. 449. Tytler's Raleigh, 86. Walpole's Works, 4to. i. 329, 551, 552. Walpole's Royal & Noble Authors, ed. Park, ii. 115; v. 364, 365. Walpole's Miscell. Antiq. i. 35—37. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 242, 244. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 427. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed Bliss, i. 176. Wright's Eliz. i. 504, 507; ii. 121, 267, 414. Zouch's Sidney, 135—140. Zurich Letters, ii. 282, 283.

HUGH GRAY, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in May 1574, was elected scholar, and in 1578-9 proceeded B.A. He was elected a fellow 2 Oct. 1581, and commenced M.A. 1582. On 8 Jan. 1586-7 he preached a sermon at Great S. Mary's, wherein he asserted that the church of England maintained jewish music, and that to play at dice or cards was to crucify Christ; inveighed against dumbs in the church and mercenary ministers; insinuated that some in the university sent news to Rome and Rheims; and asserted that the people celebrated the nativity as ethnics, atheists, and epicures. For this sermon he was convened before the vicechancellor and heads of colleges. He afterwards made a public explanation, denying the particular application of the passages excepted against.

He proceeded B.D. 1589, was created D.D. in 1595; and on 9 April 1597 was elected a senior fellow of his college.

On 5 Nov. 1600 he was collated to the prebend of Milton Manor in the church of Lincoln, being installed on 12 December following. He also held the rectory of Meon-Stoke in Hampshire.

Dr. Gray succeeded Anthony Wotton as Gresham professor of divinity, but at what exact time cannot be ascertained. This place he enjoyed but a few years, resigning it before 6 July 1604. His death took place in the same month.

By his will, dated 20 May 1604, he bequeathed to Trinity college £13. 5*s*. 8*d*. to build a pulpit; and to Gresham college a piece of plate worth £5 to be in common among all the readers. The lectures which he had read at Gresham college he left to Mr. William Jackson, minister of S. Swithin's London, to be disposed of as he pleased. The executors were Richard Wright, fellow of Trinity college, and Henry Briggs, fellow of S. John's college; but they declining to act, letters of administration were granted to the testator's brothers, Jeremy and Clement, on the 28th of July following.

He is author of:

1. Sermon upon Matt. xi. 21, 22. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Dd. 15, 10.

2. Divinity lectures at Gresham college. These, as we have already remarked, were bequeathed to William Jackson, but appear never to have been printed.

. MS. Baker, xxx. 294. Brook's Puritans, i. 308. Clarke's Lives, (1677) 53. MS. Cole. lix. 300. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 429. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 129. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 396. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 190. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 539. Ward's Gresham Professors, 44. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 223.

JOHN FREAKE, son of Edmund Freake, successively bishop of Norwich and Worcester, and Cecily his wife, was born about 1545. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1562, proceeded B.A. in 1565-6, and on 24 Nov. 1567 was chosen a fellow of Pembroke hall. In 1569 he commenced M.A.

On 20 Feb. 1570 he was instituted on the presentation of the queen to the rectory of Foulmire Cambridgeshire, vacant by his father's resignation. He subscribed against the new statutes of the university in May 1572. On 22 Sept. 1575 he was instituted on her majesty's presentation to the rectory of Purleigh in Essex, vacant by his father's promotion to the bishopric of Norwich. In 1576 he proceeded B.D.

On 9 Aug. 1581 he was installed archdeacon of Norwich, and on the 15th of September following a canon of that church.

He died 4 Sept. 1604, and was buried at Purleigh. On the north side of the chancel of the church of that parish, near the altar, is this epitaph:

> *Here under lieth buried, the bodie of Mr. John Freake, batch. of divinitie, late parson of Perleighe, and archdeacon [of No]rwiche, who died on the 4th dai of Sept. 1604, and 60th yere of his age, having had issue of his bodie begotten, six sonnes and seven daughters.*

Arms: per pale A. & Az. a fess between 3 fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.

MS. Baker, xxx. 241. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 640. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 166. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 237. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 61. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 481, 498. Le Neve's Mon. Angl. i. 8. Morant's Essex. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 476. Wright's Essex, ii. 668.

WILLIAM MORGAN, a native of Gwibernant in the parish of Penmachno Carnarvonshire, being son of John Morgan of Gwibernant, by his wife Lowry, daughter of William ap John ap Madog ap Evan Tegin of Bettws, was admitted one of the proper sizars of S. John's college on Dr. Dowman's foundation, 9 June 1563. He was matriculated 26 Feb. 1564-5, proceeded B.A. 1567-8, and commenced M.A. 1571.

On 8 Aug. 1575 he was instituted to the vicarage of Welchpool co. Montgomery. He proceeded B.D. 1578, being also about the same period licensed as one of the university preachers. On 1 October in that year he was instituted to the vicarage of Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant in the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, giving up Welchpool at or about the same time. In or about 1579 he was instituted to the rectory of Llanvyllin co. Montgomery. He also held the rectory of Llandwyddelan in the same county. In 1583 he was created D.D. He was chaplain to archbishop Whitgift, who had a high opinion of his abilities, and encouraged him to undertake the translation of the whole Bible into welsh. On 10 July 1588 he was instituted to the sinecure rectory of Pennant Melangell, as he was in 1594 to the rectory of Denbigh, also a sinecure.

On 30 June 1595 he was elected bishop of Llandaff. The royal assent was given 12 July. The election was confirmed by the archbishop on the 18th of that month, he being consecrated two days afterwards, and receiving restitution of the temporalities on the 7th of August.

On 21 July 1601 he was elected bishop of S. Asaph. His election was confirmed 17 September following, and he was put into possession of the see on or about the 10th of October.

He had, it appears, a licence to hold some or all his preferments in commendam with his bishoprics.

He died 10 Sept. 1604, and on the following day was buried in the cathedral of S. Asaph.

His works are:

1. A sermon in welsh at the funeral of sir Yevan Lloyd, knt. Licensed to Richard Jones, 1587.

2. Y Beibl cys-segr-lan. Sef yr hen destament, a'r Newydd.—Testament newydd ein Harglwydd Jesu Grist. Lond. fo. 1588. Dedicated in latin to queen Elizabeth. The translation of the

new testament is a corrected version of that by William Salesbury and Richard Davies, bishop of S. David's. There is a curious error in the new testament, vials of wrath being rendered crythan, i.e., violins. (Cf. Llewelyn's Hist. Account of the Welsh Bible, 60.) In December 1858 Mr. Thomas Kerslake, bookseller of Bristol, had for sale an interesting volume, which he thus described: The Hebrew Bible which was used by bishop Morgan in translating the bible into Welsh in 1588, also the same which was afterwards used by Dr. John Davies, (author of the Welsh Dictionary and Grammar) for the second translation of 1620, Genesis to Kings. 4to. A portion of the book has the verses numbered in the margin in the hand of bishop Morgan, with his Notes in Welsh, another portion similarly numbered by Dr. Davies whose signature is in several parts of the Book, besides that noted below. Ἀρκεῖ σοι ἡ χάρις μου. John David ex dono reuerendi patris Domini W. Morgan Episcopi Landauen. 18 Sept. 1595. Johannes Davies est verus possessor huius Libri. Bishop Morgan revised and again corrected his version of the New Testament, and it was ready for the press when he died.

3. Psalmon Dafydd or 'vn cyfiethiad ar Beibl cyffredin. Lond. 4to. 1588.

4. Letters (*a*) to sir John Wynn, 15 Feb. 1603-4; (*b*) to Thomas Martyn; (*c*) to sir John Wynn, 24 July 1604. They are printed in Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales.

Bishop Humphreys terms bishop Morgan an incomparable man for piety and industry, zeal for religion and his country, and a conscientious care of his church and succession.

Arms: A. an eagle displayed double headed S. armed G. on a chief A. the Holy Bible open ppr. stringed O. His family arms were: A. three spearheads S. embrued. The following arms in Ludlow castle are supposed to have been his: ...... two lions passant guardant in pale ...... a crescent for difference.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 294. Blazon of Episcopacy, 9. Clive's Ludlow, 235. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 317. Herbert's Ames, 934, 1054, 1084. Kerslake's Sale Cat. Dec. 1858. art. 3567. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 75; iii. 252. Llewelyn's Hist. Account of Welsh Bible. MS. Kennett, xlix. 59. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xvi. 278—280. Strype's Annals, ii. App. 63; iii. App. 185; iv. 246, 247. Strype's Whitgift, 487, 553. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 208. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Williams's Welsh Biog. Dict. Willis's S. Asaph, 83, 84, 130. Willis's Llandaff, 66. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 569; ii. 587, 588, 845, 862; iii. 755. Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, 101, 102, 137—148.

OLIVER CARTER, a native of Richmondshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1555, and proceeded B.A. in 1559-60. On 18 March 1562-3 he was admitted a fellow on Rokesby's foundation. He proceeded M.A. in 1563; was admitted a senior fellow 28 April 1564; became college preacher 25 April 1565; university preacher 1567; and B.D. 1569.

He was appointed a fellow of the collegiate church of Manchester, but at what period we have not been able to ascertain. In 18 Eliz. he commenced an action in the court of the duchy of Lancaster, for arrears of salary, against Thomas Herle the warden of the college.

In 1585 he was appointed a moderator of the religious exercises called prophesyings.

He was buried at Manchester college 20 March 1604-5.

The statement that one of his sons was an irish bishop is, we think, erroneous.

He is author of:

An Answere made by Oliuer Carter, Bacheler of Diuinitie: Unto certaine Popish Questions and Demaundes. Lond. 8vo. 1579. Dedicated to Henry earl of Derby. Prefixed is an address to the reader by Anthony Gilby.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's Coll. 344, 348, 360. Collett's Cat. Cai. Coll. Libr. ii. 6. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 4, 41, 237, 286. Fulke's Works, ed. Gibbings, ii. 3. Hibbert & Ware's Hist. of Manchester Foundations, i. 89, 107, 108, 120. Notes & Queries, (2) iv. 130. Strype's Annals, ii. 74, 75.

TOBIAS BLAND, born in or about 1563, was matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall in December 1576, and proceeded B.A. 1580-1. In 1581 he migrated to Corpus Christi college. In or about 1582 he was charged with having published an infamous and blasphemous libel directed against Dr. Norgate the master of Corpus Christi college, and wherein sir Francis Walsingham was touched. He made open confession of his fault before the master, fellows, and scholars, was put to the shame of

sitting in the stocks, and then expelled and banished the college. In 1584 he commenced M.A., but great opposition was made to his taking that degree, and there is extant a latin letter against him to lord Burghley signed by fifty members of the senate, amongst whom was John Overall, afterwards bishop of Norwich. Mr. Bland, who was in or before 1589 chaplain to John lord Saint John of Bletsoe, proceeded B.D. 1591, and in or about 1594 became rector of Abbots Ripton in Huntingdonshire. He was also sub-almoner to queen Elizabeth. On 29 Oct. 1602 he was collated to a canonry in the church of Peterborough. Dying at the end of 1604 he was buried at King's Cliffe in Northamptonshire. It is not, we think, improbable that he held the rectory of that parish.

He was author of:

1. A necessary Cathechisme to be red every Sunday morninge. This, which was the libel before alluded to, began blasphemously: "In the name of the father, the sonn, and the old wiffe." It is not probable that it was printed or is extant.

2. A Baite for Momvs, So called upon occasion of a Sermon at Bedford injuriously traduced by the factious. Not now altered, but augmented. With a brief Patrocinie of the lawfull use of Philosophie in the more serious and sacred study of diuinitie. By Tobie Bland, Chaplain to Iohn lord Saint Iohn, Baron of Bletsoe. Lond. 4to. 1589. In the work is this coat of arms: ...... a bend between 6 martlets ...... but we know not whether it appertained to the author.

Gervase, his son, baptised at Abbots Ripton 29 June 1598, was of Emmanuel college, and proceeded B.A. 1616-17.

MS. Baker, iv. 109; xli. 228, 299. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 564. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. v. 290. Gunton's Peterborough, 90. Herbert's Ames, 1176. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 392—397. MS. Lansd. 45. art. 65—67. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 543. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 216. Maitland's Index of early printed books at Lambeth, 12. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 458. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 516.

THOMAS BRADOCK was educated at Christ's college in this university, proceeding B.A. 1576. In 1578 he was elected a fellow of his college. In 1580 he commenced M.A. He served the office of proctor in 1584, and on 14 July in that year was incorporated M.A. at Oxford.

In 1588 he was elected master of the grammar-school at Reading, and on 8 April 1591 was presented to the vicarage of Stanstead Abbots in Hertfordshire, which he resigned before 20 Sept. 1593. In the last mentioned year he took the degree of B.D.

On 11 July 1604 Thomas Nicholson had a grant of the advowson of Much Munden Hertfordshire, upon trust to present Thomas Bradock to the vicarage. The contemplated presentation never took place, so it is probable that Mr. Bradock died before that benefice fell vacant.

He is author of:

Translation into latin of a Defence of the Apology for the Church of England by bishop Jewell. Geneva, fol. 1600.

Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 247. Coates's Reading, 335. Cole's Ath. Cantab. B. 97. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 131. Le Neve's Fasti, iv. 620. Newcourt's Repert. i. 890. Strype's Annals, ii. App. 136; iii. 490, App. 201. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 394. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 228.

THOMAS BYWATER, of Christ's college, B.A. 1592-3, M.A. 1596, was in holy orders. He was sent to prison in March 1604-5 for writing a book which contained seditious matter, very offensive to the king, to whom it was delivered at Ware. His majesty would have discharged him, but was overruled by the privy council. On the 24th of March a commission issued to sir Julius Cæsar, LL.D., and others, to examine Bywater. From his examination taken by sir Edward Coke it seems that he was charged with having falsified scripture. We are unable to state the title of the book, nor does it appear that it was published, or how the case terminated.

Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 203, 204, 206. Lodge's Illustr. iii. 140—142.

RALPH CARR, of Trinity college, proceeded B.A. 1599-1600, and afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple.

He is author of:

The Mahumetane or Turkish Hystorye: containing three Bookes, 1st, Of the Originall, &c.; 2d, Of their Conquests, &c.; 3d, Of the Warres and Seege of Malta. Heerevnto haue I annexed a briefe Discourse of the Warres of Cypres, at what time Selimus the Second tooke

from the Venetians the possession of that Island, and by reason thereof, I haue adioined a small Discourse, conteining the causes of the greatnesse of the Turkish Empire. Translated from the French and Italian Tongues. Lond. 4to. 1600. Each book is dedicated to one of the three brothers, Robert, William, and Edward Carr separately, and the Narration of the wars of Cyprus to them all jointly.

Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 377. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

THOMAS FALE, matriculated as a sizar of Caius college in November 1578, migrated to Corpus Christi college in 1582, went out B.A. 1582-3, commenced M.A. 1586, proceeded B.D. 1597, and in 1604 had a licence from the university to practise physic.

He is author of:

Horologiographia. The Art of Dialling: teaching an easie and Perfect Way to make all kinde of Dials vpon any plaine Plat howsoever placed. With the drawing of the Twelve Signes, and Howres unequall in them all, whereunto is annexed the making and use of other Dials and Instruments, whereby the houre of the day and Night is knowne. Of speciall use and delight, not onely for Students of the Arts Mathematicall, but also for divers Artificers, Architects, Surveyors of Buildings, free-Masons and others. Lond. 4to. 1593, 1626, 1652. Dedicated as follows: Singulis Artium Mathematicarum Studiosis in Celeberrima Cantabrigiensi Academia, Thomas Falus ejusdem Alumnus, et Matheseos studiosus, exiguum hoc grati animi monumentum D.D. anno 1593. There is also a prefatory letter to his loving kinsman Thomas Osborne, dated London 3 January 1593.

Bodl. Cat. Herbert's Ames, 1248. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

CHARLES GIBBON was no doubt a member of this university. We have not succeeded in ascertaining his college, nor can we find that he graduated. In 1589 and for several years subsequently he appears to have been residing at Bury S. Edmund's. We presume that he was a minister.

He is author of:

1. The Remedie of Reason: not so comfortable for matter as compendious for Memorie. Lond. 4to. 1589. Dedicated to sir Robert Jermyn, knt., and Henry Blagge, esq.

2. A compendious Forme for domesticall Dutyes: also, Our Trust against Trouble. Lond. 4to. 1589.

3. Not so newe as true, being a caueat for all Christians to consider of, wherein is truely described the iniquities of this present time, by occasion of our confused living, And justly approved the world to be never worse by reason of our contagious lewdnes. Lond. 4to. 1590.

4. A Work worth the Reading: wherein is contayned, Two profitable and pithy Questions, very expedient as well for Parents to perceive howe to bestowe their Children in Marriage, and to dispose their Goods, at their Death, as for all other Persons to receive great Profit by the rest of the matters herein expressed. Lond. 4to. 1591.

5. The praise of a good name. The reproch of an ill Name. With certain pithy Apotheques, &c., by C. G. Lond. 4to. 1594. Dedicated To some of the best and most civill sort of the Inhabitants of St. Edmonds Bury.

6. The Order of Equalitie. Contrived and divulged as a generall Directorie for common Sessements. Serving for the indifferent defraying, taxing, and rating of common Impositions and charges, lyable to Citties, Townes, or Villages, that they may be done in some equall and proportionable Order, for the benefit of the common-wealth. Very necessarie for all persons, to whome the execution and apprehension of this businesse appertaine. Cambr. 4to. 1604.

Herbert's Ames, 1101, 1231, 1244–1246. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 884. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

JAMES GODSCALE, of Trinity college, B.A. 1599-1600, M.A. 1600, was incorporated in the latter degree at Oxford 15 July 1602.

He is author of:

The Kings Medicine against the Plague for the year 1604. ...... 8vo. 1604. This we suppose to be the same book which is elsewhere entitled: The Bodily and Spiritual Medicine for the present year. Lond. 8vo. 1604.

Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 298.

THOMAS GOODRICH, of S. John's college, whose matriculation cannot be discovered, and who does not appear to have graduated, is author of:

Two english poems in the university collection on the accession of king James I., 1603.

ARTHUR HALL was born at Grantham, being son of John Hall, esq., of that town, and surveyor of Calais. Having, when young, lost his father, he became a ward of sir William Cecil, in whose house he was brought up with his son Thomas Cecil, afterwards earl of Exeter. He studied also for some time in this university, probably in S. John's college, but does not appear to have graduated. He had an accession to his property in or about October 1552 by the death of John Hall of Grantham, whose relationship to him we cannot state.

About 1563 he began his translation of Homer, being encouraged to proceed by the advice and approbation of Roger Ascham. Eighteen years or more elapsed before the appearance of the work. It has but slight merit, but is memorable as the earliest english version of the prince of poets. He visited Padua, Bologna, Florence, and Rome. In January 1568-9 he is mentioned as having recently returned to England from Constantinople.

He was elected for Grantham to the parliaments which met 2 April 1571 and 8 May 1572. On 17th May in the latter year it was ordered by the house of commons that for sundry lewd speeches, used as well in the house as also abroad elsewhere, he should answer at the bar; and all such persons as had noted his words in writing either in the house or abroad, were directed forthwith to assemble in an upper chamber, put the same in writing, and deliver them to the speaker. On the 19th, Hall being brought to the bar by the serjeant was charged with seven several articles. He submitted himself to the house and confessed his folly, as well touching the articles as also his other fond and unadvised speech at the bar. He was discharged upon a good exhortation given him by the speaker at large.

During his residence in London he, in common with others of the gentry, frequented ordinaries, where gaming was also practised. On the 16th of December 1573 he supped at an ordinary in Lothbury kept by one Robert Phillipson. After supper dice were thrown. Melchisedech Mallory, one of the company, gave the lie; Hall reproved him. The offensive language was repeated. Hall threatened to cast him out of the window. Daggers were drawn. The rest of the company interposed, and ultimately an apparent reconciliation of the disputants was effected. In March following Mallory accused Hall of having reported him to be a cousiner of folks at maw. Hall denied the charge, which was however repeated by Mallory the same afternoon at a bowling alley. On 30 June 1574 Mallory, at a house of entertainment kept by one Worme, near Fleet bridge, publicly stigmatised Hall as a knave for denying the charge he had brought against him, as a fool who had confessed his folly in the parliament-house, and as a boy, for that he durst not go into the field with him. This language being promptly reported to Hall, he the same evening went to Worme's, where he found Mallory playing at tables. An affray ensued. One of Hall's servants struck Mallory, and also casually with his sword wounded Hall in the face. In November following Edward Smalley and others of Hall's servants attacked and wounded Mallory in S. Paul's churchyard, Hall being in the church at the time. Hall's servants were indicted; an action was brought by Mallory against Smalley, wherein Mallory recovered £100 damages. Hall also brought an action against Mallory for defamation. Pending this complicated mass of litigation Mallory died 18 Sept. 1575. The proceedings against Smalley were renewed by the administrator of Mallory, and ultimately Smalley was taken in execution for the damages and costs. Complaint was made of his arrest on the ground that being a member's servant he was entitled to the privilege of parliament. The house of commons ordered him to be discharged, but immediately recommitted him to the custody of their own serjeant, upon a suggestion that he had fraudulently caused himself to be arrested for the purpose of procuring his discharge from the execution. Matthew Kirtleton, schoolmaster to Mr. Hall, was also charged with confederacy. Smalley and Kirtleton were committed

to the Tower, and a bill was brought in against them and their master, by which it was proposed to enact that Hall should pay the damages and be disabled for ever from sitting in parliament. This bill was not proceeded with, and ultimately Smalley was sent to the Tower for a month, and until he gave security for the payment of £100 to Mallory's administrator. Obviously the general feeling against Hall was strong. In order to remove it he caused to be published his own statement of the case under the fiction of a letter, dated London 19 May 1576, from one F. A. to his very friend L. B. being in Italy. Had this work been extensively published, it may be doubted whether it would have been regarded as a successful vindication of character; but only 80 or 100 copies were printed, and not more than fourteen got abroad. The house of commons was not sitting at the time, and nearly five years were to elapse before its vengeance could fall upon the writer. In 1580 the work attracted the attention of the privy council. Hall appeared before that body, acknowledged the authorship, was rebuked and offered some form of submission, notwithstanding which he subsequently circulated copies of the offensive book. Parliament resumed its sittings 16 Jan. 1580-1, and on the 4th of February Thomas Norton, a member distinguished for his ability and energy, brought the book under the notice of the house. He declared it to be greatly reproachful against some particular members of the house of great credit, and very much slanderous and derogatory to the general authority, power, and state of the house, and prejudicial to the validity of the proceedings of the same in making and establishing of laws, charging the house with drunkenness and choler. He concluded by moving that Hall, whom he believed to be the author, might be called to answer. This was agreed to, and a committee being appointed, the printer and others were examined, as was Hall also. His answers to the committee being deemed unsatisfactory, he was on the 14th of February ordered to be brought to the bar. He submitted himself to the house, refusing to make any answer or defence at all in the matter, but he acknowledged his error and prayed pardon of the house with all his heart. Having been removed, it was, after debate, unanimously resolved that he should be committed to the Tower for six months, and until he should make a satisfactory retractation of his book; that he should pay a fine to the queen of 500 marks; and that he should be severed and cut off from being a member of the house any more during the then parliament. A new writ for Grantham was ordered, and it was resolved that the book was a slanderous libel, and that it should be holden, deemed, taken and adjudged to be utterly false and erroneous. The session lasted only till the 18th of March, and then, as it would appear, Hall was discharged from custody.

On 23 July 1582 he wrote to lord Burghley soliciting him to procure from the queen her leave that he might sojourn in some foreign university. He was returned a third time for Grantham to the parliament which met 27 Nov. 1585, and on 12 December notice was given to the house that he had not attended all the parliament, wherefore he was ordered to attend on the Monday following, but it does not appear whether he did so or not. He was not returned to the next parliament, during which he brought an action against the borough of Grantham for his wages as member. This proceeding occasioned an application to the house of commons, and on 2 Dec. 1586 the matter was referred to a committee, who desired him to remit his wages, and reported that they found him very conformable to condescend to their request, and that he freely and frankly remitted the same, which was well liked of by the house.

In June 1588 he was in the Marshalsea in consequence of some dispute with the countess of Sussex. On 28 November he agreed to make his submission to the lords of the council, and was probably soon afterwards discharged. On 22 Nov. 1591 he wrote to lord Burghley to stop the exportation of corn, beer, &c., as it gave great discontent to the country in that time of dearth. He had long been in pecuniary trouble, and in 1597 owed £400 to the queen, but lord Burghley interceded with the barons of the exchequer on his behalf. On 28 April 1604 he wrote to James I. complaining of corruption in the election of members of the existing parliament, and

advising his majesty to dissolve it, and to have fresh elections made in conformity with his proclamation.

It would seem that he wished it to be thought that he had some leaning to the church of Rome, for in his pamphlet relating to Mallory he states that "he departed well leanyng to the olde Father of Rome, a dad whom I have heard some say M. Hall doth not hate."

Mention is made of his wife, and of his son Cecil Hall, who married Elizabeth daughter of sir Griffin Markham.

In 1581 he gave a silver seal to the town of Grantham.

He is author of:

1. Verses on the new year 1558-9. Probably addressed to sir William Cecil. MS. in State Paper Office.

2. A letter sent by F. A. touching the proceedings in a private quarell and unkindnesse, between Arthur Hall, and Melchisidech Mallerie, Gentlemen, to his very friend L. B. being in Italy. With an admonition by the Father of F. A. to him, being a Burgesse of the Parliament, for his better behaviour therein. Lond. ...... [1576], 4to. 1815. Dedicated to sir Henrie Knevet, knt. The edition of 1815 has also this general title: An Account of a Quarrel between Arthur Hall, Esq., and Melchisidech Mallerie, Gent., with the proceedings in the suits which arose therefrom: and a letter on the origin and antiquity of Parliament, with advice to a member for his conduct therein.

3. Ten Books of Homer's Iliades, translated out of French. Lond. 4to. 1581. Dedicated to sir Thomas Cecil.

4. Treatise of Transportable commodities, the advantages thereof, statutes relating thereto &c. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 18. A. 75.

5. Letters.

Brüggemann's View of Engl. Transl. of Classics, 21. Brydges's Restituta, iii. 512. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 397; ii. 68, 347; iii. 12, 47. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 276. Chapman's Homer's Iliads, ed. Hooper, xxxiii. Collier's Reg. Stat. Co. ii. 132. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 102. Hallam's Constit. Hist. i. 264, 266, 267; ii. 414. Harleian Miscellany, ed. Malham, iv. 567. Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 221. Herbert's Ames, 909, 965, 1797. Hunter's Illustrations of Shakespeare, ii. 337. MS. Lansd. 7. art. 76; 27. art. 79; 39. art. 20, 21, 45; 36. art. 74; 43. art. 22; 51. art. 11, 19; 58. art. 26, 29, 30, 35, 38, 41; 68. art. 102; 85. art. 16, 17, 39; 86. art. 37. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 46, 51, 120, 641. Lodge's Illustr. i. 467. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 12 Eliz. r. 76; Mic. 13 Eliz. r. 51. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 592. Street's Grantham, 114, 115, 157. Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 135, 306. Turnor's Grantham, 56. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 356. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 82, 92, 102.

JOHN HANSON, of Peterhouse, B.A. 1603-4, is author of:

Time is a Turn Coate, or England's Threefold Metamorphosis; also a Pageant Speech or Idylion pronounced to the Citie of London. Lond. 4to. 1604.

Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 993.

WILLIAM HAUGHTON, M.A. of Oxford, was incorporated in that degree here in 1604. At the close of 1597, being then young, he began to write plays for performance by the companies under the management of Philip Henslowe. In March 1599-1600 he was in the Clink, a prison used for the confinement of such as brabbled, frayed, or broke the peace. Henslowe advanced 10*s*. to procure his discharge. It does not appear that he was employed by Henslowe after the close of 1601.

He is author of the following dramas:

1. Englishmen for my Money, or a pleasant Comedy called A Woman will have her Will. Lond. 4to. 1616, 1626, 1631. The title to the latter edition contains only: "A Woman will have her Will," but the head title remains as in the other editions. Jacobs and Whincop mention an edition 1656. Mr. Collier is of opinion that this play was written in or before 1598.

2. The tragedy of Thomas Merry. Jointly with John Day. This had reference to the murder of one Beech, a merchant of London, by his servant Thomas Merry.

3. The tragedy of John Cox of Collumpton. Jointly with John Day. It related to a murder at Collumpton.

4. The pleasant comodie of Patient Grissil. As it hath been sundrie times lately plaid by the right honorable the Earle of Nottingham (Lord high Admirall) his servants. Lond. 4to. 1603. Reprinted for the Shakespeare Society with an introduction and notes by John Payne Collier, esq., F.S.A. Lond. 8vo. 1841. This play, which was written jointly by Haughton, Thomas Decker, and Henry Chettle, was entered at Stationers' hall by Cuthbert Burby 28 March 1600. No edition of that date is now known.

5. The Poor Mans Paradise.

6. The Arcadian Virgin. Jointly with Henry Chettle.

7. The Spanish Moors tragedy. Jointly with Thomas Decker and John Day.

8. The Seven Wise Masters. Jointly with Henry Chettle, Thomas Decker, and John Day.

9. Ferrex and Porrex.

10. The English Fugitives.

11. Grim the Collier of Croydon, or the Devil and S. Dunstan, a Comedy. ...... 1606. Reprinted as: Grim the Collier of Croydon; or the Devil and his Dame with the Devil and St. Dunstan, with two other dramas in: Gratia Theatrales; or A choice Ternary of English Plays, composed upon especial Occasions, by several ingenious Persons. Lond. 12mo. 1662. J. T. is on the title-page of this edition as the name of the author.

12. Strange News out of Poland. Jointly with ...... Pett.

13. Robin Hoods Pennyworths.

14. The second part of The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. Jointly with John Day. The first part was by Day and Chettle, although printed in 1659 with Day's name only.

15. The third part of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. Jointly with John Day.

16. The Conquest of the West Indies. Jointly with John Day and Wentworth Smith.

17. The Six Yeomen of the West. Jointly with John Day, Richard Hathway, and Wentworth Smith.

18. The second part of the Six Yeomen of the West. Jointly with Hathway and Smith.

19. The proud woman of Antwerp and Friar Rush. Jointly with John Day.

Another William Haughton was of S. John's college in this university, B.A. 1608-9, M.A. 1612. One William Haughton occurs in 1624 as a lieutenant in the army engaged in raising forces for service in the Palatinate, and one William Haughton, M.A., was presented by king Charles I. to the rectory of Bicknor in Kent 22 Feb. 1637-8.

Alleyn Papers, p. xxvii. 23, 25. Biog. Dram. ii. 35, 121, 190, 197, 238, 273, 348; iii. 131, 173, 184, 213, 261, 281, 293, 302, 332, 333. Collier's Annals of the Stage, iii. 26, 78, 96, 97, 99, 369, 377. Green's Cal. State Papers, iv. 376, 478. Henslowe's Diary, ed. Collier, 92, 93, 95, 96, 104, 155, 158—172, 174, 175, 180, 183—186, 188, 189, 193—197, 199—204, 213, 218. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, i. 310, 313. Langbaine, 522, 544. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1012. Rymer, xx. 215. Whincop's Scanderbeg, 155, 156, 312.

SAMUEL LEWKENOR, who represented Bishop's castle in the parliament of 19 March 1603-4, is author of:

A Discovrse not altogether vnprofitable, nor vnpleasant for such as are desirous to know the situation and customes of forraine Cities without trauelling to see them. Containing a Discourse of all those Citties wherein doe flourish at this day priuiledged Vniversities. Lond. 4to. 1600.

It is supposed that he had been a member of this university. We have not met with his name in the records, and in his preface he states that he had been more usually acquainted with the warlike sound of martial drums than with the schools and lectures of philosophy.

Casley's Cat. of MSS. 262. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

THOMAS MUFFET, or MOUFET, was born in London, where he acquired the rudiments of learning. In May 1569 he was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in this university. Migrating to Caius college he proceeded B.A. in 1572-3. Returning afterwards to Trinity he commenced M.A. in 1576. One of the articles of complaint presented in 1581 against Dr. Legge master of Caius college, was that he had, without consent of the fellows, expelled Mr. Muffet, propter mores corruptos, nothing more being alleged against him than that he had proceeded M.A. in another college.

On quitting the university he went abroad, and travelled over great part of Europe, becoming acquainted with many physicians and alchemists. At Basle he was created M.D.

He was incorporated M.D. here in 1582, in which year he accompanied Peregrine Bertie lord Willoughby when he carried the garter to Denmark. Alluding to the custom in that country of sitting a long time at dinner, Dr. Muffet observes: "There, I remember, I sat with Frederick king of Denmark, and that most honourable Peregrine, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, when he carried the Order of the Garter, seven or eight hours together at one meal."

For some time Dr. Muffet resided at

Ipswich, where he probably practised as a physician. On 22 Dec. 1585 he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians. In July 1586 we find him in attendance on Anne duchess of Somerset, widow of the famous protector, and he and Dr. Penny attested her will. He was also with her in her last illness. On 29 Feb. 1588 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians, and in the same year was elected censor of that corporation.

In 1591 he accompanied the earl of Essex in his expedition to Normandy. He represented Wilton in the parliament of 24 Oct. 1597.

The latter part of his life was spent at Bulbridge near Wilton, in the capacity of retainer to the earl of Pembroke, from whom he received an annual pension. He died before 25 June 1605, and was buried in Wilton church.

One William Moffet, M.A., (possibly his son) was vicar of Edmonton, and died in 1679.

Dr. Muffet had an elder brother, who resided at Aldham hall in Essex.

He is author of:

1. De Venis Mesaraicis Obstrvctis ipsarvmque ita affectarum curatione, Theses siue Pronunciata LX. à Thoma Movfeto Londinate Anglo, publicæ velitationi proposita, & pro viribus suis defendenda in Celeberrimo Basiliensium Gymnasio publico: Præside Clarissimo viro, D. Felici Platero Philosophiæ & utriusq. Medicinæ Doctore eximio, & inclytæ Basiliensis Academiæ ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΩ. Basle, 4to. 1578. Dedicated to Dr. Thomas Penny. The only copy with which we are acquainted is in the university library, and has on the title this autograph inscription: "Cl. V. D. Thomæ Larkino, Hippocraticæ veræq. Medicinæ fautori, ejusdemq. apud inclytos Cantabrigienses Professori Regio, Amico meo singulari et Præceptori colendissimo, dd. Tho. Moufetus, in ædib. Basiliensis Archiatri Hygiam & Therapeiam ......"

2. De Anodinis Medicamentis Theses in medicor. Basiliens. Gymnasio propositæ. Basle, ... 1578.

3. De jure et præstantia chemicorum medicamentorum dialogus apologeticus. Fankfort, 12mo. 1584; Ursell. 8vo. 1602; and in Theatrum Chemicum. Strasburg, 8vo. 1623, i. 70. Dedicated to Peter Severinus chief physician to the king of Denmark. "This short work," says Hutchinson, "exhibits a good deal of learning and skill in argumentation."

4. Epistolæ quinque medicinales. Prefixed to the preceding work, De jure et præstantia, &c. They are all dated from London, in the years 1582-3-4.

5. Nosomantica Hippocratea, sive Hippocratis prognostica cuncta, ex omnibus ipsius scriptis methodice digesta. Frankfort, 8vo. 1588. "This," observes Hutchinson, "may serve as an additional proof of the profound learning of the author; and will likewise shew how far he was distant from the folly and extravagance of some of the chemical sect, particularly Paracelsus, who treated with contempt the writings of the venerable father of physic."

6. Insectorvm sive Minimorvm Animalium Theatrvm: Olim ab Edoardo Wottono, Conrado Gesnero, Thomaque Pennio inchoatum: Tandem Tho. Movfeti Londinâtis operâ sumptibusq. maximis concinnatum, auctum, perfectum. Et ad vivum expressis Iconibus supra quingentis illustratum. Lond. fol. 1634. This work was published by sir Theodore Mayerne, who in a dedication to sir William Paddy, complains of the difficulty he experienced in finding a printer willing to undertake it; several in various countries having refused his offer. A translation appeared with this title:—The Theater of Insects: or Lesser living Creatures. As Bees, Flies, Caterpillars, Spiders, Worms, &c., a most Elaborate Work. Lond. fol. 1658. It had previously been imperfectly edited by Laurence Scholtz in 1598. Haller, in his notes on Boerhaave's Meth. Stud. Med., speaks thus of the work: "Pro suâ ætate satis copiosus, species multiplicavit, receptis varietatibus, icones dedit satis bonas, descriptiones nimis philologicas, neque copiosas satis, fabularum jugum non excussit, minime tamen sua laude fraudandus, et Entomologorum ante Swammerdamium princeps."

7. Healths Improvement: or Rules Comprising and Discovering the Nature, Method, and Manner of Preparing all sorts of Food used in this Nation. Written by that ever Famous Thomas Mvffett, Doctor in Phisick: Corrected and enlarged by Christopher Bennet, Doctor in Physick, and Fellow of the

Colledg of Physitians in London. Lond. 4to. 1655. Another edition was published in 12mo. 1746 by William Oldys, with a life of the author prefixed. This we have not been able to meet with. "It is," observes Hutchinson, "a curious and entertaining work, as well on account of the numerous anecdotes and observations quoted from the ancients, as the information contained in it respecting the diet used in this country at the time he wrote. As to the practical part of it, though there are many good rules and maxims derived from experience, yet the want of just principles, by which to estimate the nature of different kinds of food, a defect common to almost all dietists, and credulity with respect to facts related by old writers, render his reasonings of little value."

One Morfet wrote "An epitaphe or epigram, or elegies," which was entered in the books of the stationers' company for Edmund Bollisfant 15 Jan. 1588-9.

Aikin's Biog. Med. 168. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 209. Gent. Mag. N. S. xxiii. 376, 378. Goodall's Coll. of Phys. epist. dedic. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 317. Hunter's Illustr. of Shakespeare, i. 142; ii. 218, 220. Hutchinson's Biog Med. ii. 170. MS. Lansd. 107. art. 33. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. Newcourt's Repert. i. 600. Originalia, 36 Eliz. p. 4, r. 48; 40 Eliz. p. 2, r. 114. Pits, 916. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 281. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 536. Thomson's Hist. Royal Soc. 88. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 408. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 143. Walker's Sufferings, ii. 309. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 574.

THOMAS SETTLE, matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in November 1575, appears to have left the university without a degree. He was ordained by Freake bishop of Norwich, and was minister of Boxted in Suffolk, but we cannot state whether he held the rectory, or was merely curate.

In May 1586 he appeared before archbishop Whitgift at Lambeth to answer the following charges: (1). That he did not observe the order in the book of common prayer. (2). That he did not use the cross nor admit the promise and vow in baptism. (3). That he did not marry with the ring. (4). That he frequented conventicles. (5). That he denied the lawfulness of private baptism of women, and the baptism of ministers who could not preach. (6). That he denied our Saviour's descent into hell. After an examination, in which he and the primate had high words, he was committed close prisoner to the Gatehouse, where it is alleged that he remained till about 1592.

On his release he became a member of a congregation of Brownists, which met privately in or near London. About the end of 1592 he was arrested at a private assembly held in the schoolhouse of George Johnson in Nicholas lane, and sent to prison, where he remained fifteen weeks. On 6 April 1593 he was carried before the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. Being required to take the oath ex officio he refused to do so. He however acknowledged that he had opposed the discipline of the church for seven years, but declined to say by what means he had imbibed his opinions, or whether he possessed or had ever read any of Barrow's, Greenwood's, or Penry's books. Amongst other statements he alleged that he refused to attend the public service in the parish churches because he thought they had not a true ministry. It does not appear when or how he obtained his liberty.

We find mention made of one Settle a puritan delegate from Northampton.

He is author of:

Tho. Settle his Catechisme. Lond. 8vo. n. d. Licensed to Henry Carr and Henry Hasselup 22 May 1587.

Bancroft's Daungerous Positions, 81. MS. Baker, xv. 108. Brook's Puritans, ii. 46. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 88. Herbert's Ames, 1338. Neal's Puritans, i. 315. Strype's Annals, iv. 96. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

WILLIAM WILLYMAT, who is believed to have been a member of this university, although we cannot trace his name in the records, was author of:

1. A Princes Looking Glasse, or a Princes Direction; very requisite and necessarie for a Christian Prince to view and behold himselfe in. Containing sundrie, wise, learned, godly, and princely precepts and instructions, excerpted and chosen out of that most Christian, and vertuous ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΔΩΡΟΝ, or his Maiesties instructions to his dearest sonne Henrie the Prince: and translated into Latin and English verse (his Maiesties consent and approbation beeing first had and obtained thereunto) for the more delight and pleasure of the said Prince now in his young yeares. Cambr. 4to. 1603. Dedication to Henry Fre-

derick prince of Wales, dated Rushington in Lincolnshire 6 Dec. 1603.

2. A Loyal Subjects Looking-Glasse, or a good Subjects Direction necessary for every good Christian within any civil State to examine himselfe in that he may the better frame the Course of his Life according to the Duties of an honest Subject, and to arm himself against the future Syren Songs and alluring Intice-ments of subtle, disloyall, dissembling and unnatural Conspirators, Traitors, and Rebells. Lond. 4to. 1604. Dedicated to Henry prince of Wales.

Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 408. Cole's Athen. Cantab. W. 24. Farr's Jac. Poet. p. xxvii, 227. Nichols's Prog. James I., i. 148. Restituta, iii. 482.

ROBERT WOODS, of Caius college, B.A. 1600-1, M.A. 1604, is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of king James I., 1603.

ADAM LOFTUS, second son of Edward Loftus of Swineside in the parish of Coverham, Yorkshire, was born about 1534. He received his education in this university, and was perhaps a member of Trinity college soon after its foundation, but we have not obtained evidence to that effect, nor can we find that he took any degree here before he was created D.D.

In 1556 he became rector of Outwell S. Clement Norfolk, and in 1557 was presented by Philip and Mary to the vicarage of Gedney in Lincolnshire.

He was chaplain to Thomas Radcliffe earl of Sussex, lord deputy of Ireland, and probably accompanied him to that kingdom in May 1560. In April 1561 he occurs as chaplain to Alexander Craik bishop of Kildare and dean of S. Patrick's. On 8th October in that year he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Painstown in the diocese of Meath. On the 30th of the same month he was nominated to the archbishopric of Armagh, the queen commanding the archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor, to consecrate him and put him in possession of the temporalities. He came to England with the earl of Sussex in January 1561-2, and returned with him to Ireland in July 1562. From a letter dated 2nd September in that year, it appears that there was some difficulty in getting a meeting of the chapter for his election as archbishop. In this letter he is described as discreet and well learned, with a goodly gift of utterance in the pulpit. On 5 October the queen issued a warrant empowering him to receive the rents of the archbishopric without account. His consecration by Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin, took place 2 March 1562-3, and on the following day he had restitution of the temporalities. In consequence of the disturbed state of the north of Ireland, his archbishopric was worth but £20 a-year.

By a letter dated Westminster 6 Jan. 1564-5, the queen, for some aid in the charges of his living by way of commendam, recommended his appointment to the deanery of S. Patrick's. The chapter of that church thereupon postulated him to take that deanery in commendam. This was confirmed by lord justice Arnold on the 24th of the same month. It appears that he secretly entered into a bond in the penalty of £1000 to resign the deanery whenever the queen should convert S. Patrick's into a school or house of learning. Her majesty remitted the first-fruits of the deanery 15 June 1565. His name occurs in the high commission for causes ecclesiastical in Ireland, issued on 1 October in that year.

We find him residing at Trinity college in this university in September and October 1566. On 25 November following he was admitted to the degree of D.D. under a special grace passed on the 15th of that month, which states that he had studied divinity for twenty years.

By a letter dated 10 June 1567, the queen required him to resign the deanery of S. Patrick's to the end that Dr. Robert Weston, lord chancellor of Ireland, might hold the same. In this letter her majesty intimated her intention of translating Loftus to the archbishopric of Dublin. He accordingly resigned his deanery, and letters patent for his translation to the see of Dublin were issued 8 August following.

By letters patent, dated 23 May 1572, the queen, on account of the exility and tenuity of his archbishopric, empowered him to hold in commendam other compatible benefices in Ireland, not having cure of souls annexed, to the annual value of £100.

In May 1573 he was appointed lord keeper of the great seal of Ireland, and held the office till 23 April 1576, when William Gerard, esq., became lord chancellor. He was also lord keeper during Gerard's absence in England 15 Sept. 1577 and 10 Oct. 1579. On 21 November in the latter year he had a commission to hear causes.

By a privy seal dated 6 March 1580-1 he was again constituted lord keeper, and on 16 Aug. 1581 had a grant of the office of lord chancellor during pleasure. He continued in this office till his death.

In 1581 he and the earl of Kildare were appointed governors of the pale during the progress of the lord deputy. At or about the same period he obtained the chancellorship of the church of S. Patrick with the rectory of Finglas.

By letters under the privy seal, dated Nonesuch 14 July 1582, he and sir Henry Wallop were constituted lords justices of Ireland during the absence of Arthur lord Grey, who delivered the sword to them on the 31st of August. They continued lords justices till the arrival of sir John Perrott, 9 June 1584.

In 1583 he caused Dermot Hurley, the roman catholic archbishop of Cashel, to be put to death on Ormanston green. The execution of Hurley is represented to have been contrary to the opinions of the judges.

In 1585 he and sir Henry Wallop were again constituted lords justices of Ireland during the journey of sir John Perrott the lord deputy into Ulster. Both the lords justices proved very inimical to the lord deputy, and during his absence corresponded to his prejudice with the english government.

Archbishop Loftus also warmly opposed sir John Perrott's project for converting S. Patrick's into a university.

On 15 May 1589 the queen granted to him and Ambrose Forth, LL.D., and the survivor of them power to grant licences, faculties, and dispensations in Ireland, together with extensive testamentary and other jurisdiction according to the use of the prerogative court of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Notwithstanding his opposition to sir John Perrott's scheme for suppressing S. Patrick's, it was by archbishop Loftus's exhortation that the corporation of Dublin were induced to grant Allhallows as a site for Trinity college in that city. By the charter of foundation 3 March 1590-1 he was constituted the first provost of this college.

In 1593 the archbishop purchased the estate of Rathfarnham co. Dublin, where he erected a stately castle.

On 7 June 1594 he resigned the provostship of Trinity college with the queen's licence, wherein her majesty expressed her great satisfaction at his administration.

By privy seal dated 15 Nov. 1597, and a patent dated the 26th of the same month, he and sir Robert Gardiner were constituted lords justices for civil affairs, Thomas earl of Ormond having the charge of all martial services. They had the supreme command in Ireland until the earl of Essex was sworn lord-lieutenant 15 April 1599, and on 25 September in that year archbishop Loftus and sir George Carew were sworn lords justices on the earl of Essex's departure for England. They held the office till the arrival of lord Mountjoy at Howth on 24 Feb. 1599-1600.

On 22 Jan. 1604-5 the king, in consideration of his services, granted to him and to certain persons who were seized to his use a pardon of intrusion and ingress into the manors, castles, towns, lands, woods, advowsons, &c., in and of Rathfernan, Ballentegar, Ballicredan, alias Ballicreagh, Newtoune, Killyniny, Stagoni, Ballirowan, Tymothan, Oldecourte, Killcloggan, Templetoune, Wexford, Hooke, Lowertoune, Howneslande, Shymill, Palmerstoune, and the Naas. These estates, which were held of the king, had been granted by the archbishop's feoffees to Matthew Plunckett and others without the royal licence.

He died at his palace, S. Sepulchre's Dublin, 1 April 1605, and was buried at S. Patrick's within the rails of the altar.

He married Jane, eldest daughter of Adam Purdon of Largan Race co. Louth. She was buried at S. Patrick's 21 July 1595. By her he had twenty children, namely: sir Dudley of Rathfarnham; sir Edward; Adam, a captain of horse, killed in the Byrnes country, six miles from Wicklow, and buried at S. Patrick's 29 May 1599; sir Thomas of Killyan, he died 1 Dec. 1635, and was buried at S. Patrick's on the 14th of the same

month; Henry, a twin with Thomas, died young; Isabella, first wife of Mr., afterwards sir William Usher, she was buried in Christchurch Dublin 13 Nov. 1597; Anne, wife successively of sir Henry Colley of Castle Carberry, George Blount, esq. of Kidderminster co. Worcester, and Edward lord Blayney; Catharine, wife successively of sir Francis Berkeley and Henry Berkeley, esq.; Martha, first wife of sir Thomas Colclough of Tynterne abbey co. Wexford, she was buried at S. Patrick's 19 March 1609; Dorothy, wife of sir John Moore of Croghan; Alice, wife of sir Henry Warren of Warrenston, alias Ballybrett, she was buried at S. Patrick's 15 Nov. 1608; Margaret, wife of sir George Colley of Enderderry; also eight other children who died in infancy. The book of Funeral Entries in Ulster's office calls that daughter who married sir Francis Berkeley, Joan.

With some great qualities archbishop Loftus labours under the imputation of having been ambitious and covetous, and with having enriched his family with the patrimony of the church. In religious matters he, on several occasions, evinced strong sympathy with the puritans. He was the warm friend of Thomas Cartwright, Christopher Goodman, Walter Travers, and other leading men of that party.

There is, we believe, no foundation for the statement that he appeared before queen Elizabeth at a public act in Cambridge, and thence obtained his preferments. There are several pedigrees of the Loftus family in the college of arms, London. It is very remarkable that they all commence with the archbishop.

His works are:

1. Speech made publickly in the Tholsell soon after the Quarter Sessions of St. John the Baptist, to the Mayor and Aldermen of Dublin, proposing to them the making of a Grant to be made from the City of Dublin of the lands of Allhallows for the building of Trinity college in Dublin. MS. Baker, xxxvi. 316; and in Camdeni Annales, ed. Hearne, p. lvii.

2. Speech on the election of Walter Travers as provost of Trinity college Dublin. MS. Lansd. 846. art. 61.

3. Letters. The number is considerable. Many have been printed.

Arms: Nicholas Narbon Ulster in 1567 granted him the following coat: Az. a cross O. guttee de sang between 4 pelicans in their piety. According to the book of Funeral Entries in Ulster's office he bore: Quarterly 1 & 4. Gyronny of 8 A. & S. a saltire engrailed between 4 fleurs-de-lis converging to the centre point all counterchanged. 2 & 3. per cheveron A. & G. a cheveron Erm. between 3 trefoils A. His son captain Adam Loftus bore only the arms in the 2nd & 3rd quarters.

MS. Addit. 5845. f. 336; 12,503. f. ......; 15,891. f. 143. Atthill's Middleham, 26. Baga de Secretis, pouch 50. MS. Baker, xxxvi. 316. Birch's Eliz. i. 32. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 475. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 272, 279. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (2) 123, 127, 140, 141, 160, 391. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 20, 96, 116; iii. 18. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 503, 549, 552, 553, 555. D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin, 240. D'Alton's Co. of Dublin, 376, 518, 785. Elrington's Life of Ussher, 6, 115. Erck's Repertory, 1, 16, 21, 35, 88, 98, 104, 156, 209, 247, 256. Fuller's Worthies (Yorksh.) MS. Harl. 6992. art. 40; 6995. art. 121. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers. Lib. Hiberniæ, ii. 4, 5, 15; v. 3, 7, 37, 100. Cat. Op. Hearnii, 59. Information from Thomas William King, esq., York Herald. MS. Lansd. 58. art. 81, 82; 846. art. 61. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall, ii. 62, 64; vii. 249. Marsden's Early Puritans, 235. Mason's S. Patrick's, 165, 173, 174, 176, Notes p. lvii. Nicolas's Hatton, 357. Notes & Queries, iii. 263. Parker Corresp. 117. Hist. of Sir Joh. Perrott, 203, 212, 242—245, 310, 311. Rymer, xv. 464, 707. Shirley's Letters. Smith's Autographs. Strype's Annals, ii. 626; iii. 398, 558; iv. 206, 308. Strype's Parker, 111. Talbot Papers, I. 230. Taylor's Univ. of Dublin, 5—7, 11, 12, 227, 230. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 438, 1214. Cat. of Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 575, 576, 585. Ware's Bishops, 94, 353. Wright's Eliz. i. 242. Zouch's Works, ii. 389.

JOHN YOUNG, born in Cheapside London in or about 1534, was educated in the Mercers' school in that city, whence he removed to this university, where he proceeded B.A. 1551-2. In 1553 he was elected a fellow of Pembroke hall, but whether he had previously been a member of that house does not appear, as the record of his matriculation cannot now be discovered. In 1555 he commenced M.A., and subscribed the roman catholic articles.

In 1561 he had the college title for orders. In 1563 he proceeded B.D. On 31 August in that year he was collated by Grindal bishop of London, to whom he was chaplain, to the rectory of S. Martin Ludgate in that city, and thereupon vacated his fellowship. He also held the vicarage of S. Giles without Cripplegate, but the time of his admission thereto does not appear, nor is it known

when he vacated the same. On 3 May 1564 he was collated to the prebend of Cadington major in the church of S. Paul. He preached one of the Spital sermons in 1565. On 7 May 1566 he was collated to the prebend of North Muskham in the church of Southwell, being installed 1 August following. On 24 September in the same year he was collated to the rectory of S. Magnus the martyr by London bridge, and soon afterwards resigned S. Martin's Ludgate.

On 12 July 1567 he was, on the recommendation of bishop Grindal, elected master of Pembroke hall. In 1569 he was created D.D. and elected vicechancellor of the university. On 26 April 1572 he was installed a canon of Westminster. In the same year he preached before the convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury.

On 31 Jan. 1577-8 he was nominated to the bishopric of Rochester, being elected on the 18th February, confirmed on the 15th of March, consecrated the next day, and installed 1 April 1578. He was licensed to hold other preferments in commendam. Soon after his appointment to a bishopric he resigned the mastership of Pembroke hall, and in or about 1579 gave up his prebend at S. Paul's.

In 1584 archbishop Whitgift recommended that he should be translated to the see of Norwich.

We find bishop Young in October 1579 writing to lord Burghley interceding for the poor hospital at Chatham, which was threatened with ruin by the crafty proceedings of certain concealers.

On or shortly before 14 July 1592 he resigned the rectory of S. Magnus, and it was probably about the same time that he presented himself to the rectory of Wouldham in Kent, a proceeding which exposed him to no little animadversion.

In 1594 he was offered the see of Norwich, but as that bishopric had been much spoiled by bishop Scambler he declined to accept it, saying it was not so easy a seat for an old man since the cushion was taken away.

There is a letter from him to lord Burghley, dated Bromley 22 June 1595, with relation to a report that he was covetous and kept a miserable house. In this letter he states that the clear yearly income of his bishopric was only £220, that his commendams were worth, communibus annis, only £120, and that his average expenditure in meat and drink for sixteen or seventeen years was £250; so that there remained towards all other charges, namely, reparations of houses and farms, and chancels, removing of household stuff and furniture, apparelling himself and his wife, maintaining his son at London at school, and liveries, stable charges, expences in law and physic, gifts, rewards, and towards the serving of the realm when it was required, only £90.

He died at his palace at Bromley 10 April 1605, and was buried at that place on the 14th of May following, his son being the principal mourner.

In the chancel of Bromley church is a brass bearing his arms and those of his see, and thus inscribed:

Memoriæ sacrum.

Johanni Yonge, episcopo Roffensi, sacræ theologiæ doctori, Londini nato, Cantabrigiæ bonis literis innutrito, non minus varia doctrina & prudentia quam vitæ sanctimonia claro, qui cum domino diu vigilasset, senex in domino pie placideque obdormivit die x. Aprilis M.DCV. cum annos XXVII. sedisset episcopus, & LXXI. vixisset.

His will was proved in the prerogative court.

By his wife Grace, daughter of ...... Cocke of Colchester, he had an only son John.

He was a benefactor to Pembroke hall, in remitting a debt owing to him from the society.

His works are:

1. A sermon at S. Pauls cross 24 March 1566, on Joh. vi. 1, 2. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 45.

2. A Sermon preached before the Queens Maiestie the second of March 1575. Lond. (Richard Watkins) 8vo. n. d. It appears from the preface that this was printed because it had not been taken in good part by some of the hearers. Wood mentions an edition, Lond. 8vo. 1685. We suspect this to be an error.

3. Notes collected out of Henry Nicholas's Evangelium Regni. Prefixed to William Wilkinson's Confutation of certain Articles deliuered unto the Familye of Loue. Lond. 4to. 1579. Cf. Strype's Annals, ii. 588.

4. Letters.

It has been erroneously said that he

had the rectory of S. Margaret New Fish street London in 1554. The John Young, D.D. who held that benefice may have been John Young, D.D., master of Pembroke hall, whom we have noticed in our former volume, (427-429, 568).

We are informed by several authors that bishop Young held in commendam the benefice of Saint Muge. We take this to be merely an odd corruption of S. Magnus.

Arms: (confirmed by Dethick Garter 12 April 1578) Per saltire A. & G. a lion passant guardant between 2 fleurs-de-lis in pale O.

Blazon of Episcopacy, 92. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 167. Camden's Epistolæ (2), 105. Carlisle's Grammar Schools, ii. 48. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 235—239. Fuller's Worthies (London). Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 55. 229. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 191, 1176. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. i. 566; iv. 140. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 229, 237. Hay any Worke for Cooper? 65, 73. Herbert's Ames, 667, 1024. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 175. MS. Kennett, 49. f. 71, 73. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. MS. Lansd. 28. art. 78; 79. art. 42. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 298, 328, 645. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 370, 572; iii. 357, 430, 604, 674. Lysons' Environs, iv. 318. Marprelate's Epitome, 5, 14. Marsden's Early Puritans, 218. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 104, 105. Newcourt's Repert. i. 128, 398, 415. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 5, 17, 449, 461. Parker Corresp. 275, 378. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Richardson's Godwin. Strype's Annals, ii. 530, 588; iii. App. 149; iv. 225. Strype's Parker, 214, 398, 527. Strype's Grindal, 263, 310. Strype's Whitgift, 11, 102, 112, 117, 129, 171, 215, 322, 382, 399, 428, 430, 462, 487, 515, 525, 557, 584. Strype's Aylmer, 58. Thorpe's Regist. Roff. 811. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 787.

EDWARD LIVELY, born in or about 1545, was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in February 1564-5, and became a scholar of the house. In 1568-9 he proceeded B.A. He was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1572 commenced M.A. He received instruction in hebrew from the famous John Drusius during his residence in Cambridge.

In or about May 1575 he was unanimously elected Regius professor of hebrew, notwithstanding lord Burghley, the chancellor of the university, had recommended the appointment of Philip Bignon to that office. His fellowship became vacant in or before 1578, when he married.

In 1584 Mr. Lively was one of four persons whom archbishop Whitgift recommended for the deanery of Peterborough.

On 21 June 1602 he was collated to a canonry in the church of Peterborough.

He was one of the four-and-fifty persons appointed to make the new translation of the Bible. In the king's letter to archbishop Bancroft respecting that matter, dated 22 July 1604, his majesty gave directions that learned men having especial skill in the hebrew or greek tongues were to be invited to send their observations touching obscurities either in the hebrew or in the greek, or touching any difficulties or mistakings in the former english translation, to Mr. Lively the king's hebrew reader at Cambridge, Dr. Harding the king's hebrew reader at Oxford, or Dr. Andrews dean of Westminster, to be imparted to the rest of their several companies, that so the intended translation might have the help and furtherance of all the principal learned men in the kingdom.

On 20 Sept. 1604 he was presented by king James I. to the rectory of Purleigh in Essex, being instituted thereto on the 6th of October following. This preferment was given to him at the instance of archbishop Bancroft, the king being pledged to promote those engaged in the translation of the scriptures.

He was buried at S. Edward's Cambridge 7 May 1605, as appears by the following entry in the parish register: "Mr. Edward Lyvely, buried 7 May 1605, aged 60: he was Hebrew Professor & one of the Translators of the Bible." On the 10th of the same month a sermon on his death was preached at Great S. Mary's by Thomas Playfere, D.D., Margaret professor of divinity, from Psalm xxxii. 6. We subjoin an extract: "This our dear brother, M. Edward Lively, who now resteth in the Lord, led a life which in a manner was nothing els but a continuall flood of waters. Never out of suits of law, never ceasing disquieters of his studie. His goods distrained, and his cattell driven off his ground, as Job's was. His deare wife beeing not so well able to beare so great a flood as he, even for verie sorrow presently died. A lamentable and rueful case. So many children to hang upon his hand, for which he had never maintenance, neither yet now had stay, his wife being gone. Well, but that sorrowfull time was blowne over. He was appointed to be one of the chiefest translators. And as

soone as it was knowne how farre in this travaile hee did more than any of the rest, he was very well provided for in respect of living. For which my L. his Grace of Canterbury, now living, is much to be reverenced and honoured. But beeing so well to passe both for himself and for his children, sodainely he fell sicke. He was taken with an ague and a squinsey both together: and the more usuall that was, the lesse dangerous was this accompted: but the event shows the contrarie. For the squinsey being both by himself and his friends not greatly regarded, within foure daies took away his life. These were many waters, and diverse tribulations. Besides a thousand more which I cannot now stand to repeate. Yet he carried himself so in life and death, as these waters never seemed once to come neare him. He was professour of the Hebrewe tongue in this Universitie thirtie yeares.

"Our good brother having no such profit or dignity (as an earldom or a dukedom) propounded unto him, but contenting himself with his stipend, spent halfe his life in this place. For he was upon threescore yeares old when he died. He wrote a book of Annotations upon the first five small Prophets, dedicated to that great patron of learning and learned men, Sir Francis Walsingham. Wherein divers speeches and phrases of the Prophets are compared with the like in poets and oratours, both Greek and Latin; and many notes, neither unpleasant nor unprofitable to be read, are set out of the Rabbins. But in mine opinion he took greatest pains in his Chronologie, which he dedicated to Doctor John Whitgift, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. This book indeede is full of hidden learning, and sheweth infinite reading in stories. I asked him within this little while, whether he had written no more bookes. He tould me he had, but printed no more because he had no time to peruse and perfect them for other businesse. Now by businesse he meant, I weene, especially his studie and care to perform well his task in the translation. Wherein how excellently he was employed, all they can witness who joyned with him in that labour. For though they be the verie flower of the Universitie for knowledge of the tongues, yet they will not be ashamed to confesse, that no one man of their companie, if not by other respects, yet at least wise, for long experience and exercise in this kind, was to be compared with him. For indeede he was so desirous that this business, begunne by the commandement of our most gratious soveraigne King James, should be brought to a happy ende, that often times, in many mens hearings, he protested he would rather die, than be any way negligent herein. Which as some thinke by all likelihood came indeed to passe. To wit, that too earnest studie and paines about the translation, hastened his death, and brought it on sooner. Now as he lived so, in his profession, in his writings, in his translating, as though all the floods of many waters had never come neare him: even so also he died. During the short time of his sicknesse, he carried himselfe, as alwaies before, humbly, mildly, quietly, constantly. One of his loving friends standing by his bed, and saying, M. Lively, I pray God you may have patience, and hope, and especially faith unto the ende; he, lifting up his hands, said heartily and cheerefully, Amen. Little used he to speake, and more he could not say, for the paine and impediment of his squinsey. Which though it made a speedie ende of him, as the apoplexie did of the good emperor Valentinian, yet how could any death be sodaine to him, whose whole life was nothing else but a meditation of death, and whom the Lord, whensoever he came, might find doing his dutie? Wherefore no reason we should lament his departure out of this world. He lived blessedly, he died blessedly in the Lord. Rather, you reverend and learned Universitie-men, lament for this, that you have lost so famous a Professour, and so worthie a writer. Lament, you translatours, being now deprived of him, who no lesse by his merit and desert, than by the privilege of his place, was to order and oversee all your travailes. Lament, you poore orphans, eleven poore children of you, which he left behind him, as Christ ascending, left eleven disciples, bereaved of your kinde and deare father, destitute of necessaries for your maintenance, to seeke of all help and means, but onely (as poore folkes used to speake) such as God and good friends shall provide.

Lament, lament, all of you, of the Towne as well as of the Universitie, because our school hath lost such a singular ornament of this age, because our Churches have lost such a faithfulle and syncere servant of Christ."

Bishop Hacket has the following passage in his life of archbishop Williams: "That unparallel'd worthy Man Mr. Edward Liveley, Publick Professor of the Hebrew Tongue, was so unprovided to sustain himself and his Family, that he was put to a sad shift, to sell a part of his Library, which being made known to some by pitiful Rumour, and to young Williams among others in Cambridge, he got the sum of three Pounds together, and carried it home to Mr. Liveley, which the Learned Mans Necessity made him accept, and his Thankfulness told it abroad, to bring his pretty benefactor into Estimation, which was much noised, that so little a Hand did open it self, when large ones were shut."

He married at All Saints' Cambridge, 14 July 1578, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Lorkin, M.D., Regius professor of physic. She was buried at Chesterton by Cambridge 11 April 1599. Their children were: John, baptised at S. Edward's Cambridge 3 April 1579, he was fellow of Trinity college, B.D., vicar of Over Cambridgeshire, and afterwards of Kelloe and Gainsford co. Durham, and will be hereafter noticed; William, baptised at S. Edward's 29 Sept. 1580, buried there 25 Nov. 1581; Elizabeth, baptised at S. Edward's 10 March 1582-3; Margaret, baptised at S. Edward's 24 Jan. 1584-5; Edward, baptised at S. Edward's 10 July 1586; Catharine, baptised at S. Edward's 17 March 1587-8; William, baptised at S. Edward's 28 Feb. 1588-9; Lorkinge, baptised at S. Edward's 8 Nov. 1590, of Queens' college, B.A. 1613-14; Alice, baptised at S. Edward's 9 April 1592; Thomas, baptised at Chesterton 17 April 1593; Jane, baptised at Chesterton 8 Dec. 1594; Amy, baptised at Chesterton 20 Aug. 1596, buried at Over Cambridgeshire 9 July 1612; and Samuel, baptised at Chesterton 17 Sept. 1598.

His works are:

1. Edwardi Livelei, Hebræarum literarum in Academia Cantabrigiensi professoris, annotationes in quinq. priores ex minoribus Prophetis, cum Latina eorum interpretatione, eiusdem opera ac studio, ad normam Hebraicæ veritatis diligenter examinata. Lond. 12mo. 1587; and in Critici Sacri. Dedicated to sir Francis Walsingham from Cambridge 5 id. Jan. 1587.

2. A true Chronologie of the times of the Persian Monarchie, and after to the destruction of Ierusalem by the Romanes. Wherein by the way briefly is handled the day of Christ his birth: with a declaration of the Angel Gabriels message to Daniel in the end of his 9. chap. against the friuolous conceits of Matthew Beroald. Written by Edw. Livelie, Reader of the holie tongue in Cambridge. Lond. 12mo. 1597. Dedication to archbishop Whitgift, dated 24 Nov. 1597. Herein he gratefully acknowledges that he was first scholar and afterwards fellow of Trinity college, through his grace's loving mind and favourable good will unto him.

3. Commentationes in Martinium. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ee. 6. 23. A commentary on the hebrew grammar of Peter Martinius. This MS. was given to the university library by William Morden, a famous bookseller of Cambridge, 23 April 1655. Cf. Todd's Life of Bp. Walton, i. 108 n.

4. Treatise touching the canonical books of the Old Testament. MS. Dubl. Univ. Libr. F. 106. Cf. Usher's Letters, 2, 3.

5. Chronologia à Mundo condito ad an. 3598. 2 vols. MS. Dubl. Univ. Libr. F. 88, 89. Cf. Leigh's Treatise of Religion and Learning, 247; and Usher's Letters, 3. 369, 378.

6. Letters. Most of them are probably lost. Cf. Drusii Vita, 28.

Usher, Eyre, Pocock, and Gataker always cite Lively with gratitude or name him with reverence.

MS. Addit. 3088, p. 239. Anderson's Ann. of the Bible, ii. 375. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 26. MS. Baker, xxviii. 170. Broughton's Advertisement of Corruption. Cardwell's Doc. Annals, ii. 86, 141. Clarke's Lives (1683), 3. Cole's Athen. Cantab. L. 3. Colomesii Opera, 788. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 307. f. 139. Drusii Vita, 28, 189. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 371, 376, 377. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 150. Gunton's Peterborough, 91. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, i. 9, 10. MS. Harl. 6350. Herbert's Ames, 1149, 1293. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 176. MS. Lansd. 20, art. 74. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 545; iii. 659. Leigh's Treat. of Religion & Learning, 247. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 476. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 332, 333. Playfere's Funeral Sermon. Plume's Life of Hacket, p. vi. Strype's Parker, 470. Strype's Whitgift, 171, 590. Todd's Life of

Bp. Walton, i. 107. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 265. Information from Rev. Edw. Ventris, M.A. Usher's Letters, 2, 3, 369, 378, 599, 601, 603. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 518.

ANTHONY WATSON, son of Edward Watson of Thorpthewles in the county palatine of Durham, was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in October 1567, proceeded B.A. 1571-2, was soon afterwards elected a fellow, and in 1575 commenced M.A.

In 1581 he was instituted to the rectory of Cheam in Surrey, on the presentation of John lord Lumley, and in 1582 proceeded B.D., being in the same year licensed by the university to preach.

On 16 April 1590 he was presented to the deanery of Bristol, being installed 21 July following. On 15 July 1592 he was installed chancellor of the church of Wells, having also at or about that time the prebend of Wedmore secunda in that church. In the same year he became rector of Storrington in Sussex, on lord Lumley's presentation. About 1595 he was appointed the queen's almoner in the room of Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, who had incurred the royal displeasure.

On 1 June 1596 he was nominated to the bishopric of Chichester, being elected on the 14th of the same month. In July that year he was created D.D. The confirmation of his election as bishop took place on the 14th of August, and he was consecrated the next day, receiving restitution of the temporalities on the 13th of September.

He had licence to hold in commendam with his bishopric his other preferments, but resigned the deanery of Bristol about the end of 1597.

He attended the deathbed of queen Elizabeth. King James I. continued him in the office of lord-almoner, and he took a part in the famous conference on conformity held before that monarch at Hampton-court.

He died unmarried at Cheam 10 Sept. 1605, and was buried in the church of that parish on the 19th. His solemn obsequies were performed there on the 3rd of October following. The principal mourner was Dr. William Barlow bishop of Rochester, assisted by John Mattock, B.D. archdeacon of Lewes, Dr. Neile, afterwards archbishop of York, Dr. Bond, president of Magdalen college Oxford, the chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, and others. The great banner was borne by sir Nicholas Tempest, and four bannerols were carried by others.

His will, dated 6th Sept. 1605, was proved on the 11th of that month in the prerogative court of Canterbury. Thereby he gave £100 to Christ's college for augmenting the library, 20 nobles to the poor of Chichester, £10 to ten subsizars of Christ's college, £5 to the poor of Aldingbourne in Sussex, £5 to the poor of Storrington in the same county, as also 20 nobles and 20 bushels of winter corn to the poor of Cheam. He bequeathed £10 to his cousin sir Nicholas Tempest, to make a ring for a friend's remembrance, also any horse in his stable which he would choose. To his cousin Thomas Tempest he gave a plain white basin and ewer of silver, praying him to reserve it like a good husband for himself and his posterity. To Master Richard Lumley, then following his honorable good lord the lord Lumley, he gave the best colt that he had at Aldingbourne and £20 to furnish him. To Mr. Michael Gardiner he gave the horse which bore his own saddle, the best gown that he would choose in his poor wardrobe, the best author in his study, and £10 to make a ring for a friend's remembrance. There are also legacies to George Gardiner, the children of his sister Anne Mattock, and of his sister Eleanor Brian, to Miles White his kinsman, and to his cousin Ralph Watson of Thorpthewles. To his cousin Thomas Savile he bequeathed the gold chain which he kept, a gelding to ride home, and £20 to pay his charges. To his cousin and servant Henry Tempest he gave a gold chain in his study or desk at Cheam with a diamond ring put to it, and a gelding. To John Rippon he left a gelding and 20 nobles to bear his charges. To William Greene all that parcel of plate which he used at court, a gelding, and £5 to bear his charges. There are also legacies to Anthony Alcocke, Eleanor Harrison, widow, his aunt and housekeeper, and Gawen Harrison her son. To the curate of Cheam he bequeathed a grogram gown, a grogram cassock, and all the works which he had of Bucer and Peter Martyr. He gave to Edward Bragdenne, parson of

St. Michael Woodstreet, any one other author in his study which he should choose. To William Pratt he gave a gelding in Aldingbourne park, a gown of cloth, a cloak, Philip de Diez his works, and £5 to make a ring. The rest of his books he gave to his cousins, John Mattock, William Mattock, and their brother the parson of Ditchling. He also bequeathed £6 to the prisoners in Durham gaol, £5 to the prisoners in Cambridge castle, and £4 to the prisoners in the White Lion Southwark, and constituted William Brian his sole executor and residuary legatee.

He had a high reputation as a preacher. We are not aware that any production of his pen is extant, except a letter from him to Julius Cæsar LL.D., 7 October 1596.

It is observable that the five immediate successors of bishop Watson in the rectory of Cheam were all eminent members of this university, namely, Thomas Playfere, D.D., Margaret professor of divinity; Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester; George Mountain, archbishop of York; Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle; and John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

It has been erroneously stated that bishop Watson was a native of Cheam, a member of Corpus Christi college, and a fellow of Pembroke hall.

Contemporary with him at Cambridge were two other persons of the same name. We shall hereafter notice both of them. There was also an Anthony Watson, of Trinity college, B.A. 1592; and one Anthony Watson, who had assumed the name of Gibson, occurs as collector in the port of London in 1604.

Arms: (by grant from Lee Clarenceux 1596) Erm. on a chief Az. a sun in splendour.

MS. Addit. 4122. f. 226; 5750. f. 46, 47; 12,507. f. 191. Birch's James I. i. 27, 28. Blazon of Episcopacy, 29. Britton & Brayley's Surrey, iv. 78. Cardwell's Conferences, 161, 169, 217. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. (1) 79; ii. (1) 242. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 9, 97, 148. MS. Harl. 416. art. 130. MS. Kennett, 49. f. 79, 85. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 177, 183, 223, 250. Lysons' Environs, i. 147, 149; v. 64. Manning & Bray's Surrey, ii. 479. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 96, 296, 297, 311, 513, 514, 520, 595. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 163. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xvi. 301, 506, 566. Strype's Annals, iv. 396. Strype's Whitgift, 497, 515, 525, 531, 535, 553, 557, 558, 577, 584. Surtees' Durham, iii. 83, 84. Wilkins' Concilia, iv. 372. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 785. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 841.

EDWARD LEWKENOR, born in or about 1543, was eldest son of Edward Lewkenor of Kingston Bowey in Sussex, groom porter to Edward VI., by Dorothy, daughter of sir Robert Wroth of Enfield. His father, who was implicated in sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion, was tried and convicted of high treason, and died a prisoner in the Tower in 1556.

He was a pensioner of S. John's college, but was not matriculated till 10 Nov. 1559. In 1 Eliz. he and his brothers and sisters were restored in blood by act of parliament. He proceeded B.A. 1560-1, and was admitted a fellow of his college on sir Marmaduke Constable's foundation 21 March 1561-2. This fellowship he vacated before 31 March 1563.

On leaving college he obtained some appointment in the royal household. He represented Tamworth in the parliament of 2 May 1571, Shoreham in that of 8 May 1572, Malden in the parliaments of 23 Nov. 1585, 29 Oct. 1586, and 19 Feb. 1592-3, and Newport in Cornwall in that of 24 Oct. 1597.

He was knighted at Charterhouse 11 May 1603, and again represented Malden in the parliament of 19 March 1603-4.

He died at his mansion, Denham hall in Suffolk, 4 Oct. 1605, and was buried at the church of Denham, where his obsequies were celebrated with heraldic pomp 9 Jan. 1605-6.

There is a rare volume entitled: Threnodia in obitum D. Edovardi Lewkenor, Equitis, et D. Susannæ Conjugis charissimæ. Funerall Verses upon the death of the right Worshipfull Sir Edward Lewkenor, Knight, and Madame Susan his Lady. With Deaths Apologie, and a Rejoinder to the same. Lond. 4to. 1606. Amongst the writers, who were all members of this university, are Walter Hawkesworth of Trinity college, William Eyre of Emmanuel college, William Sancroft of the same college, afterwards master of that society, William Bedell, afterwards bishop of Kilmore, Andrew Downes, Regius professor of greek, John Bois of S. John's college, Samuel Collins of King's college, afterwards provost thereof, and Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich.

Prefixed is this epitaph by his eldest son.

Honori ac Memoriæ Charissimorum Con-

jugum Edovardi et Susannæ Lewkenorum. Quorum ille nobili familia in agro Hartfordiensi natus, a pueritia optimis disciplinis innutritus, adolescens socius Collegii D. Johannis in Academia Cantabrigiensi, postquam evasit in virum S. Principis Elizabethæ domesticus primum, exinde in agro Suffolciense Eirenarcha, post in amplissimum ordinem supremæ curiæ Parliamenti novies conscriptus, postremum a Iacobo Magno fœlice Britanniarum monarcha Equestri dignitate ornatus, cui uno ore omnes consentiunt, civem fuisse bonum, meliorem magistratum, virum optimum; Climacterico suo ad superos concessit. IIII. Nonas Octobreis. Hæc Illustris Heighamorum familia cum sorore cohæres, Fœmina rari exempli, pietate ac modestia singulari, Anno ætatis suæ LVI., virum cui se nunquam in vivis Anteferre sustinuit, moriens uno die præcessit. Vixere conjuges sine querela, An. XXXVI. Unis exequiis sunt elati, An. MDCV. Id Jan. Filios superstites reliquerunt II., Filias VI.

Parentibus optimis ac dulcissimis B. M. P. E. Lewkenor F.

It is observable that although this epitaph states him to have been born in Hertfordshire, his admission to his fellowship describes him as a native of Sussex; also that in his funeral certificate his death is said to have occurred on the 19th of September. Without doubting the assertion that he was nine times elected to parliament, we may remark that we have been unable to discover more than seven returns in which his name occurs.

By his wife Susan, eldest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Heigham of Heigham hall in Suffolk, he had issue: sir Edward, who died 1618; Robert; Dorothy, the first wife of Robert Castell, esq. of East Hatley Cambridgeshire, (she died in her father's lifetime without issue); Martha, wife of Thomas Gurney, esq.; Anne, wife of Godfrey Rodes, esq. of Great Houghton in Yorkshire; Susan; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Catlyn, esq.; Sarah; and Hester, wife of sir Robert Quarles of Romford Essex. Susan is said to have married Thomas Steward of Barton co. Suffolk, and Sarah to have married Thomas Steward of Barton Mills, who is evidently the same person as the husband of Susan. Whether there were only one marriage, or the same person married in succession the two sisters, we cannot state.

Of Edmund Lewkenor, whom we suppose to have been his brother, we have given a brief notice (Athen. Cantab. i. 251). Thomas Lewkenor, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in March 1557-8, a scholar of that house, and B.A. 1562-3, may also have been a brother of sir Edward, who certainly had a brother of that name.

Arms: A. 3 cheveronels Az. a mullet for difference: quartering ten other coats.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 360, 361. Birch's James I. i. 35. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 165, 167. Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619. Record of House of Gournay, 469, 470. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1001. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1355. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 3 Eliz. r. 4. Nichols's Prog. James I., i. 116. Originalia, 3 Eliz. p. 2, r. 97; 15 Eliz. p. 1, r. 73. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 870. Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 32. Sussex Archæological Collections, iii. 102. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 84, 95, 101, 111, 130, 138, 160. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 141.

THOMAS HESKETH, second son of sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in Lancashire, by his wife Alice, daughter of sir John Holcroft, after being educated for some time in this university studied the common law in Gray's inn, was called to the bar, and acquired great repute and practice.

He was returned for Preston to the parliament which met 29 Oct. 1586. In or about 1589 he was appointed the queen's attorney of the court of wards and liveries. He was Lent reader of Gray's inn 38 Eliz. In or before 1597 he was recorder of Preston, for which town he was again returned to the parliament which met 24 October in that year. His name occurs in the commission for the suppression of schism within the province of York issued 24 Nov. 1599. In or before 1600 he became one of the four councillors appointed to assist this university with their wise and learned counsel. He was one of the knights who represented Lancashire in the parliament which met 7 Oct. 1601.

In the summer of 1603 he was knighted at Hendon in Middlesex. In the same year he had a grant from the crown of lands in Essex and in the city of York. He was appointed one of the council of the north 22 July 1603. In the parliament which met 19 March 1603-4 he served for the town of Lancaster, and was constituted one of the english commissioners to treat with the scotch concerning the union of the two kingdoms.

He died 15 Oct. 1605, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Behind the northern side of the choir is a noble monument of alabaster, marble, and coloured stones, whereon is placed his

image in a tufted gown. The inscription is as follows:

Memoriæ Sacrum. Thomæ Hesketto equiti aurato, ex antiqua & clara familia Hesketto-rum in Comitatu Lancastrensi oriundo, Curiæ Wardorum & liberationem Attornato, & a Regio consilio in Boreali Regni parte constituto, viro & summa juris scientia ita singulari vitæ integritate.

Juliana uxor mæstiss. viro charissimo amoris & observantiæ ergo posuit. Obiit anno salutis M.D.C.[V.] die Octobris 15.

His wife Juliana, daughter of Edward Fusey of London, on 12 April 1607 became the second wife of sir Ranulph Crewe.

He left £20 to the poor of Preston, and we take him to have been the sir Thomas Hesketh described as of Heslington in the county of York who founded a hospital at that place.

Arms: A. on a bend S. 3 garbs O. a crescent for difference.

Baines's Lancashire, iii. 426. Birch's James I., i. 35. Charity Reports, xi. 342; xii. 650. Collect. Topogr. & Geneal. vii. 362. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 610. Drake's Eboracum, 249, 369. Ducatus Lancastriæ. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 295, 305. Foss's Judges of England, v. 422; vi. 293. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 87, 313. MS. Harl. 309. f. 114. Keepe's Westminster, 48, 195. Nichols's Prog. James I., i. 165. Originalia, 1 Jac. I., p. 3, r. 78. Parl. Hist. v. 89, 96. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 182. Rymer, xvi. 386. Talbot Papers, G. 536. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 512. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 67. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 111, 140, 149, 160.

WILLIAM PALMER, born about 1539, was educated at Pembroke hall, and proceeded B.A. 1559-60, being elected a fellow of that house in 1560, about which time he took orders, and commencing M.A. in 1563. He was chaplain to Grindal bishop of London, who collated him to the prebend of Mora in the church of S. Paul 24 Sept. 1565. On 20 Dec. 1566 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Laurence Jewry London, on the presentation of Matthew Field and others, patrons for that turn.

On 17 June 1570 he was collated to the prebend of Riccall in the church of York, and he then or soon afterwards resigned the rectory of S. Laurence Jewry. In 1571 he became chancellor of the church of York. We find him in attendance at the execution of Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland at York on 22 August 1572. The earl rejected his ministrations, and termed him a wolf in lamb's clothing. On 10 October following he and others were empowered to examine and revise the statutes of the church of York. He resigned his prebend at York on or shortly before 12 April 1573, and his prebend at S. Paul's on or shortly before 14 Aug. 1574. On 13 Oct. 1575 he was collated to the prebend of Norwell Palishall in the church of Southwell, being admitted thereto 7 November following. He also held the rectories of Kirk Deighton and Wheldrake in the county of York.

In 1598 he was created D.D., and his name occurs in the commission for the suppression of schism within the province of York issued 24 Nov. 1599.

Dying 23 Oct. 1605, he was buried in York minster, where in the south aisle of the choir is a mural tablet thus inscribed:

Justus ut Palma.

Gulielmus Palmer, Cantabr. aul. Pemb. quondam socius; in terris peregrinatus est annos 66; sacrosancto ecclesiastici pastoris munere functus 45; cancellarius hujus ecclesiæ 34; obiit anno gratiæ 1605, Octobris 23. Cujus doctrinam, hospitalitatem, vigilantiam, mores, rostra publica, ædes privatæ, ecclesiæ fabrica, civium eulogia resonant. Annam conjugem, Rolandi Taleri, J. V. Doctoris et martyris filiam et ex ea 7. liberos superstites reliquit, tribus præmissis. Sub hoc marmore Christi adventum expectans obdormit.

Notes of a sermon preached by him at S. Paul's cross 11 Aug. 1566, on 1 Cor. x. 1, 2, are in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 59 b.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 crescents O. a crescent for difference.

Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. in Angl. 48, 106 b. Drake's Eboracum, 508, 567. Grindal's Remains, 151. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 191, 1057. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 231. Hutton Correspondence, 57, 66. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 412; iii. 165, 209, 442. Newcourt's Repert. i. 181, 386. Rymer, xvi. 386. Strype's Annals, ii. 422. Strype's Grindal, 188. Strype's Whitgift, 262. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 80.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, eldest son of Henry Clifford second earl of Cumberland, by his second wife Anne daughter of William lord Dacre of Gillesland, was born at Brougham castle in Westmorland 8 Aug. 1558.

In his infancy he was educated at Battel in Sussex, the house of his mother's sister, the viscountess Montagu. On his father's death, which occurred 8 Jan. 1569-70, he succeeded to the earldom of Cumberland. His wardship was soon afterwards granted to Francis Russell earl of Bedford, with whom he resided at Chenies, Woburn, and Exeter.

He was matriculated as a nobleman of Trinity college in May 1571, and appears

to have resided in college from the 9th of that month till July 1574. His tutors were the master, Dr. John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and the learned William Whitaker, then a fellow of that society. Whilst in college he had an attack of illness, and was attended by Doctors Barrow and Caius, their fees being respectively 10*s.* and 5*s.*, as appears by his tutor's bill, in which also occurs a payment to one who taught the earl to dance.

His daughter, who states that he also studied at Oxford, says: "Although he never attained to any great perfection in the Latin tongue, yet he had a general knowledge and an insight into all the arts, and especially into the mathematics, wherein he took great delight, and was so exquisitely versed in the same, that it was thought to be one principal cause of his applying himself to sea voyages and to navigation, especially towards the West Indies and those new-found lands, wherein he became the most knowing and eminent man, of a lord, in his time." He was created M.A. of this university 30 Nov. 1576. In 1581 his mother died in his presence at Skipton castle. She was a very domesticated lady, and was never at or near London.

It has been repeatedly asserted that he was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary queen of Scots. This appears to be a mistake.

On 23 Sept. 1586 he wrote to lord Burghley with reference to some gift which had been made him by the queen, and from which he had not derived that benefit which he had expected and her majesty intended; wherefore he earnestly desired that it would please her to lend him £10,000, to be repaid by £1000 a-year, he giving security for the loan and resigning her late gift.

The earl of Cumberland in 1586 fitted out, at his own charge, a small fleet, consisting of three ships and a pinnace, the latter being under the command of sir Walter Raleigh. It was designed to annoy the spanish settlements. The expedition sailed from Gravesend on 26 June but was repeatedly driven back by contrary winds, and could not finally quit England until the end of August, when it bent its course towards the South seas, and having reached, amidst considerable dangers and difficulties, as far as forty-four degrees of southern latitude, returned home, after thirteen months' absence, having captured a few portuguese vessels, from which little had been gained besides supplies of provision.

In July 1587 he put to sea in a small bark intending to go to Sluce, then besieged by the Spaniards. At Ostend he received intelligence of the fall of Sluce. He was the first who brought to England the intelligence of the capture of that place.

In 1588 he had the command of the Elizabeth Bonaventura, of 600 tons and 250 men, in the fleet which so successfully encountered the spanish armada; and it was he who brought to the camp at Tilbury the news of the last action off Calais, in which he particularly distinguished himself by his skill and bravery.

After the defeat of the armada he determined to fit out another expedition to the South seas, and to take the command of it himself. The queen encouraged him in the undertaking by lending him one of her own ships, named the Golden Lion, which however was fitted out solely at his charge. The expedition set sail about the end of October 1588. In the channel he took a ship of Dunkirk, named the Hare, laden with merchandise for Spain, which he sent home. The expedition however met with no subsequent success. Contrary winds in the first instance, and afterwards a violent storm, which compelled him to cut his mainmast by the board, led him to despair of successfully prosecuting his designs, so he returned to England.

At the new year 1588-9 he presented to the queen "a jewell of gold like a sacrifice." His countess presented "a paire of braselets, conteyninge eight peeces of gold, sett with sparks of diamonds and rubyes, and knotts or rundells of small pearles betweene them threded." In return they received above 40 ounces of gilt plate.

Notwithstanding his previous discouragements, he in 1589 undertook a voyage to the West Indies. The queen granted him a ship of the royal navy, named the Victory, which, with three other small vessels furnished at his own cost, having on board about 400 men and all necessaries, set sail from Plymouth on the 18th of June. He captured several

valuable prizes, and in the course of the cruise sent home twenty-eight ships of various burthen, laden with goods to the value of more than £20,000. He also captured the town of Fyal with fifty-eight pieces of iron ordnance, and obliged the inhabitants to pay a ransom of 2000 ducats. These advantages were not cheaply purchased. In a desperate engagement between the Victory and a Brazil ship of S. Michael's, the earl received several wounds, and was severely scorched; and the sufferings of his men from want of water on his return to England are almost unparalleled in the multifarious relations of naval misery. The calamity, which occurred almost within sight of the coast of Ireland, is thus described by the famous mathematician Edward Wright, who sailed with the earl: "Soon after, the wind came about to the eastwards, so that we could not fetch any part of England. And hereupon also our allowance of drinke, which was scant ynough before, was yet more scanted, because of the scarcitie thereof in the shippe. So that now a man was allowed but halfe a pinte at a meale, and that many times colde water, and scarce sweete. Notwithstanding this was an happie estate in comparison of that which followed: for from halfe a pinte we came to a quarter, and that lasted not long neither; so that by reason of this great scarcitie of drinke, and contrariety of winde, we thought to put into Ireland, there to relieve our wants. But when wee came neer thither, we were driven so farre to Lee-ward, that we could fetch no part of Ireland. In the mean time we were allowed every man three or foure spoones full of vinegar to drinke at a meale: for other drinke we had none, saving onely at two or three meales, when we had instead hereof as much wine, which was wringed out of wine-lees that remained. With this hard fare (for by reason of our great want of drink, wee durst eat but very little) wee continued for a space of a fortnight or thereabouts: saving that now and then wee feasted for it in the mean time; and that was when there fell any haile or raine: the hail-stones wee gathered up and did eate them more pleasantly than if they had bene the sweetest comfits in the world. The raine-drops were so carefully saved, that so neere as wee coulde, not one was lost in all our shippe. Some hanged up sheetes tied with cordes by the foure corners, and a weight in the midst that the water might run downe thither, and so be received into some vessel set or hanged underneath: some that wanted sheetes, hanged up napkins, and cloutes, and watched them till they were thorow wet, then wringing and sucking out the water. And that water which fell downe and washed away the filth and soyling of the shippe, trod under foote, as bad as running down the kennell, many times when it raineth, was not lost, but watched and attended carefully, yea sometimes with strife and contention, at every scupper-hole, and other place where it ran down, with dishes, pots, cannes, and jarres, whereof some drunk hearty draughts even as it was, mud, and all, without tarrying to clense or settle it: others clensed it first, but not often, for it was so thicke and went so slowly thorow, that they might ill endure to tary so long, and were loth to lose too much of such precious stuff: some licked with their tongues, like dogges, the boards under feete, the sides, railes, and masts of the shippe: others that were more ingenious, fastened girdles or ropes about the mastes, dawbing tallow betwixt them and the maste, that the rain might not run down between, in such sort, that those ropes or girdles hanging lower on the one side than on the other, a spout of leather was fastened to the lowest part of them, that all the raine-drops that came running down the maste, might meet together at that place, and there be received.—Some also put bullets of lead into their mouths to slake their thirst. Now in every corner of the shippe were heard the lamentable cries of sicke and wounded men sounding wofully in our eares, crying out and pitifully complaining for want of drinke, being ready to die, yea many dying for lacke thereof, so as by reason of this great extremitie we lost many more men, then wee had done all the voyage before." On the 2nd of December he reached Bantry bay, where he refreshed himself and his men. On the 29th he arrived safe at Falmouth, after a tedious passage of nine days from Ireland.

On 17 Nov. 1590, being the anniversary of the queen's accession, the earl of

Cumberland was with remarkable ceremony constituted the queen's champion in the place of sir Henry Lee, who had voluntarily vowed in the beginning of the reign to perform exercises at arms in the tilt-yard yearly on that day, but was then incapacitated through age from any longer fulfilling his vow.

Another fleet, consisting of the Garland belonging to the queen, and seven other ships of himself and his friends, was fitted out in 1591. He had the chief command, and the captain under him was William Monson, afterwards the most famous naval officer of his time. The expedition sailed for the coast of Spain in May. Soon after it left England he encountered several dutch ships coming from Lisbon laden with spices, which he took out of them, and dispatched to England in a ship guarded by the Golden Noble, his rear-admiral, but after a long and bloody fight they were taken by six portuguese gallies from Penicha. The captain with several of the men were slain, and the rest sent to Lisbon as prisoners. Off the coast of Spain he took a vessel freighted with wine, which he unloaded into his own ship. He also captured two ships laden with sugar. One of these having a leak that could not be found he left her. The other he sent for England, but by contrary winds and want of victuals it was forced into the Groyne and fell into the hands of the enemy. These several disasters compelled him to return to England, after having sent advice to lord Thomas Howard, who was waiting at the Azores to intercept the plate fleet, that a large spanish squadron was ready to put to sea.

He was at Cambridge on 30 Sept. 1591, when he interposed to put an end to an affray between lord North and his retainers, and certain scholars. He was also here on the 8th of October, when he wrote to lord Burghley on the matter.

In 1592 he fitted out another fleet, consisting of the Tigre of 600 tons, hired of the merchants, his own ship the Sampson, the Golden Noble, and two smaller vessels. He intended to have commanded in person, but was so crossed with winds that three months' provisions were consumed in harbour before the fleet could get west of Plymouth. Being disappointed in his principal design, which was to capture the outward-bound spanish carracks, he returned to London, and transferred the chief command to captain Norton, with instructions to proceed to the Azores. The Golden Noble captured a portuguese ship near Cascais, and returned with her to England. The residue of this little fleet went to the Azores, and with the assistance of other english vessels there attacked the Santa Cruz, a large carrack in the road of Lawgona. The spaniards set her on fire after having put the cargo on shore. The english landed and made themselves masters both of the cargo and the town. On the 3rd of August they took another rich carrack called Madre de Dios, valued at £150,000, which was brought into Dartmouth. Under the pretext of his personal absence and other allegations, it was adjudged at home that the earl had no legal claim to any part of the prizes. He was thus thrown on the queen's generosity for his requital, and in the end reluctantly accepted at her hands as a boon £36,000.

We find him in attendance on the queen at Oxford in September 1592. On the 27th of that month he was created M.A. there. In the course of the same year he was elected K.G.

By letters patent, dated Westminster 28 May 1593, the queen empowered him to fit out the Golden Lion and the Elizabeth Bonaventura, two of her own ships, and such other vessels not exceeding six in number as he might provide. In addition to the two royal ships above specified, the fleet consisted of four other vessels. After having captured a french convoy of great value he was compelled by severe illness to quit his command and return to England, leaving his ships under the orders of Monson. After his departure several rich prizes were taken, and the ships arrived at Plymouth 14 and 15 May 1594; but some weeks before their return, the high-spirited and energetic earl, lately risen from his sick bed, had set out on another expedition.

On 6 April 1594 he sailed from Plymouth, with three ships and a pinnace designed for the Azores. After taking a small portuguese bark laden with wine, he came within sight of S. Michael's island, one of the Azores, on 2 June. Off the sound between Fyal and Pico, on the 13th of the same month, he met

a large portuguese carrack of 2000 tons, called Las cinque Llagas, returning from the East Indies. He attacked her vigorously, and would probably have become master of her had she not been accidentally set on fire and blown up. He then sailed for the island of Flores, where he refreshed the crews, and putting again to sea he came up on the 1st of July with another large carrack of 1500 tons, which after a few shots was summoned to surrender, but she stood upon her defence; and not finding his force strong enough to attack her he left her, and cruised about Corvo and Flores for some prize from the West Indies. None appearing, and victuals beginning to run short, he returned home, arriving at Portsmouth about the end of August, having done much injury to the enemy with little advantage to himself.

King James VI. of Scotland expressed a desire that the earl of Cumberland should attend the baptism of prince Henry, and the queen accordingly deputed him to represent her on the occasion; but just as he was preparing to start for Scotland he was attacked by a dangerous illness, and her majesty therefore sent the earl of Sussex in his stead.

Feeling aggrieved by the small share he had received of the treasure found in the Madre de Dios, not liking to be subject to the strict orders applicable to the ships of the royal navy, and being dissatisfied with the want of success in preceding expeditions, he now built at Deptford a vessel of 900 tons, which the queen named the Malice Scourge. It was reputed the best and largest ship which had up to that period been built by an english subject.

On 9 May 1595 the queen granted him a commission to fit out the Malice Scourge and other ships not exceeding six. He accordingly prepared three other vessels, and intended to have accompanied the expedition; but when he had got as far as Plymouth the queen sent him an order by sir Walter Raleigh and sir John Hawkins to return. He obeyed her command, but three of his ships pursued their voyage to the Azores, where they took a carvel laden with sugar. They also attacked near Flores the S. Thomas, vice-admiral of the spanish fleet, but she joined other spanish ships, all which together were too strong for the earl's squadron, which sailed for the coast of Spain, where, after taking three dutch ships laden with provisions and ammunition for the king of Spain, they returned to England.

In 1596 he fitted out the Malice Scourge, a ship of the queen's called the Dreadnought, and other vessels. About thirty or forty leagues from England he met with a storm, wherein his own ship, the Malice Scourge, sprang her mainmast, and was made unserviceable for that voyage, so that he was forced to return to England in the Dreadnought. The queen having at that period despatched a large fleet to the coast of Spain, under the command of the earl of Essex and the lord-admiral, the earl of Cumberland sent thither the Ascension of 300 tons, 34 pieces of ordnance, and 120 men, under the command of captain Francis Slingsby, to wait for the ships expected from Lisbon. The Ascension was much damaged by a storm near the Goodwin sands, but got to Plymouth, where she was refitted. Meeting with a carvel the Ascension made a fruitless attack on her, in which the captain was severely wounded. The Ascension was subsequently attacked by seven spanish ships, but made a vigorous defence. After continuing on the coast of Spain till only fourteen days' provisions were left, she returned to England without having captured a single prize.

On 26 April 1597 he wrote to lord Burghley soliciting the office of governor of the isle of Wight.

By a commission, dated Richmond 7 Oct. 1597, he was empowered to fit out his own ship the Malice Scourge and any other ships not exceeding six, and on 19 Jan. 1597-8 he obtained other letters-patent, giving him more ample authority to raise forces both by sea and land. He accordingly prepared the Malice Scourge and nineteen other ships, and raised twelve companies of eighty men each.

The earl set sail from Plymouth 6 March 1597-8, and off the coast of Spain took a Hamburg ship and a french ship. On 5 April 1598 he sailed for the South cape, and on the 8th went towards the Canaries. On the 13th he took Lancerota, but found not the treasure there which he had anticipated.

On the 8th of June he took S. Juan de Puerto Rico. Within a few days the strong fort of Mora, in which were above 400 soldiers, surrendered, and was subsequently razed. On the 19th of July he captured a carvel containing about 1000 ducats' worth of pearl. The earl then sailed to attack Margarita, where the king of Spain's pearl chest was kept. Contrary winds however prevented the execution of the design. Leaving the strength of his fleet with sir John Berkekely, he on the 14th of August sailed with nine ships for the Azores to intercept the Mexico fleet. After many tedious calms and one violent storm he arrived at Flores on the 15th of September, which was too late to carry out his design. After being rejoined by sir John Berkeley and taking in some provisions, the whole fleet, on the 16th of September, sailed for England, arriving there about the beginning of October. In this expedition the earl lost a barge sunk by his order in the haven to the prejudice of the enemy, another barge cast away in a storm at the Bermudas, the Pegasus, wrecked upon the Goodwin sands, and the Old Frigate upon the Ushant, in which two last ships forty persons were drowned. He lost otherwise about 700 men, whereof 600 died of the bloody flux and calenture at Puerto Rico, and sixty were slain in fight. For his vast expences in this, his last and most famous expedition, he obtained only some hides, ginger, and sugar, eighty pieces of ordnance with some ammunition, the bells of the churches, and the pearls before mentioned. He however rendered essential service to his country. The spanish carracks were prevented from making their voyage to the East Indies, and the return of the plate-fleet from America was obstructed.

At an audience with the queen on his return from this or some other of his voyages her majesty dropped her glove. He took it up and presented it to her on his knee. She desired him to keep it for her sake. He adorned it richly with diamonds, and wore it ever after in the front of his hat at public ceremonies.

On new-year's day 1599-1600 he presented to the queen "one pettycote of white sarcenett, embrothered all over with Venyce silver plate, and some carnacon silke like columbines." His countess gave "one paire of braceletts of golde, conteyning 8 peeces like knottes, and 8 rounde peeces garnished with small sparkes of rubyes, pearle, and half pearles." In return her majesty gave them nearly 44 ounces of gilt plate.

In or about 1600 the queen granted him a lease of the customs on all undressed cloths exported.

He was steward of the honor of Grafton, but we have not ascertained whether he obtained that office from Elizabeth or her successor.

On May day 1600 he presented a show on horseback before the queen. On this occasion an ode to Cynthia was sung before her majesty.

His name occurs at the head of the adventurers who formed the first East India company, and who were incorporated by charter 31 Dec. 1600.

He took a part in the suppression of Essex's rebellion, and was one of the peers who sat upon the trials of the earls of Essex and Southampton for high treason.

He signed the proclamation of king James I., and was sworn of the privy council soon after the accession of that monarch, who before he left Scotland intimated his pleasure to that effect. We find him in attendance on the king at York 16 April 1603, where he carried the sword by his majesty's express command, the right to bear it in that city having been the subject of dispute. On the 8th of June following he was appointed governor of the scottish marches, and lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On 27 June he entertained the king at Grafton Regis. On this occasion he ran a course with Robert and Henry Alexander, the latter of whom he hurt very dangerously. The earl and his countess attended the coronation on the 25th of July.

On 19 Feb. 1603-4 he had a grant from the crown of Nichol forest in Cumberland and the manors of Arthuret, Lyddall, and Radlington, with the fishing in the Esk.

He carried the golden rod at the creation of prince Charles as duke of York on twelfth day 1604-5, having previously assisted at the ceremony of the prince's creation as a knight of the bath.

About the same time his commission as governor of the scottish marches was revoked, the office having become unnecessary by the union of the two crowns.

On 6 May 1605 he obtained a grant of a weekly market and two fairs yearly at Kirkby Stephen. On 16 August in that year he entertained the king at Grafton lodge, and he was with his majesty at Oxford at the end of the same month.

He died at the Duchy house near the Savoy in London 30 Oct. 1605, and was buried at Skipton 29 December following. His obsequies were celebrated there 13 March 1605-6.

At the south side of the communion-table in the church of Skipton in Craven is a stately altar-tomb of black marble, surrounded with coats of arms, and having the following inscription on an upright slab at the head:

Here lyes, expecting the second comming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the body of George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland of that family, and Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, who, by right of inheritance from a long continued descent of ancestors, was lord Veteripoint, baron Clifford, Westmerland and Vesey, lord of the honour of Skipton in Craven, and hereditary high shireeve of Westmerland, and was the last heire male of the Cliffords that rightfully enjoyed those ancient lands of inheritance in Westmerland and in Craven with the baronyes and honours appertaining to them; and lefte but one legitimate childe behinde him, his daughter and sole heire, the lady Anne Clifford, now countesse dowager of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomerye, who, in memorye of her father, erected this monument in MDCLIII.

This noble George earle of Cumberlande was born in Brougham castle, in Westmerland, the viiith day of August, in the yeare MDLVIII; and died penitently, in the Dutchy house by the Savoy, at London, the xxxth day of October, MDCV, and was buried in the vault here the xiiiith day of March following.

He was the seventeenth of his blood hereditary high shireeve of Westmerland, and thirteenth of his blood that was lord of the honour of Skipton in Craven, and was one of the most noble personages of England in his time, having undertaken many sea voyages at his own chardge, for the good and honour of his country. He married the blessed and virtuous lady the lady Margaret Russel, youngest daughter to Francis Russell, second earl of Bedford of that name, by whom he had two sons that died young in his lifetime, and one only daughter, above named, that lived to be his heire; which lady Margaret his wife, then countesse dowager of Cumberland, dyed in Brougham castle, the 24th day of May, MDCXVI., and lies buried in Appleby church.

His marriage, which had been negotiated by his father with the earl of Bedford as early as January 1565-6, took place at S. Mary Overy Southwark 24 June 1577, queen Elizabeth honouring the nuptials with her presence. His son Francis was born at Skipton castle 10 April 1584, and died there in December 1589. His son Robert was born at Northall house Hertfordshire 21 Sept. 1585, died there 24 May 1591, and was buried at Chenies. His daughter Anne, born at Skipton castle 30 Jan. 1589-90, a remarkable and excellent woman, survived till 22 March 1675-6.

His estates in Westmorland were settled on his wife by a deed confirmed by act of parliament in 1591.

In his last will, dated 19 Oct. 1605, he stated that he had great and good reason to alter the previous disposition of his property, seeing that his debts had become much greater owing to his many occasions of charge and great expence of late and within the last few years. He therefore made over all his lands and leases, together with the licence which he had from the king for the exportation of undressed cloths, to Robert earl of Salisbury, Edward lord Wotton, sir Francis Clifford, and John Taylor his servant in, trust to pay his debts and to satisfy £15,000, the portion of his only daughter the lady Anne Clifford. He left to his wife the furniture which was used in his house at Clerkenwell when he kept house there. In 33 Eliz. he had by fine barred his father's entail and settled his lands, and this arrangement he ratified by his will, as also by a deed of the same year. By these assurances the lands were settled upon his brother sir Francis Clifford and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the testator's daughter the lady Anne. To each of his brother's daughters, Margaret and Frances, he bequeathed £4000. He desired his trustees to present his last request to his gracious sovereign that it would please him to grant to his brother those lands in Cumberland for which he had long been a suitor unto his majesty, when he had no doubt to have prevailed according to his majesty's princely word and promise if it had pleased God to have spared his life. To the earl of Salisbury he left his pointed diamond ring which he used to wear, with a bason and ewer of silver. To the lord Wotton his bald jennet then at Gunston. To his loving brother the lord Wharton his gelding called Grey

Smithfield, which he used for his own saddle. To his most approved and excellent friend sir William Ingleby his gelding called Grey Lambert. To Richard Hutton, serjeant-at-law, 100 angels. Finally he desired that his body should be buried with as little charge as possible, as he would have nothing done which could give any hindrance to the payment of his debts, and he gave most hearty thanks to God for giving him time for repentance and to settle his estates. This will was proved at York, 8 Jan. 1605-6, by Francis earl of Cumberland, the earl of Salisbury having renounced, and power to prove being reserved to the other executors.

The settlement of his estates on his brother and his heirs male has exposed his memory to deserved censure, but his daughter ultimately succeeded to them on the death without issue of Henry Clifford, fifth earl of Cumberland, in 1643.

Mr. Lodge says: "We might search vainly through the whole circle of the biography of later centuries, and through the almost proverbial varieties of the English character, without meeting with a parallel to the disposition of this nobleman. He was by nature what the heroes of chivalry were from fashion, and stood alone, therefore, in a time to the manners of which he could not assimilate himself, like a being who having slept for ages, had suddenly awaked himself amidst the distant posterity of his contemporaries." Dr. Whitaker observes: "George Earl of Cumberland was a great but unamiable man. His story admirably illustrates the difference between Greatness and Contentment, between Fame and Virtue. If we trace him in the public history of his time, we see nothing but the accomplished courtier, the skilful navigator, the intrepid commander, the disinterested patriot. If we follow him into his family, we are instantly struck with the indifferent and unfaithful husband, the negligent and thoughtless parent. If we enter his muniment-room, we are surrounded by memorials of prodigality, mortgages and sales, inquietude, and approaching want. He set out with a larger estate than any of his ancestors, and in little more than twenty years he made it one of the least. Fortunately for his family, a constitution, originally vigorous, gave way, at 47, to hardships, anxiety, and wounds. His separation from his virtuous lady was occasioned by a court-intrigue: but there are families in Craven who are said to derive their origin from the low amours of the third earl of Cumberland."

Although in the course of his life of soldier, sailor, and courtier he fell into licentiousness, yet it is worthy of remark that the good principles which had been instilled by Whitgift and Whitaker ultimately prevailed. His excellent daughter has taken especial pains to record that he died penitent.

He is author of:

1. The Voyage to Saint Iohn de Porto Rico, by the Right Honorable, George Earle of Cumberland, written by himselfe. In Purchas his Pilgrimes, iv. 1150. It is addressed to queen Elizabeth, and begins: "Worthiest of your Sexe, my chiefe Commandresse."

2. A Speech to queen Elizabeth 17 Nov. 1600. In Whitaker's Craven, 274; and Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 522.

3. Statement of the condition of the borders since his arrival, 1603-4. MS. in State Paper Office.

4. Declaration of his proceedings in Cumberland, 29 Nov. 1604. MS. in State Paper Office.

5. Song in Robert Dowland's Musicall Banquet, 1610.

6. Letters. Several have been printed.

There are several paintings of the earl of Cumberland. The most celebrated is one at Skipton castle, in which his countess and children are also represented. In this he is dressed in armour spotted with stars of gold, although much of the armour is concealed by a vest and skirts reaching to his knees. His helmet and gauntlet lying on the floor are studded in like manner. This picture, of which there is a copy at Appleby castle, has been engraved. Amongst other engraved portraits of this nobleman we must specify one by Robert White, wherein he is represented with the queen's glove in his hat. He had three large wharts on his left cheek. All his painters had the complaisance to omit these. His tilting armour, adorned with roses and fleurs-de-lis, is preserved at Appleby castle.

Arms: Checky O. & A. a fess G.

MS. Addit. 7. p. 32, 35; 15; 43. p. 26; 3289; 4123. f. 81; 5664. f. 177, 234; 5756. f. 229; 6668. p. 853; 6687. f. 351; 6702. f. 2, 3; 6705. f. 65 b; 12,506. f. 74, 84, 86, 133, 217, 219; 12,507. f 81, 126. Archaeologia, xxxiv. 304, 308, 311. Archaeologia Æliana, N. S. i. 1—22. Anderson's Colonial Church, i. 55. Baga de Secretis, pouch 56. Banks's Extinct Baronage, ii. 95. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Birch's James I. i. 41. Brand's Newcastle, ii. 450. Bridgeman's Knole, 21. Brit. Mag. xxxiii. 17. Burke's Ext. & Dormant Peerages, 127, 128. Campbell's Admirals, i. 536. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 369, 497, 543. R. Cary's Memoirs, 8—10, 15—19. Coke's Reports, xiii. 49. Cole's Athen. Cantab. C. 238. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 85; viii. 206. Constable's Poems, ed. Hazlitt, 37. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 495, 497, 499, 501, 504. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, iv. 91. Cruden's Gravesend, 281. Devon's Exch. Issues James I. 69, 70. Drake's Eboracum, 131, 132, Append. i, ii. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 189, 276, 410. Dugdale's Baronage, i. 345. Egerton Papers, 263, 335—340. Fuller's Worthies (Yorksh.) Granger. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 13, 15, 41, 49, 56, 62, 73, 75, 78, 88, 102, 123, 161, 172, 184, 191, 203, 213, 219, 237, 244, 276, 295, 309, 312, 402, 513. Hackluyt's Voyages. MS. Harl. 280. f. 178; 6995. art. 112; 6997. art. 4. Hunter's Hallamshire, 93. Hutton Correspond. 120, 157. MS. Lambeth, 250. art. 17; 707 M. 67; 708. f. 1, 134. MS. Lansd. 67. art. 50; 76. art. 80; 87. art. 18; 109. art. 44, 45; 155. art. 167. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 691. Lodge's Portraits. Lloyd's State Worthies. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 13 Eliz. r. 92; Mic. 13 Eliz. r. 111; Mic. 7 Ja. I. r. 134. Monson's Wars with Spain. Murdin's State Papers, 529, 615. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 68, 83; iii. 2, 3, 15, 16, 44, 446, 447, 459, 460, 490—497, 522—526. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 38, 70, 78—81, 86, 162, 189, 200, 424, 472, 474, 518, 556. Nicholson & Burn's Westmorland & Cumberland, i. 289. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 148, 149, 154, 157. Originalia, 1 Ja. I. p. 1, r. 42. Peck's Hist. Pieces, 26. Pennant's Chester to London, 314, 487. Pennant's Second Scotch Tour, ii. 356. Pennant's Downing to Alston Moor, 139. Purchas's Pilgrimes. Rymer, xvi. 207, 259, 273, 386, 455, 597, 607, 641. Seward's Anecdotes, i. 214. Smith's Autographs. Spenser's Works, ed. Mitford, i. 19. Strype's Annals, ii. 297; iii. 162; iv. 43, 44, 99, 128, 189, 296, 371. Strype's Whitgift, 77. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 654. Tytler's Raleigh, 56, 86, 88. Walpole's Misc. Antiq. i. 42. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 168, 872, 875, 882, 949. Walpole's Roy. & Nob. Authors, ii. 168; iii. 165. Whitaker's Craven, 239, 240, 255, 264—277. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 507, 508, 516; ii. 5, 9—13, 58, 65, 71, 72, 93, 94. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 44. Wood's Annals, ii. 971. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 30, 271; iii. 81. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 260, 427. Wright's Eliz. ii. 344, 385, 387, 401, 405, 419, 420, 484, 495. York Archaeological Memoirs, 1846.

LANCELOT BROWNE, a native of York, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in May 1559, proceeded B.A. 1562-3, and commenced M.A. 1566. In 1567 he was elected a fellow of Pembroke hall, and in 1570 was licensed by the university to practise physic. He took a leading part in the opposition to the new statutes of the university in 1572, and was one of the proctors of the university in 1573. In 1576 he was created M.D., and on 10 June 1584 was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians, being censor 1587-90-91-92-94-95, elect 13 July 1599, and consiliarius 1604-5. In 1589 he and others were appointed by the college to prepare the formulæ of syrups, juleps, and decoctions for the Pharmacopœia. He was principal physician to queen Elizabeth, king James I., and his queen. It appears that he died shortly before 11 Dec. 1605.

He is author of:

Epistola Johanni Gerardo Chirurgo peritissimo et rei Herbarii calentissimo, dated Westminster cal. Dec. 1597. Prefixed to Gerard's Herbal, 1597.

To him Thomas Oliver dedicated his treatise De rectarum linearum parallelismo, from Bury S. Edmund's 10 Nov. 1603.

Cole's Athen. Cantab. B. 141. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 99. Hawes and Loder's Framlingham, 237. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 59—61, 65, 94, 107, 109, 112. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 619. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 87. Parte of a Register, 398. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 117. Whitney's Emblems, 212.

MATTHEW HUTTON, born in 1529 in the parish of Warton in Lancashire, was son of Matthew Hutton of Priest Hutton in that parish. He became a sizar in this university in 1546, and was probably admitted of Trinity college soon after its foundation, proceeding B.A. 1551-2, and being elected a fellow of that house. In 1555 he commenced M.A., subscribing the roman catholic articles then imposed upon all graduates.

We find him preaching at S. Paul's-cross 21 Sept. 1561. On 15 December following he was elected Margaret professor of divinity. On 14 May 1562 he was elected master of Pembroke hall in the room and on the recommendation of Edmund Grindal bishop of London. In the same year he proceeded B.D., and on 5 September was admitted Regius professor of divinity. On 5 October following he was collated to the prebend of Bromesbury in the church of S. Paul. On 4 Sept. 1563 he was instituted to the rectory of Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, upon the presentation of his relative John Hutton, esq. About the same period he obtained a canonry in the church of Ely.

He acquired extraordinary reputation by the ability he displayed in the dis-

putations in divinity before the queen at Great S. Mary's, 9 Aug. 1564.

In 1565 he was created D.D. On the 26th of November in that year he joined others in a letter to sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university, praying him to intercede with the queen to remit the promulgation of an order enjoining the use of the surplice in the several colleges. This letter was ill taken, and Dr. Hutton was untruly charged with having written and preached against the apparel. On 22 December following he was installed a canon of Westminster. This preferment was obtained for him by the earl of Leicester on the 7th of June preceding.

He was one of the Lent preachers at court in 1566, and was also appointed to preach at S. Paul's-cross on the 6th of October in that year.

On 8 April 1567 he was installed dean of York. Soon afterwards he resigned the mastership of Pembroke hall, the Regius professorship, and his canonries at Ely and Westminster. On 26 August in the same year he was collated to the prebend of Osbaldwick in the church of York. On 9 October following he was collated to the prebend of Oxton prima pars in the church of Southwell, being admitted thereto on the 27th of the same month.

Dr. Hutton was suggested as a fit person to succeed to the see of London on the vacancy occasioned by Grindal's translation to York. Archbishop Parker however did not approve of the suggestion. Writing on the subject to sir William Cecil, 30th March 1570, he observed: "As for the dean of York, whom I take to be a very honest, quiet, and learned man, so I think him not meet for that place."

On 6 Oct. 1573 he wrote a letter to lord Burghley, giving at length his opinions on the differences which then prevailed respecting church government. He thus concluded: "And emongest the great Affairs of the Realme, wherewith I know that yow ar thorughlie occupied, have an Eie to the Universities, that yonge Witts there be not inured to contentious Factions; for I have noted one Thinge, and by Observation founde it to be true, since I first knew Thuniversitie, which is now almost thirtie Yeares ago, that they, which in their yonge Years, were contentious and factious there, afterward when they have bene called to serve in the Commonwelthe, have been greater Sturrers and Dealers then hathe bene convenient."

In 1576 he, with the archbishop of York and the lord president of the north, were empowered to examine into certain charges against William Whittingham dean of Durham. In the same year he resigned the rectory of Boxworth. His name occurs in the royal commission for the visitation of the church of Durham, issued 14 May 1578.

In 1586 archbishop Sandys exhibited articles against Dr. Hutton to the following effect: (1) that being called on by the archbishop at his first coming to the see, to join with him in the queen's service, he refused so to do, saying that he needed not the favour of the archbishop or the lord president; (2) that he was partial to William Whittingham, dean of Durham, on the hearing of a complaint against him; (3) that he had, under colour of an old papal composition, protested against the archbishop's visitation of his cathedral; (4) that in the examination of the matter charged by the archbishop against sir Robert Stapleton and Sysson's wife, he had acted rather with a view to defame than to clear the archbishop; (5) that when certain usurers were called before the high commission, he took their parts and dissented from the proceedings; (6) that he was suspected to practise usury himself, and that when charged therewith he scorned the complaint as worthy no blame; (7) that he refused to certify the contempt of recusants into the exchequer; (8) that he had secretly shown favour to recusants and other papists; (9) that he had made statements which implied a purpose of apostacy; (10) that he had made great purchases in land and long leases to the amount of £500 a-year; (11) that he was possessed of five or six ecclesiastical benefices, worth in all by estimation £1000 yearly or not much less, two of these benefices with cure of souls being served by ignorant curates; (12) that for a time he was sole residentiary of his cathedral, and for another space had but one other residentiary and since but two; (13) that he preached not much above thrice a-year, and at those times almost without

fruit, spending the time in debating controversies with sentences of the doctors, neither reproving sin nor exhorting the people to reformation of life or to the true service of God, and at no time had preached against the prevalent vice of usury.

Dr. Hutton was convened on these articles before certain of the privy council. He explained himself, repelled the charge of usury with indignation, but admitted the use of indiscreet language and craved pardon. He was ordered to make a submission publicly before the commissioners at York in a form drawn up by lord Burghley, wherein he declared that he detested and condemned usury, (adjudged by the laws of the realm to be usury), and would endeavour by word and deed to procure the punishment thereof; and as touching the ecclesiastical commission he thought it proceeded from her majesty by just authority, and was a very profitable and necessary kind of discipline, convenient to be executed and continued for that time and state, engaging that he would always seek to his power to keep and further the credit and maintenance thereof as duty bound him.

On 9 June 1589 he was elected bishop of Durham, being confirmed on the 26th of July, consecrated the following day, and receiving restitution of the temporalities on the 10th of September. Being soon afterwards at court, he dined with lord Burghley and secretary Walsingham in the private chamber of the former. These two great statesmen desired and obtained the bishop's sentiments upon some points then much contested, namely, the judicial law of Moses, the power of the prince in causes ecclesiastical, and the authority and lawfulness of bishops.

On 11 Dec. 1594 he wrote to lord Burghley as follows: "I sent up in the beginning of the term to sue for the pardon of the Lady Margaret Nevyl, taken in company with Boast the seminary priest. She lamenteth with tears that she had offended God and her Sovereign, and she is wholly reclaimed from Popery. Dr. Aubrey hath had her pardon drawn since the beginning of this term. If it come not quickly, I fear she will die with sorrow. It were very honourable for your good Lordship to take the care of a most distressed maiden, who descends, as your Lordship knoweth, of great nobility in the house of Norfolk, the house of Westmerland, and the house of Rutland, in memory of men, and was but a child of five years old when her unfortunate father did enter into the rebellion; and now she is a condemned person, having not one penny by year to live upon since the death of her mother, who gave her £33 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year. It were well that her majesty were informed of her miserable state. She is virtuously given, humble, modest, and of very good behaviour." He wrote a second eloquent letter on her behalf in February following, and was not only successful in his application for mercy, but gained a pension for the lady.

On 14 Feb. 1594-5 he was elected archbishop of York under a congé-d'elire dated the 6th of that month. The royal assent was signified on the 6th of March. On the 24th his election was confirmed. On 31 March 1595 he was enthroned by proxy, and on 3 April obtained restitution of the temporalities. He was extremely reluctant to be translated from Durham to York, and it is said that hard and disagreeable conditions were required of him which he scrupled very much to submit to.

On 15 Nov. 1595 the queen granted a licence to him to erect and build a free grammar school and a hospital or almshouse near the churchyard of Warton, directing the same to be called the free grammar school and hospital of Jesus in the town of Warton, and to consist of a master, an usher, and six poor almsmen, governed by six discreet and good men to be called wardens and governors, who were to be a body corporate with power to hold in mortmain lands not exceeding £50. per annum. An inscription over the door of the school shews that the structure was erected in 1594 whilst he was bishop of Durham.

Sir John Harington gives the following curious account of a very remarkable sermon preached at court by the archbishop towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth: "I no sooner remember this famous and worthy Prelate, but me thinks I see him in the Chappell at White-hall, Queen Elizabeth at the window in the Closset, all the Lords of the Parliament sperituall and temporall about them, and then after his three courtsies that I heare him out of the Pulpit thun-

dring this Text: The Kingdomes of the Earth are mine, and I doe give them to whom I will, and I have given them to Nebuchodonozor and his sonne, and his sonnes sonne: which Text, when he had thus produced, taking the sense rather than the words of the Prophet, there followed first so generall a murmur of one friend whispering to another, then such an erected countenance in those that had none to speake to, lastly, so quiet a silence and attention in expectance of some strange Doctrine, where Text itself gave away Kingdomes and Scepters, as I have never observed either before or since. But he, as if he had been a Jeremiah himselfe, and not an expounder of him, shewed how there were two speciall causes of translating of Kingdome, the fulnesse of time, and the ripenesse of sinne, that by either of these and sometime by both, God in secret and just judgement transferred Scepters from kindred to kindred, from Nation to Nation at his good will and pleasure, and running over historically the great monarchies of the world, as the Kingdome of Egypt and after of Israel swallowed up by the Assirians and the golden head of Nebuchodonozor, the same head cut off by the silver brest and armes of the Medes and Persians, Cyrus and Darius this silver consumed by the brazen belly, and this of the Græcians and Alexander, and that brasse stamped to powder by the iron legges of the Romans and Cæsar. Then coming neerer home, he shewed how oft our nation had been a prey to forreiners, as first when we were all Brittans subdued by these Romans, then, when the fulnesse of time and the ripenesse of our sinne required it, subdued by the Saxons, after this a long time prosecuted and spoyled by the Danes, finally conquered and reduced to perfect subjection by the Normans whose posterity continued in great prosperity till the days of her Majesty, who for peace, for plenty, for glory, for continuance, had exceeded them all, that had lived to change all her Councillours but one, all Officers twice or thrice, some Bishops foure times, oneley the uncertainty of succession gave hopes to Forreiners to attempt fresh invasions and breed feares in many of her Subjects of a new Conquest, the oneley way then said he that is in policy left to quale those hopes than to assage these feares were to establish the succession. He noted that Nero was specially hated for wishing to have no Successor, that even Augustus was the worse beloved for appointing an ill man to his Successor, and at last insinuating as farre as he durst the nearnesse of bloud of our present Soveraigne, he said plainly that the expectations and presages of all writers went Northward, naming without any circumlocution Scotland, which, said he, if it prove an errour, yet will it be found a learned errour. When he had finished this Sermon there was no man that knew Queen Elizabeths disposition, but imagined that such a speech was as welcome as salt to the eyes, or to use her own word to pin up her winding-sheet before her face, so to point out her Successour and urge her to declare him, wherefore we all expected that she would not oneley have been highly offended, but in some present speech have shown her displeasure. It is a principle not to be despised, Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare; she considered perhaps the extraordinary auditory, she supposed many of them were of his opinion, she might suspect that some of them had persuaded him to this motion, finally she ascribed so much to his yeeres, to his place, to his learning, that when she opened the window we found ourselves all deceived; for very kindly and calmly without show of offence (as if she had but waked out of some sleepe) she gave him thanks for his very learned Sermon. Yet when she had better considered the matter, and recollected herselfe in private, she sent two Councellours to him with a sharp message, to which he was glad to give a patient answer. But in this time that the Lords and Knights of Parliament and others were full of this Sermon, a greate Peere of the Realme that was then newly recovered of an impediment in his hearing (I would he did heare no worse now) being in great liking of the Archbishop for this Sermon, prayed me to prove my credit with his Grace to get a Copy thereof, and to use his name if need were, alledging that impediment which caused though he were present, that he carried away little of it, I did so and withall told how my selfe had stood so incommodiously by means of the great presse, as I heard it not well, but was

fain to take much of it on trust on other mens reports, who varyed so, as some I am sure did him wrong. The Archbishop welcom'd me very kindly, and made me sit with him a pretty while in his Lodging, but in fine he told me plainly, he durst give no copy, for that Sir John Fortescue and Sir John Wolley (as I remember) had beene with him before from the Queen with such a greeting as he scant knew if he were a prisoner or a free man, and that the speech being already ill taken, the writing might exasperate that which was already exulcerate, so he denyed my suite, but in so loving a fashion as from that time to his end I did greatly honour him, and layed up in my heart many good lessons I learned of him, and it was not long ere the Queen was so well pacified, that he wente downe with the Presidency of Yorke on the vacancy (halfe against his will) committed to him."

He acted as lord president of the north from the death of Henry earl of Huntingdon in 1595 till August 1600, although in the interval he frequently urged the government to appoint another to the office, which was at length conferred on Thomas Cecil lord Burghley, afterwards earl of Exeter.

Sir Robert Ker lord of Cesford, one of the wardens of the scottish marches, was in February 1597-8 committed to the custody of the archbishop, remaining a close prisoner at Bishopsthorpe till towards the end of May 1598. On 9 June following king James VI. of Scotland addressed a letter to the archbishop, warmly acknowledging his great courtesy to sir Robert, who on the 11th of the same month also sent a letter of thanks, having by circumstances been prevented from previously doing so.

At the new year 1599-1600 he presented the queen with £30 in gold, receiving in return 38 oz. of gilt plate.

By letters under the queen's signet, dated Richmond 25 Oct. 1601, her majesty licensed him to be absent from the parliament in respect of his great years and want of health, so nevertheless that he caused his proxy to be sent in convenient time to a meet personage.

"One of the last times that ever he preached in his cathedral was on this occasion: The catholics in Yorkshire were commanded by the queen's authority to be present at three sermons; and at the two first behaved themselves so obstreporously, that some of them were forced to be gagged before they would be quiet. The archbishop preached the last sermon most gravely and solidly, taking for his text, 'He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God,' John viii. 47."

The archbishop wrote a loyal letter to king James I. immediately after his accession, and on 10 April 1603 his majesty, in a reply written from Newcastle upon Tyne, gave his assurance (till occasion might serve that he might signify the same by word of mouth) that he would thankfully reserve the same in his memory.

On 21 Feb. 1603-4 the king addressed a letter under the privy seal to the archbishop, dispensing with his attendance in the ensuing parliament, considering how dangerous it would be for his health, in respect of his great age and the indisposition of his body, to venture the taking so long a journey. His majesty however willed him to appoint a proxy.

On 18 Dec. 1604 the archbishop wrote to lord Cranborne, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the privy council urging proceedings against nonconformists. He added as follows: "I wish with all my heart that the like order were given, not only to all Bishops but to all Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, to proceed against Papists and recusants; who of late, partly by their round dealing against the Puritans, and partly by some extraordinary favour, they have grown mightily in number, courage, and insolence. The Puritans, whose fantastical zeal I mislike, though they differ in ceremonies and accidents, yet they agree with us in substance of religion, and I think all, or most of them, love his Majesty and the present state, and I hope will yield to conformity; but the Papists are opposite and contrary in very many points substantial of religion, and cannot but wish the Pope's authority, and Popish religion, to be established. I assure your Honour it is high tone to look unto them. Very many are gone from all places to London, and some are come down into the country with great jollity, almost triumphantly. But his Majesty, as he has been brought

up in the gospel, and understandeth religion excellently well, so, no doubt, will he protect, maintain, and advance it, even unto the end. So that if the gospel shall quail, and Popery prevail, it will be imputed to you great Councillors, who either procure, or yield to grant, toleration to some.

"Good my lord Cranborne, let me put you in mind that you were born and brought up in true religion. Your worthy father was a worthy instrument to banish superstition and to advance the gospel; imitate him in this service especially. And, for other things, as I confess I am not to deal in state matters, yet, as one that honoureth and loveth his most excellent Majesty with all my heart, I wish less wastening of the treasure of the realm, and more moderation in the lawful exercise of hunting, both that poor men's corn may be less spoiled, and other his Majesty's subjects more spared.

"The Papists give it forth that the Ecclesiastical commission shall not be renewed any more; Indeed it stayeth very long, albeit there is great want of it; I pray your Honour further it. Sir John Bennet will attend your Lordship. Thus, beseeching God to bless your Lordship with his manifold graces, that you may as long serve his most excellent Majesty, as your most wise father did serve most worthy Queen Elizabeth, I bid you most heartily farewell."

After the lapse of some months lord Cranborne sent an able reply to the archbishop's letter, transcripts of which had got abroad.

He died at his palace at Bishopsthorpe 16 Jan. 1605-6, and was buried in York minster. In the south aisle of the choir is a handsome monument to his memory. Under an arch flanked by corinthian columns and surmounted by armorial bearings, is his recumbent statue in his archiepiscopal robes. Beneath are kneeling figures of two sons and a daughter. The following inscription is on a tablet at the back of the arch:

Epitaphium Matthaei Huttoni celeberrimi archiepiscopi Eboracensis memoriae sacrum.

Cujus expressam corporis effigiem cernis, lector, si mentis quoque imaginem videre cupis, Ambrosium vel etiam Augustinum cogita; alterius quippe ingenium argutum, alterius limatum judicium hoc praesule vivente viguit. Qui in academia Cantabrigiensi olim sacrae theologiae professor publicus, et literarum columen claruit; postea erat ad decanatum Eboracensem, hinc ad episcopatum Dunelmensem, illinc ad archi-praesulatum Eboracensem providentia divina, serenissimae reginae Elizabethae auspiciis, propter admirabilem eruditionis, integritatis, et prudentiae laudem provectus; decurso tandem aetatis suae annorum LXXX curriculo, corpus Adae, animam Christi gremio commendavit. Ecquid vis amplius, lector? Nosce teipsum. Obiit 16 die mensis Januarii anno Dom. M.D.C.V.

There seems to be no doubt that this inscription is erroneous as regards the age of the deceased.

The archbishop's monument, which was much injured by the fire at York minster in 1828, has been since restored at the cost of Timothy Hutton, esq., of Clifton castle and Marske.

He married in 1565 Catharine Fulnetby, a niece of Thomas Goodrich bishop of Ely. By her, who died soon after marriage, he had no issue. In 1567 he married Beatrice, daughter of sir Thomas Fincham of Outwell isle of Ely. She died 5 May 1582, and is buried in York minster. By her he had Timothy of Marske, born 1569, knighted at Whitehall 16 Feb. 1605-6, died 1629; Thomas, of Nether Poppleton in Yorkshire, born 1581, knighted at Brougham castle 6 Aug. 1617, died 1620; Mark and Stephen, who died young; Ralph, baptised at S. Michael le Belfry, York, 19 Sept. 1574; Matthew, baptised at the same church 27 Feb. 1579; Elizabeth, baptised at the same church 20 March 1568, married to Richard Remington, prebendary of York and successively archdeacon of Cleveland and the east riding; Thomasine, baptised at the same church 17 April 1572, married to sir William Gee (she died 1599, and was buried at Ripon); Anne, baptised at S. Michael le Belfry 25 Dec. 1575, married to John Calverley; and ...... married to George Slater, prebendary of York and Southwell and rector of Bainton upon the Wolds Yorkshire. His third wife, whom he married at S. Michael le Belfry 20 Nov. 1582, and by whom he had no issue, was Frances, widow of Martin son of sir Martin Bowes. She survived till 10 Aug. 1620. In June 1596 the archbishop makes mention of Richard Barnes his wife's eldest son.

Luke Hutton, who was in 1598 executed at York for a robbery, was, according to sir John Harington, the archbishop's son, whilst Fuller asserts that he was the son of Robert Hutton canon

of Durham. It does not appear to us that there are any grounds for impeaching the accuracy of sir John Harington's statement. At any rate it is certain that the unhappy culprit could not have been the son of the above-mentioned Robert Hutton, who was a fellow of Trinity college up to and perhaps after 1589.

By his will, bearing date 20 Nov. 1605, the archbishop gave to his wife his last new-year's gift in plate, also for the increase of her jointure three annuities, amounting together to £140 for her life. He moreover bequeathed to her all the plate, goods, and stuff which was hers when he married her, and so much of his moveable goods as was due to her by the custom of the country, and all the rents of her own lands due at the time of his death. He directed that if the hospital of Jesus and the free grammar-school erected by him at Warton, the place of his nativity, were not fully finished and endowed at the time of his death, a rent-charge of £24 per annum and the fourth part of his manor of Woodham should be assured to the benefit of such hospital and school. There are various devises and bequests to his sons, grandchildren, and other relatives, and to his servants, including those who served him as gentlemen. He gave books to Philip Foorde parson of Nutburnholme, his son-in-law sir William Gee, Christopher Myller physician, and John Woodwaun his chaplain; also small sums to the poor of Warton, York, Cawood, Wistow, Ripon, and Bishopsthorpe, and to the prisoners in the castle of York and in the Kidcote there. His two sons were constituted residuary legatees and executors, and the supervisors were sir Cuthbert Pepper, surveyor of the court of wards, his son-in-law sir William Gee, secretary to the council in the north, Richard Hutton, serjeant-at-law, and Thomas Hewyttson his faithful servant. He gave to Anthony Bugg, scholar in Cambridge, an annuity of £4 for five years, and also so many and such of his books as were fit for him, worth £4. 6*s* 8*d*. He desired his loving friend Dr. Goodwin, chancellor of the church of York, to preach at his funeral, and gave him £10.

In addition to his before-mentioned benefaction to the parish of Warton, he gave to Trinity college 100 marks towards the cost of additional buildings.

Fuller says that this archbishop was a learned prelate, lived a pious man, and left a precious memory; but Mr. Lodge considers that the principal features of his character were haughtiness, obstinacy, ill-nature, and ill-manners. Mr. Surtees observes: "They who have written least favourably of Hutton's character, allow him the credit of strong talent, sound learning, and a manly and persuasive eloquence. His ungovernable violence of temper, which has been recorded on more than one occasion, has given some writers room to impute to his whole character a shade of sour and Puritanic asperity. Yet the author of the beautiful and pathetic letters in favour of Lady Margaret Neville, can scarce be accused of want of feeling. It is not always easy to define the exact bounds betwixt human virtues and human frailties; and if a strong consciousness of talent, and a reliance on his own powers, sometimes broke forth into asperity and violence, Hutton's conduct on other occasions is equally stamped with an honourable independence of sentiment, which was by no means general in his age or profession. That Prelate was no sycophant who durst preach before a Court on the instability of kingdoms and the change of dynasties, and durst ring in Elizabeth's ears the funeral knell of a successor."

He is author of:

1. Arguments (in latin) in the divinity act kept before queen Elizabeth at Great S. Mary's in Cambridge 9 August 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st edit. iii. 99 seq.

2. A Sermon preached at Yorke before the right Hon. Henrie Earle of Huntington, Lorde President of her Maiesties Councell established in the North, and other noblemen & gentlemen, at a general Communion there, 23 of Sept. in the eighteenth year of her Maiesties raigne. Lond. 12mo. 1579. The preface is signed W. C., which initials are said to designate William Cecil.

3. Reasons for justification of the now lord archbishop's title and claime to all profitte of the spirituallities growne in tyme of vacation of the see of Yorke, by death of lord archbishop Sands. In Hutton Correspondence, 102.

4. Brevis & dilucida expilcatio veræ, certæ, & consolationis plenæ doctrinæ de Electione, Prædestinatione, ac Reprobatione. Harderwick, 8vo. 1613. Dedication to archbishop Whitgift, dated Bishopsthorpe, cal. Oct. 1595.

5. Opinion touching certain matters, like to be brought in question before the king's most excellent Majesty, at the Conference at Court. Written October 9 1mo Jacobi, to the archbishop of Canterbury. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. p. 231, and Cardwell's Conferences, 151. Cf. MS. Tanner 280, fo. 168.

6. Letters. Many will be found in The Correspondence of Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, with a selection from the Letters, &c. of sir Timothy Hutton, knt., his son, and Matthew Hutton, esq., his grandson, published by the Surtees society. Lond. 8vo. [1844 ?].

There is an original portrait of this prelate at Marske, and the widow of Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of Canterbury, was in possession of another which has been engraved by J. Perry and also for Hutchinson's Durham.

Arms: On 1 May 1584 he obtained from William Flower Norroy a grant of the following coat: G. on a fess between 3 cushions lozengeways A. fringed and tasselled O. as many fleurs-de-lis of the field, and also this crest: On a cushion placed lozengeways G. an open book edged O. inscribed Odor Vitæ. On 20 July following he obtained from sir Gilbert Dethick Garter a similar coat and crest, except that the charge on the fess was a cross humette between 2 fleurs-de-lis. On his monument the fess is O. and the cushions are Erm. Two coats on this monument have only one fleur-de-lis on the fess, whilst another has three.

MS. Addit. 4114. f. 62; 4160. art. 81; 4164. art. 46, 48; 5847. p. 326; 5884. p. 24. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. in Anglia, 105. Aschami Epistolæ, 116. MS. Baker, xxxiv. 377—388, 431—433. Bentham's Ely, 250. Black's Cat. of Ashm. MSS. 398, 670, 1459. Blazon of Episcopacy, 113. Burke's Landed Gentry, 2d. ed. 607. Cardwell's Conferences, 151, 161. Cardwell's Doc. Annals, ii. 51. Charity Reports, iii. 503. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 179, 199, 217. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 257. f. 30 b; 311. f. 69. Drake's Eboracum, 397, 457—459, 507, 559, 565, App. lxxvii. Egerton Papers, 210, 221—223. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 68. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 355. Fuller's Worthies (Lancash.) Granger. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 33, 79, 106, 113, 135, 177, 197, 206, 238, 281. Grindal's Remains, 151, 394—396. Hackman's Cat. Tanner MSS. 669, 867, 976. Haddoni Epistolæ, 301, 305. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 220. MS. Harl. 677. art. 8, 9; 787. art. 83, 84. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 74, 192. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 232. Herbert's Ames, 1117, 1336. Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii. 369. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 576. Hutton Correspondence. MS. Kennett, 49. f. 81, 83. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 176. MS. Lambeth. 708. f. 103; 1138. art. 3. MS. Lansd. 50. art. 33, 36; 66. art. 85; 68. art. 23; 76. art. 90; 84. art. 78. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 186, 262, 295, 322, 338. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 358; ii. 364; iii. 115, 126, 208, 294, 354, 448, 654, 655, 674. Lodge's Illustr. iii. 115—118, 125, 131. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1152. Machyn's Diary, 267. Maitland's Index to Lambeth Books, 58. Marsden's Early Puritans, 70, 218, 232. Murdin's State Papers, 251. Newcourt's Repert. i. 28, 119, 925. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st ed. iii.; 2d ed. i. 174; iii. 448, 461. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 64, 85, 457; ii. 34, 36; iii. 392. Nicolas's Hatton, p. ix. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 216. MS. Coll. Omn. An. Oxon. 155. f. 177 b. Originalia, 37 Eliz. p. 4, r. 4, 5; 38 Eliz. p. 2, r. 24. Parker Correspondence, 252, 360. Richardson's Godwin. MS. Richardson, 11. Russell's Andrewes, 17, 52, 55. Rymer, xv. 785; xvi. 270, 272, 281, 317, 386. Sadler State Papers, ii. 202. Sandys' Sermons, ed. Ayre, p. xxiii, xxvi. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion, 38, 225. Smith's Autographs. Strype's Annals, i. 447, 550, 583; ii. 122, 298, 520—522, 573, 574; iii. 320—327, 465; iv. 15, 197—200, 217—219, 253—255, 263, 282—284, 305—307, 321, 391, Suppl. 20. Strype's Parker, 194, 295, App. 70, 75. Strype's Grindal, 188, 310. Strype's Whitgift, 9, 262, 320, 321, 428, 477, 478, 494, 571, App. 4, 131, 217, 231, 239, 247. Surtees's Durham, i. (1) lxxxiii. Tickell's Hull, 265—267. Thoresby's Duc. Leod. 176. Thoresby's Vic. Leod. 60, 138—147, 206. Musæum Thoresbyanum, 75, 77, 100, 103. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 187. MS. Univ. Coll. Oxon. 152. f. 119. Whitaker's Loidis & Elmete, 32, 33. Whitaker's Richmondshire, i. 224; ii. 294, 298, 314. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. p. vi, vii, 612, 613. Widmore's Westminster, 221. Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 342, 347, 357, 361. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 51, 69, 157; ii. 382. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 40. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. ii. 870; iii. 4. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 19, 178, 197, 495.

ROBERT WROTH, eldest son of sir Thomas Wroth, by Mary his wife, daughter of Richard lord Rich, was born in Middlesex, and admitted a pensioner of S. John's college 21 April 1553. He did not take a degree, and we suppose that he left the university soon after his admission on account of the change of religion consequent upon the accession of queen Mary, and that he accompanied his father in his exile, returning with him to England soon after the accession of Elizabeth.

He represented S. Alban's in the parliament of 11 Jan. 1562-3, Trevena alias Bossiney in that of 2 April 1571, and the county of Middlesex in that of 8 May 1572.

On the death of his father, which occurred 9 Oct. 1573, he acquired considerable estates in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, and Somersetshire. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer

and terminer for Middlesex, dated 20 Feb. 1584-5, under which William Parry, LL.D., was convicted of high treason. He was again returned for Middlesex to the parliament of 23 Nov. 1585, and his name is found in the special commission of oyer and terminer for that county, issued 5 Sept. 1586 for the trial of Anthony Babington and others on the charge of high treason. In 1587 he was sheriff of Essex.

Mr. Wroth had the command of 200 untrained men, 40 harquebussiers, and 40 musketeers of Essex in the army raised to resist the spanish armada in 1588. In the parliament which met 4 Feb. 1588-9 he again represented Middlesex. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for that county which issued 21 Feb. 1592-3 for the trial of Patrick O'Cullen for high treason, and in a special commission issued 26 March 1593 against jesuits and other disaffected persons from beyond sea, who lurked in and near London, and for the more speedy discovery of persons who counterfeited and impaired the coin of the realm. We find him in January 1597-8 expressing a desire to accompany sir Robert Cecil on his embassy to France, but know not whether he went with him. His name is found in a special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, issued 22 July 1598, under which Valentine Thomas was indicted for high treason. Previously to the issuing of this commission Mr. Wroth had received the honour of knighthood. He was again returned for Middlesex to the parliament which met 7 Oct. 1601.

On 22 May 1603 king James I. granted sir Robert Wroth a walkership in Waltham forest for life. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, dated 15 Sept. 1603, under which sir Walter Raleigh and others were indicted for high-treason. On 19 Feb. 1603-4 the king commissioned him and others to forward the erection of bridges across the river Lea between Hackney and Hoddesdon for his majesty's convenience when hawking. He was again returned for Middlesex to the parliament which met 19 March following. A considerable addition was made to his estates in Essex by the death of his father-in-law, which occurred 13 Sept. 1604.

On 18 and 19 July 1605 he entertained king James I. at his residence at Loughton in Essex, where his majesty slept those two nights, proceeding on the 20th to the earl of Salisbury's at Theobalds. He was in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, issued 16 Jan. 1605-6, for the trial of Guy Fawkes and other parties implicated in the powder plot.

He died 27 Jan. 1605-6, and was buried on the following day at Enfield, where his obsequies were formally celebrated on the 3rd of March.

Several authors of repute have erroneously stated that sir Robert Wroth died in 1607.

He married Susan, daughter and heiress of Francis Stonard, esq., of Loughton, by whom he had Thomas, who seems to have died before him without issue; Robert, knighted at Sion house 1603, died whilst sheriff of Essex, and buried at Enfield 15 March 1613-14; John; and Henry of Woodbury in Hertfordshire.

He is author of:

Letters. Three or more have been printed.

He appears to have been an active, intelligent, and public-spirited magistrate, who had a keen relish for the sports of the field.

Arms: A. on a bend S. 3 lions' heads erased of the field crowned O. Crest: a lion's head erased A. crowned O.

Baga de Secretis, pouches 46, 48, 51, 54, 58, 59. Birch's Ja. I. i. 47. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 204, 246, 325. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 53. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. viii. 208. Collinson's Somerset, iii. 68 (account most inaccurate.) Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 422, 451, 518. Ellis's Letters (2) iii. 180. Green's Cal. State Papers, i 10, 78, 150. MS. Lansd. 29. art. 69; 85. art. 26; 86. art. 35; 87. art. 60, 83, 84; 88. art. 27, 37, 44, 95; 89. art. 21, 62, 64, 65. Lysons' Environs, ii. 303, 316, 317; iv. 117. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 19 Eliz. r. 78. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 635. Morant's Essex, i. 162—165, 173; ii. 519. Murdin's State Papers, 596. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 222. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 294, 517, 518. Originalia, 32 Eliz. p. 4, r. 62; 37 Eliz. p. 1, r. 5. Park's Hampstead, 115, 116. Robinson's Enfield, i. 146; ii. 89. Rymer, xvi. 201. Strype's Mem. ii. 248. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 72, 80, 92, 103, 122, 150, 161. Wright's Eliz. ii. 292, 488, 489. Wright's Essex, ii. 384.

SAMUEL BIRD, of Essex, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in June 1566, proceeded B.A. 1569-70, and commenced M.A. 1573. In November in the last-mentioned year

he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college, being admitted 30 April 1574. He vacated his fellowship in or before 1576. In 1598 he was residing at Ipswich. In 1604 he was admitted a student of the Bodleian library at Oxford, and on 8 May 1605 was incorporated M.A. in that university.

He is author of:

1. A friendlie communication or Dialogue betweene Paule & Demas: wherein is disputed how we are to vse the pleasures of this life: By Samuel Byrd, M.A. and fellow, not long since of Benet Colledge. Lond. 8vo. 1580.

2. The principles of the true Christian Religion briefly selected out of many good books by S. B. Lond. 8vo. 1590.

3. The Lectvres of Samvel Bird of Ipswidge upon the 8 and 9 chapters of the second Epistle to the Corinthians. Cambr. 16mo. 1598. Dedicated to Mrs. Moore at Talmage Hall in Briset.

4. The Lectvres of Samvel Bird of Ipswidge upon the 11. chapter of the Epistle unto the Hebrewes, and vpon the 38. Psalme. Cambr. 16mo. 1598. Dedication unto M. Edward Bacon of Shrubland hall, dated 10 Oct. 1597.

Cole's Athen. Cantab. B. 128. Herbert's Ames, 1011, 1357, 1426. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 207. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 326. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 307.

JOHN BRACEGIRDLE, who is supposed to have been a son of one of the same name who was vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon from 1560 to 1569, was matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in December 1588, proceeded B.A. 1591-2, commenced M.A. 1595, and proceeded B.D. 1602.

He is author of:

Psychopharmacon, the Mindes Medicine; or the Phisicke of Philosophie, contained in five bookes, called the Consolation of Philosophie, compiled by Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius, translated into english blank verse (except the metres which are in many different kinds of rhyme). Dedicated to Thomas Sackville earl of Dorset. MS. Addit. 11,401.

One of the same name (perhaps his son) was of Trinity college, B.A. 1629, M.A. 1632, B.D. 1641.

Wheler's Stratford-upon-Avon, 31.

ROBERT BURRELL, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in May 1595, B.A. 1598-9, is author of:

Latin verses prefixed to Davies's Microcosmus, 1603.

On 21 May 1605 sir John Tasburgh and Thomas Mantell obtained the king's pardon for the manslaughter of one Robert Burrell.

Bibl. Angl. Poet. 83. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 218.

MICHAEL COSOWARTH, of an ancient Cornish family, but a native of London, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in December 1576, and proceeded B.A. 1579-80. He is author of:

Certain psalms in english metre. MS. Harl. 6906.

He was cousin of Richard Carew, of Anthony and of Henry Lok or Mrs. Barbara Lok.

Henry Lok, in a letter to the earl of Salisbury 8 Nov. 1605, informs him that Mr. Cosowarth, a justice of the peace for Cornwall, offered his lordship the disposal of a burgesship in that county.

Arms: A. on a cheveron between 3 falcons' wings Az. 5 bezants.

Brydges's Excerpta Tudoriana, i. 48—51. Gilbert's Cornwall, i. 211. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 244. Cat. of Harl. MSS. iii. 447.

NICHOLAS GIBBONS was matriculated as a pensioner of Clare hall in June 1585. He proceeded B.A. in 1588-9, and commenced M.A. in 1592. In July in the latter year he was incorporated at Oxford.

We presume him to be the same person as Nicholas Gibbons of Heckford in Dorsetshire, whose son, also named Nicholas, born at Poole in 1605, received his education at Oxford, where he was created D.D., and afterwards became rector of Corfe, dying in 1697.

Mr. Gibbons is author of:

Questions and Disputations concerning the Holy Scripture. Lond. 4to. 1602. This is the first part, and treats of the first fourteen chapters of Genesis. On the title-page his name is spelt Gibbens.

Bodl. Cat. Hutchins's Dorset, i. 297, Watt's Bibl. Brit. 412 h. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 787. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 259, 422.

ARTHUR GOLDING, son of John Golding, esq., of Belchamp S. Paul and Halsted in Essex, one of the auditors of the exchequer, by his second wife Ursula, daughter and coheiress of William Merston of Horton in Surrey, was born in or about 1536, and it is said at London. His eldest sister, Margaret, became the wife of John de Vere sixteenth earl of Oxford. His father's death took place 28 Nov. 1547.

Of his education no particulars are preserved, but it is probable that he was a member of Queens' college, though his name cannot be found in existing records. He seems to have been in the service of the lord-protector Somerset in 1549. In 1563 he occurs as receiver for his nephew Edward de Vere earl of Oxford, and no doubt resided with that nobleman at sir William Cecil's, for the dedications to two of Golding's works are dated from Cecil-house in the Strand 2 April 1563 and 23 Dec. 1564. On 20 April 1567 he was at Berwick, but how long he stayed there we cannot ascertain. He was certainly in London on 12 Oct. 1569, and at Belchamp S. Paul's 31 March 1570. He was again in London on 12 June 1572. On 7 Jan. 1576 we find him at Clare in Suffolk.

His brother Henry died on 6 Dec. 1576, being seised of the manor of Easthorp in Essex, and of a tenement called Oldholt, and lands and tenements in Birch and Messing. Arthur succeeded to these estates, and on 20 Nov. 1577 had a licence to alienate them to Richard Atkins. On 17 March 1577-8 he was residing at London in the parish of Allhallows on the Wall. On 7 March 1580 his brother George Golding and Mary his wife alienated Netherhall in Gestingthorp, Essex, to Arthur Golding, who sold the property in 1585. By the death of his brother George, 24 Nov. 1584, he inherited the manors of Waltons and Netherhall, and of Jackletts, Fanbridge and Augess land in Purley, Essex. He sold the whole or the greater part of these estates to Thomas Mildmay, esq., 1 March 1595.

Under the date of 30 Sept. 1597 Dr. Dee notes in his diary that his good servant John Crockar "went with Barthilmew Hickman and Robert Charles toward Branbroke, with Arthur Golding, to cure of his fistula."

In consequence of a petition addressed by Mr. Golding to the privy council of James I., that monarch made order that the archbishop of Canterbury and the attorney-general should take into consideration the matters referred to in the petition, and grant to Mr. Golding the sole right of printing such books of his as they might consider meet for the benefit of the church and commonwealth, and that the attorney-general should draw a book ready for his majesty's signature containing the grant thereof to the petitioner, a blank being left for the number of years, to be filled up according to his majesty's pleasure. This order is dated 25 July 1605, after which time we can find no trace of him.

He married the widow of George Forster, esq.

Arthur Golding was perhaps the most voluminous translator of his age, and his metrical versions lead us to regret that he did not turn his attention to original composition. "His style," remarks Warton, "is poetical and spirited, and his versification clear, his manner ornamental and diffuse, yet with sufficient observance of the original. On the whole, I think him a better poet and a better translator than Phaier."

He is author of:

1. A briefe treatise concerning the burnynge of Bucer and Phagius at Cambrydge, in the tyme of Quene Mary, with theyr restitution in the time of our most gracious soverayne Lady that nowe is. Wherein is expressed the fantasticall & tirannous dealynges of the Romishe Church, togither with the godly & modest regiment of the true Christian Church, most slaunderouslye diffamed in those dayes of heresye. Lond. 16mo. 1562.

2. The historie of Leonard Aretine, concerning the warres betweene the Jmperialls & the Gothes for the possession of Italy. a worke very pleasant & profitable. Translated out of Latin into English. Lond. 16mo. 1563. Dedicated to sir William Cecil, knight.

3. Thabridgemente of the Histories of Trogus Pompeius, gathered & written in the Laten tung, by the famous Historiographer Iustine, and translated into Englishe by Arthur Goldinge: a worke conteyning brefly great plentye of moste

delectable Historyes, and notable examples, worthy not only to be Read, but also to bee embraced & followed of al men. Lond. 4to. 1564. Newlie conferred with the Latin Copye, and corrected by the Translator. Lond. 4to. 1570, 1578.

4. The eyght bookes of Caius Iulius Cæsar conteyning his martiall exploytes in the Realme of Gallia and the Countries bordering vppon the same, translated out of Latin into English. Lond. 8vo. 1565. Dedicated to sir William Cecil, knight.

5. The Fyrst Fovver Bookes of P. Ouidius Nasos worke, entitled Metamorphosis, translated oute of Latin into Englishe meter. Lond. 4to. 1565. Dedicated to Robert earl of Leicester, K.G.

6. The XV Bookes of P. Ouidius Naso, entytuled Metamorphosis, translated oute of Latin into English meeter. Lond. 4to. 1567, 1587, 1603, 1612. Dedicated to Robert earl of Leicester, K.G.

7. John Calvin his Treatise concerning offences, whereby at this day diuers are feared, & many also are quite withdrawen from the pure doctrine of the Gospell: a worke very needfull and profitable, transl. out of Latine. Lond. 8vo. 1567.

8. A Postil, or orderly disposing of certeine Epistles vsually red in the Church of God, vppon the Sundayes & Holydayes throughout the whole yeere. Written in Latin by Dauid Chytræus, and translated into English by Arthur Golding. Lond. 4to. 1570, 1577. Dedicated to sir Walter Mildmay, knight.

9. Commentaries of that divine Iohn Caluine, vpon the Prophet Daniell, translated into Englishe, especially for the vse of the family of the ryght honorable Earle of Huntington, to set forth as in a glasse, how one may profitably read the Scriptures, by consideryng the text, meditatyng the sense therof, and by prayer. Lond. 4to. 1570.

10. The Psalmes of Dauid and others. With M. John Caluins Commentaries. Lond. 4to. 1571, 1576. Dedicated by Arthur Golding, the translator, to Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford.

11. A Booke of Christian Questions & answers. Wherin are set forth the cheef points of the Christian religion in manner of an abridgement. A worke right necessary & profitable for al such as shal haue to deale with the captious quarelinges of the wrangling aduersaries of Gods truth. Written in Latin by the lerned clarke Theodore Beza Vezelius, and newly translated into Englishe by Arthur Goldinge. Lond. 8vo. 1572. 1577, 1578. Dedicated to Henry earl of Huntingdon, K.G.

12. A Confutation of the Popes Bull which was published more then two yeres agoe against Elizabeth the most gracious queene of England, Fraunce, and Jreland, and against the noble Realme of England: together with a defence of the sayd true Christian Queene, and of the whole Realme of England. By Henry Bullenger the Elder. Lond. 4to. 1572. Translation.

13. Sermons of M. Iohn Caluine vpon the Epistle of Saincte Paule to the Galathians. Lond. 4to. 1574, and n. d. Translation. Dedicated to William Cecil lord Burghley.

14. Sermons by M. John Caluin vpon the booke of Job. Translated out of French. Lond. fol. 1574, 1580, 1584. Dedicated to Robert earl of Essex.

15. A Catholike exposition vpon the Reuelation of Sainct John. Collected by M. Augustine Marlorate, out of diuers notable Writers, whose names ye shal find in the page following. Lond. 4to. 1574. Translation. Dedicated to sir Walter Mildmay, knight.

16. A Postill, or Expositions of the Gospels read in the Churches of God on Sundayes & feast days of Saincts. Written by Nich. Heminge, and translated into English by Arth. Goldinge. Lond. 4to. 1574, 1577, 1579. Dedicated to sir Walter Mildmay, knight.

17. The Warfare of Christians: Concerning the conflict against the Fleshe, the World, and the Deuill. Translated out of Latine. Lond. 8vo. 1576. Dedicated to sir William Drewrie, knight.

18. The Lyfe of the most godly valeant and noble capteine & maintener of the trew Christian Religion in Fraunce, Jasper Colignie Shatilion sometyme greate Admirall of Fraunce. Translated out of Latin. Lond. 8vo. 1576.

19. An Edict, or Proclamation set forthe by the Frenche Kinge vpon the pacifying of the troubles in Fraunce, with the Articles of the same pacification: Read & published in the presence of the sayd King, sitting in his Parliament,

the xiiij day of May, 1576. Translated out of Frenche. Lond. 16mo. [1576].

20. The Sermons of M. Iohn Caluin vpon the Epistle of S. Paule too the Ephesians. Translated out of French into English. Lond. 4to. 1577. Dedicated to Edmund archbishop of Canterbury.

21. A Tragedie of Abrahams Sacrifice. Written in french by Theodore Beza, and translated into English by A. Golding. Finished at Powles Belchamp, in Essex, the xj of August, 1575. Lond. 1577.

22. The woorke of the excellent Philosopher Lucius Annæus Seneca concerning Benefyting, that is to say the dooing, receyuing, and requyting of good Turnes. Translated out of Latin. Lond. 4to. 1578. Dedicated to sir Christopher Hatton, knight, captain of the queen's guard.

23. A discourse vpon the Earthquake that happened through this realme of Englande and other places of Christendom, the sixt of Aprill 1580. Lond. 8vo. [1580].

24. The Testamentes of the twelue Patriarches, the Sonnes of Jacob: translated out of Greeke into Latine by Robert Grosthed, sometime Bishop of Lincolne, and out of hys copy into French and Dutch by others: Now englished by A. G. To the credit whereof an auncient Greeke copye written in parchment is kept in the Vniuersity of Cambridge. Lond. 8vo. 1581.

25. The Sermons of M. Iohn Caluin vpon the fifth booke of Moses, called Deuteronomie: Faithfully gathered word for word as he preached them in open Pulpet; together with a preface of the Ministers of the Church of Geneua, and an admonishment made by the Deacons there: Also there are annexed two profitable Tables, the one containing the chiefe matters, the other the places of Scripture herein alledged. Translated out of French. Lond. fol. 1583. Dedicated to sir Thomas Bromley, knight.

26. The excellent and pleasant worke of Iulius Solinus Polyhistor. Contayning the nobleactions of humaine creatures, the secretes & prouidence of nature, the description of Countries, the maners of the people: with many maruailous things and strange antiquities, seruing for the benefitt and recreation of all sorts of persons. Translated out of Latin into English. Lond. 4to. 1587.—And with his translation of Pomponius Mela, 1590.

27. The Rare and Singuler worke of Pomponius Mela, That excellent and worthy Cosmographer, of the situation of the world, most orderly prepared, and devided every parte by it selfe: with the Longitude and Latitude of euerie Kingdome, Regent, Prouince, Riuers, Mountaines, Citties and Countries. Whereunto is added, that learned worke of Iulius Solinus Polyhistor, with a necessarie Table for thys Booke: Right pleasant and profitable for Gentlemen, Merchaunts, Mariners, and Trauellers. Translated into Englyshe. Lond. 4to. 1590. Dedicated to lord Burghley.

28. A Worke Concerning the Trewnesse of Christian Religion, written in French: Against Atheists, Epicures, Paynims, Iewes, Mahumetists, &c. By Philip of Mornay Lord of Plessie Marlie. Begunne to be translated by sir Philip Sidney, knight, and at his request finished by Arth. Golding. Lond. 4to. 1592. Dedicated to Robert earl of Leicester. Revised and corrected by Thomas Wilcocks. Lond. 4to. 1604; and with additional corrections. Lond. 4to. 1617.

29. Politicke, Moral, and Martial Discourses. Written in French by M. Iaques Hurault, lord of Vieul & of Marais, and one of the French kings priuie Councell; translated into English. Lond. 4to. 1595. Dedicated to William lord Cobham, warden of the cinque ports.

30. The benefit that Christians receyue by Iesus Christ crucified. Translated out of French, into English by A. G. Lond. 8vo. n. d. In the epistle to the english reader it is stated that this treatise was first written in italian and printed at Venice, and was afterwards translated into french and printed at Lyons. See Babington's Paleario, (Cambridge 1855), Introd. p. lxxvii.

31. An Abridgment of the Chronicle of Sir John Frossard Chanon of .... written in Latin by John Sleydane, and translated into English by Arthur Golding. MS. Harl. 357. art. 5.

Arms: G. a cheveron O. between 3 bezants.

Bp. Barnes's Injunctions, 25, 26. Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 128. Cal. of Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 379; iii. 84, 318. Campbell's Specimens, lxviii. Churton's Nowell, 222, 269. Collier's Annals of the Stage, ii. 251. Collier's Bridgewater Cat. Collier's

Poet. Decameron, i. 69, 117; ii. 244, 245. Collier's Reg. of Stationers' Company, ii. 118, 220. Dr. Dee's Diary, 60. Hallam's Lit. of Europe, ii. 210. MS. Hargrave, 494, art. 1. MS. Harl. 357. art. 5; 4189. f. 1. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, i. 49, 51; ii. 35, 50, 123, 156. Herbert's Ames, 649, 653, 665, 670, 696—698, 775, 804, 852, 853, 860, 897, 898, 926, 927, 929, 979, 986, 1061, 1067, 1068, 1108, 1234, 1285. Hunter's Illustr. of Shakspere, ii. 162. MS. Lansd. 39. art. 25, 26. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 224, 225. Morant's Essex, i. 346; ii. 180, 182, 184, 307, 328, 532. Nash's Pref. to Greene's Arcadia, reprint, p. xvij. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 58, 60, 238. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 331. Tytler's Edw. VI. & Mary, i. 212. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 522, 692; ii. 323. Zouch's Sidney, 367.

CHARLES BLAKENEY, sometime of Peterhouse, but who does not appear to have graduated, was residing at Saffron Walden in 1568, and at Sparham in Norfolk in 1576. He subsequently kept a school at Repham in Norfolk. By his wife Dionysia he had issue: Charles, baptised at Sparham 13 March 1585-6; and William, baptised there 24 Dec. 1598.

He is author of:

Latin letters, poems, and orations. In MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Hh. 6. 3.

Arms: S. a cheveron Erm. between 3 leopards' faces O.

Blomefield's Norfolk, viii. 257. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 300.

THOMAS CORBOLD, matriculated as a sizar of Corpus Christi college in June 1573, B.A. 1577-8, and M.A. 1584, was a schoolmaster, and author of:

Kett's Camp or commotion at Norwich, Englished by Tho. Corbold; hereunto are annexed his epitaphs upon sir Will. Butts. MS. Tanner, 421. Kett's Camp is a translation of Alex. Neville, De furoribus Norfolciensium.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 767, 882.

WILLIAM COURTENAY, of Devonshire, son of sir William Courtenay, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry earl of Rutland, was admitted a fellow-commoner of Corpus Christi college 2 March 1594-5, being matriculated in April following. Leaving the university without a degree he followed the wars in Ireland, and was knighted there by the earl of Essex in 1599. He died in his father's lifetime, 1605.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 271.

THOMAS CROOKE, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in May 1560, was elected a scholar of that house in 1562, proceeded B.A. 1562-3, and was subsequently elected a fellow. He commenced M.A. in 1566, proceeded B.D. 1573, was rector of Great Waldingfield in Suffolk, and preacher at Gray's inn. In 1578 he was created D.D., being then a member of Pembroke hall. In 1582 he was named as a person fit to confer with papists, and in or about 1583 he subscribed the latin letter to Thomas Cartwright, soliciting the publication of his confutation of the Rhemists' translation of the New Testament. He was father of Samuel Crooke, hereafter to be noticed, who was born at Great Waldingfield 17 Jan. 1574-5.

Dr. Thomas Crooke is author of:

1. A latin letter to John Fox, dated Waldingfield 15 Sept. 1575.

2. A work against Hugh Broughton's Concent of Scriptures. We cannot specify the title of this work.

MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282, 289. Brook's Puritans, iii. 107. MS. Harl. 417. art. 99, 100. Strype's Annals, iv. 76. Strype's Whitgift, 99, 253, 384.

JOHN HALSE, matriculated as a pensioner of Clare hall in December 1596, M.A. 1599-1600, is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of James I., 1603.

THOMAS HAMMOND, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1566, proceeded LL.B. 1569. In 1577 he was constituted chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, but vacated the same in 1586. He obtained from bishop May a grant for 20 years of the rectory and advowson of Caldbeck, and in 1586 had a lease from the crown for 21 years of the rectory and tithes of Dacre in Cumberland. In the following year the queen granted him a lease for 21 years of the rectory of Kirkoswald in the same county.

In or about 1603 he became chancellor of the diocese of Hereford.

He is author of:

The late Commotion of certaine Papists in Herefordshire, occasioned by the Death of one Alice Wellington, a Recusant, who was buried after the Popish manner in the town of Allens-Moore. Lond. 4to. 1605.

Jefferson's Carlisle, 258. Jefferson's Cumber-

from sir Edward Clere to the earl of Salisbury, stating his surprise at the objections against his unworthiness. He refers to the fact that Salisbury's ancestor wrote an epitaph on an ancestor of his family, lauding their high descent, and concludes with beseeching liberty to attend his causes in parliament with his keeper or on bail. It is however uncertain whether this letter were written by the person here noticed or his son of the same name.

Arms: A. on a fess. Az. 3 eagles displayed O.

Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 389, 390, 395. Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Baronetage, 118. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 164; iii. 227, 294. Coke's Entries, 128. Coke's Reports, vi. 17; vii. (2) 5. Coote's Civilians, 43. Croke's Rep. temp. Eliz. 130, 288, 359, 877. Ducatus Lancastriæ, ii. 275, 279, 298; iii. 17, 106, 304. Fun. Certif. in Coll. Armor. i. 16, 230, 231. Green's Cal. St. Papers, i. 307; iv. 534. MS. Harl. 6994. art. 60. Information from T. W. King, Esq., York Herald. MS. Lansd. 14. art. 66; 47. art. 45. Lemon's Cal. St. Papers, 369, 373, 377, 381, 385, 424, 575. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 20 Eliz. r. 40. Murdin's State Papers, 507. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 77, 88, 214; iii. 10, 19, 454, 463. Nichols's Prog. James I. iii. 166. Parl. Hist. iv. 149. Plowden's Reports, 442. Rep. D. K. Records, ii. App. ii. 254. Strype's Annals, iii. 337. Append. 176. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 396. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 143, 197. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 57, 74, 80.

JOHN IRETON, matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in February 1564-5, went out B.A. 1568-9, and was subsequently elected a fellow of Christ's college. He commenced M.A. 1572, and proceeded B.D. 1579. On 29 October in the same year he was admitted lady Margaret's preacher, which office he held till 1583, at or shortly before which time he became rector of Kegworth in Leicestershire on the presentation of his college. He was one of the learned Cantabrigians who subscribed the latin letter to Thomas Cartwright, entreating him to publish his confutation of the Rhemists' translation of the New Testament. On 15 Aug. 1594 he was collated to the prebend of Biggleswade in the church of Lincoln. He was one of the commissioners who sat at Nottingham 20 March 1597-8, touching the case of William Somers, the alleged subject of demoniacal possession. Mr. Ireton had previously given a challenge to John Walton, archdeacon of Derby, to dispute with him in the university as to the possession of spirits and the casting out of the same by prayer, Mr. Ireton engaging to maintain the affirmative. He died 28 June 1606.

On a white stone on the floor of Kegworth church is his effigy, with the following inscription around the ledge, the figure and letters being cut deep and filled in with pitch:

> *Hic jacet Johannes Ireton, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, et Rector Ecclesiæ de Kegworth, qui obiit 28 Junii, Anno Domini* 1606.

The stone being worn the date appears to be 1600. This has occasioned many errors.

Anne, his widow, who died 21 Oct. 1627, was buried at Watford in Northamptonshire.

A mistake in the christian name in the record of Mr. Ireton's B.D. degree has led to the statement that the office of Margaret preacher was held by William Ireton, B.D., fellow of Christ's college. There never was any such person.

Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 591. Clarke's Lives, ed. 1677, p. 115. Darrel's Detection, 28. Darrel's Trial, 66, 71. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 99. Harsnet against Darrel, 143, 197, 208, 293. Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iv. 548. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 112. Marsden's Early Puritans, 285. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 856, 857, 875*, pl. 117, fig. 15. Narration of Possession of Will. Sommers, B. iiij, E. iij. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. 136. Strype's Whitgift, 253. Willet's Ded. to Harmony on Samuel. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 147.

SIMON SMITH, of Trinity hall, B.A. 1564-5, M.A. 1568, was admitted to the archdeaconry of Hereford 29 April 1578. In the same year he was created LL.D. He was admitted an advocate 25 April 1582, and had the prebend of Huntingdon in the church of Hereford, which it is said he held as early as 1561. He died in or about July 1606.

Coote's Civilians, 54. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 481, 510. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 552, 599.

WALTER HAWKESWORTH, second son of Walter Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth, in the county of York, esq., by Isabel daughter and coheiress of Thomas Colthurst of Edisforth, in the same county, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 30 March 1588, and elected a scholar in 1589. He proceeded B.A. 1591-2, was admitted a minor fellow in October 1593, and a major fellow in April 1595, commencing M.A. the same year. He was greatly famed for his abilities as a writer and actor of comedies. At the bachelors'

admitted scholar 6 Sept. 1589, and fellow 6 Sept. 1592. He proceeded B.A. 1593, and commenced M.A. 1597. On 7 Nov. 1598 he was enjoined to divert to the study of theology, and on 11 Jan. 1601-2 was enjoined to take priest's orders. In 1605 he proceeded B.D., being at or about that time rector of Molesworth in Huntingdonshire.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Whitaker, 1595.

Alumni Eton. 197. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. ......

ROGER MORRELL, a native of London, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in June 1573, was admitted a scholar on cardinal Morton's foundation 12 Nov. 1575, and in 1576-7 proceeded B.A. He was one of the performers of Dr. Legge's latin play of Richardus Tertius at S.John's in 1579-80, and was admitted a fellow on Dr. Keyton's foundation 1580. In the same year he commenced M.A.

He was prælector of his college 2 April 1581, sublector 5 July 1583, examiner in rhetoric 9 July 1584 and 10 July 1585, B.D. 1587, prælector of hebrew 24 November in that year, college preacher at S. Mark's 1589, sacrist and senior dean December 1592, a senior fellow 2 May 1593, principal lecturer 6 July in that year, and senior dean 16 Dec. 1596.

On 14 May 1605 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Purleigh, Essex, being instituted thereto on the 22nd of the same month. It appears not when or how he avoided this benefice, but in May 1624 Dr. Thomas Horsmanden occurs as holding it.

Mr. Morrell is author of:

Latin poems in the university collections (*a*) on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587; (*b*) on the death of Dr. Whitaker, 1595.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 346, 350, 367. Green's Cal State Papers. i. 217, 302; iii. 262. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 67, 72. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 109, 128. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 476. Strype's Annals, iii. 492.

HUGH PLATT, son of Richard Platt, brewer, alderman, and sometime sheriff of London, and founder of the free school at Aldenham in Hertfordshire, by his wife Alice, daughter of John Birchells, esq., was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1568, and proceeded B.A. 1571-2. Soon afterwards he became a member of Lincoln's inn. He applied himself diligently to the study of chemistry, alchemy, astronomy, mineralogy, horticulture, agriculture, physic, and mechanics; acquired great reputation for his knowledge, and seems to have been the most ingenious husbandman of the age. In 1594 he was living at Bishop's hall in Bethnall green. His father died 28 Nov. 1600, and we believe that he thereby obtained no inconsiderable addition to his property.

He was knighted 22 May 1605. It is said that he died the same year, and it is supposed that he was buried at Hornsey in Middlesex. At one period of his life he resided at Kirby castle in Bethnal green, and we have seen a statement that he resided at Copthall in Essex.

By Judith [Albany?] his wife, who was buried at Hornsey 28 Jan. 1635-6, he had William, a munificent benefactor to S. John's college; Robert; and perhaps other children.

His works are:

1. The Floures of Philosophie, with the Pleasures of Poetrie annexed to them, aswel plesant to be read as profitable to be folowed of al men. Lond. 12mo. 1572. Dedicated to Anne countess of Warwick. The Pleasures of Poetry is a poem, and there are also metrical lines entitled: The description of my Garden, with the sundrie sorts of Floures that grow most freshely in the same. The only known copy is imperfect. Cf. Bibl. Anglo-Poet. 272, and Cens. Lit. 2nd ed. i. 365.

2. A Discoverie of certain English Wantes which are royally supplied in this Treatise. By H. Plat, of Lincolnes Inne, Esquire. Lond. 4to. 1575, 1596. Reprinted in Harleian Miscellany, vol. 9.

3. Hvgonis Platti armig. Manuale, sententias aliquot Diuinas & Morales complectens: Partim è Sacris Patribus, Partim è Petrarcha philosopho & Poeta celeberrimo decerptas. Lond. 16mo. 1594.

4. A brief apologie of certen new invencions completed by H. Plot. Licensed to Richard Field 1592, and published in the following year, as the author states in his Discoverie of certain English Wants.

5. The Jewell House of Art and Nature. Conteining diuers rare and profitable Inuentions, together with sundry new experiments in the Art of Husbandry, Distillation, and Moulding. By Hugh Platte of Lincolnes Inne, Gent. Lond. 4to. 1594, 1613. Dedicated to Robert earl of Essex. The Jewell House consists of five apartments or books, viz. (1) Divers new experiments; (2) Divers conceits of Husbandry; (3) Chimical conclusions concerning Distillation; (4) Of moulding, casting, &c.; (5) An offer of certain new inventions, which the author proposes to disclose upon reasonable considerations, &c. An enlarged edition. Lond. 4to. 1653. Dedicated to Bulstrode Whitelock, one of the lord commissioners for the great seal by D. B., gent. who has added a discourse by himself on minerals, stones, gums, and rosins. D. B. is said to mean Doctor Beati or Boat.

6. Diverse new Sorts of Soyle not yet brought into any publique Use. Lond. 4to. 1594.

7. Discovery of certain English Wants; with their Supplies. Lond. 4to. 1595.

8. Sundrie new and Artificiall remedies against Famine. Written by H. P., Esq. upon thoccasion of this present Dearth. Lond. 4to. 1596.

9. The new found Arte of setting of Corne. 4to. Without date, title, or printer's name, but H. Plat, Esquire, is at the end. It contains 8 chapters.

10. Of Coal-Balls for fewell, wherein Seacoal is, by the mixture of other combustible Bodies, both sweetened and multiplied. Lond. 4to. 1603. We have seen the title thus given: A new, cheape, and delicate Fire of Cole-balles. There is also extant a folio broadside entitled: A most excellent Offer of a certaine Invention of a new kind of Fire, being both cheape and good, and most necessary for all Men, especially in these dear Times of Fuell.

11. Floras Paradise. Lond. 12mo. 1608.

12. Delightes for Ladies, to adorne their Persons, Tables, Closets, and Distillatories: with Beauties, Banquets, Perfumes, and Waters. Lond. 12mo. 1602, 1609, 1611, 1617, 1640. Prefixed is a curious poem by H. Plat, addressed to all true Louers of Art and Knowledge.

13. A Closet for Ladies and Gentlewomen, or, the Arte of Preseruing, Conserving, and Candying. With the manner how to make diverse kinde of Syrupes: and all kind of banquetting stuffes. Lond. 12mo. 1611.

14. The Garden of Eden: or an accurate Description of all Flowers and Fruits now growing in England, with particular Rules how to advance their Nature and Growth, as well in Seeds and Herbs, as the secret ordering of Trees and Plants. By that learned and great Observer, Sir Hvgh Plat, Knight. Lond. 12mo. 1653: fourth edit. Lond. 12mo. 1654, another edit. 1659; 5th edit. Lond. 12mo. 1660. The Second Part of the Garden of Eden. Lond. 12mo. 1660. Both parts Lond. 12mo. 1675. (This is called the 6th edit.) 1685. The first part is dedicated to Francis Finch, jun., of the Inner Temple, Esq., by Charles Bellingham, who states that he was nearly allied to the author. In the edition of 1675 is an address to the reader prefixed to the second part, stating that the first part had had four impressions in less than six years. The edition of 1685 is called the sixth.

15. De terra Lemnia (Lat. & Engl.) MS. Addit. 2171.

16. Miscellaneous collections, including one or two poems and a letter on alchemy. MS. Addit. 2172, 2215.

17. Collections relating to alchymy. MS. Addit. 2194, 2195, 2223.

18. Secrets of physick and surgery. MS. Addit. 2197.

19. Receipts for perfumes. MS. Addit. 2203. art. 2.

20. Experimenta rerumque metamorphoesis. MS. Addit. 2203. art. 7.

21. Medical receipts, practice, and collections. MS. Addit. 2209, 3690. art. 1.

22. Secreta Secretorum. MS. Addit. 2210.

23. Secrets of metalls, minerals, animals, vegetables, stones, pearls, &c., with a monopolie of profitable observations. MS. Addit. 2245.

24. Collections of alchemical treatises. MS. Addit. 2246.

25. The dispositions of the seven planets. MS. Addit. 3690. art. 2.

26. The influence of the planets, signs, &c. MS. Addit. 3690. art. 3.

Arms: O. fretty S. on each joint a

plate. Crest: A demi-lion rampant ppr. holding in the paws a plate.

Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 385, 491, 575, 654, 678, 824, 884, 908. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 272. Carlisle's Schools, i. 528. Cens. Lit. 2d ed. i. 365; v. 104, 105, 164. Dr. Dee's Diary, 17. Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. 11. Douce's Illustr. of Shakspeare, ed. 1840, p. 44. Fuller's Worthies (London). Harl. Miscell. ed. Park, ix. 105. Harte's Essays on Husbandry, ii. 113. Herbert's Ames, 1206—1208, 1260. Lowndes' Bibl. Man. Lysons' Environs, ii. 29, 32, 320; iii. 66, 71. Nichols's Prog. James I., i. 514. Notes & Queries, viii. 495. Restituta, ii. 284; iii. 17—23. Sion Coll. Libr. x. 11.7. AB. 4.41. AB. 4.29. AB. 6.25. Strype's Stow, iii. 11. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 600. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, 622.

JOHN SMITH, of Norfolk, was admitted a sizar of Queens' college 8 Nov. 1572, but in December following was matriculated as a pensioner. He went out B.A. 1575-6, was elected a fellow 12 Feb. 1577-8, commenced M.A. 1579, and proceeded B.D. 1590. We take him to have been the person of this very common name who was a lecturer in the city of Lincoln, and author of the following amongst other works:

1. The bright morning star, or the resolution and exposition of the 22nd Psalm. Camb. 12mo. 1603.

2. A pattern of true Prayer, being an exposition or commentary on the Lord's Prayer, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1605, 1624.

MS. Richardson, 45. MS. Searle. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 655.

THOMAS STALLAR, matriculated as a sizar of Corpus Christi college in May 1562, proceeded B.A. 1565-6, and was in 1567 elected a fellow. Being in the following year cited to appear before the high commissioners at Lambeth, he, at the instance of Dr. Young, vicechancellor, refused to obey the citation as being in derogation of the privileges of the university. Notwithstanding this bold resistance to his power, archbishop Parker constituted him one of his domestic chaplains. In 1569 he commenced M.A., vacating his fellowship the next year. On 15 July 1572 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford. On 4 Aug. 1573 he was instituted to the rectory of Allhallows Lombard-street London, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. On 24 June 1574 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Mary Hill in London, on the presentation of William Holstock, citizen of London, but he had also letters of presentation from the queen. On 11 October in the same year he had the prebend of Moreton cum Whaddon in the church of Hereford. This dignity he resigned on or before 6 March following. He was created D.D. 1585. In the convocation of 1586 he served as one of the proctors for the clergy of the diocese of London. On 5 July 1593 he was installed archdeacon of Rochester. He died about the close of 1605, and, pursuant to the directions of his will bearing date in that year, was buried in his church of Allhallows Lombard-street.

Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. iv. 152. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 514; ii. 581. Masters's Hist. of C.C.C.C. 105, 285, 374. Newcourt's Repert. i. 254, 454. Parker Correspondence, 344. Rymer, xv. 728. Strype's Parker, 268, 496. Strype's Grindal, 244. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 583. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 192, 243, 255, 307.

PHILIP STRINGER, of Buckinghamshire, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in June 1565, was admitted a scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation 8 November following, proceeded B.A. 1567-8, and on 10 April 1568 was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation. He commenced M.A. 1571, was one of the opponents of the new statutes of the university in May 1572, and was admitted senior bursar of his college 21 Jan. 1576-7. In or before 1579 he became one of the esquire-bedels of the university. He personated the character of the duke of Buckingham on the representation of Dr. Legge's latin tragedy of Richardus Tertius at S. John's college, at the bachelors' commencement 1579-80. In 1592 he resigned the office of esquire-bedel, and in the same year he and Dr. Henry Mowtlowe were despatched by this university to Oxford to witness the queen's reception there. In 1601 he had a grant of the registrarship of the archdeaconry of Peterborough. He was solicitor to the university and a justice of the peace for the town of Cambridge. We find him in 1603 complaining of his troublesome infirmities. In August 1605 he was again sent to Oxford in order to observe the proceedings in that university during the visit of the king, queen, and prince. He took with him from the attorney-general a book for the king's signature for endowing the divinity professorships with the per-

sonages of Somersham and Terrington. His widow Agnes died about the beginning of 1619.

He is author of:

1. The grand reception and Entertainment of Q. Elizabeth at Oxford in 1592. From a MS. of Dr. Samuel Knight in Peck's Historical Pieces, 15-27; and Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 149-159. Cf. MS. Baker, xvii. 195.

2. Letter to Dr. Henry Mowtlowe touching the foregoing account, 3 May 1603. In Peck's Historical Pieces, 40; and Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 150 n.

3. The Preparation at Oxford, in August 1605, against the coming thither of King James, with the queen and young Prince; together with the things then and there done, and the manner thereof. MS. Baker, xvii. 201; and in Nichols's Prog. Jam. I. i. 530-559. Mr. Baker calls this a very diverting and entertaining account, and the best and truest which is anywhere extant.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 364. MS. Baker, xvii. 195, 200; xxvi. 151. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 183. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 359. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 75, 109, 128. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 636. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 149. seq. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 530, 538. Peck's Historical Pieces, 15, 40. Russell's Andrewes, 108.

GODWIN WALSALL, of Kent, was admitted of Corpus Christi college in 1597, and proceeded B.A. 1601-2. On 25 May 1605 he was chosen fellow of Pembroke hall. In the same year he commenced M.A.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of James I., 1603.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 245. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 492.

RICHARD WROTH, second son of sir Thomas Wroth, by Mary his wife, daughter of Richard lord Rich, was born in Middlesex, and admitted a pensioner of S. John's college 21 April 1553, but left the university without a degree, probably accompanying his father into exile during the reign of queen Mary.

He was in Scotland with the earl of Sussex in 1570, and in May of that year was dispatched by that nobleman to the lairds of Grange and Lethington, with instructions to inform them that the earl did not intend to meddle with any matters affecting the crown of Scotland, and to explain the conditions on which he would withdraw queen Elizabeth's forces. In October following the earl of Sussex sent him to the earl of Lenox concerning an intended treaty.

In 1584 he obtained from the queen the renewal for twenty-one years of a lease which had been granted to his father, of the manor of Highbury, otherwise Newington Barrowe in the parish of Islington, with the demesne lands containing about 300 acres.

Arms: A. on a bend S. 3 lions' heads erased of the field crowned O. Crest: a lion's head erased A. crowned O.

MS. Cott. Cal. C. ii. 405; Tit. B. iii. 85. Lewis's Islington, 69. Lysons' Environs, iii. 134. Nelson's Islington, 132. Thorpe's Cal. St. Papers, 288.

REGINALD BAINBRIGG, born in or about 1546, was matriculated as a sizar of Peterhouse 12 June 1573, and commenced B.A. 1576-7. About 1581 he became head-master of the grammar-school at Appleby. He took great delight in antiquities, and rendered material assistance to William Camden. In 1602 he erected a little stone building at Appleby for the reception of roman inscriptions which he had collected in Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland.

By his will written in latin, dated 11 May 1606, he bequeathed his household furniture for the use of his successors in the mastership of Appleby school. He also devised his garden, called the Peartree garth, to his successors, head-masters of the school for ever, and a mansion to the under-master of the school. He devised a burgage (between the Peartree garth on the south, and the mansion-house of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin on the north which he had bought of Christopher Walker, vicar of S. Laurence in Appleby) to build a school-house to be enjoyed by his successors in the school for ever. He directed that the rent of another burgage, then let at 2*s.* 4*d.* per annum, should be paid to William Lowther, the first boy of the first class and his successors for ever, on condition that yearly on 11 May they should compose verses in praise of Robert Langton and Miles Spencer, the founders of the school and

of the testator. He also bequeathed to the school his books and the materials he had provided for building a school-house.

He is author of:

1. Collections relative to antiquities in the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, and to the genealogies of the Gospatricks and Curwens, the barons of Kendal, and the family of Bruis. MS. Cott. Jul. F. vi. 300, 329, 330, 331. MS. Lansd. 121. art. 20.

2. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587. By a typographical error his signature is given as R. Banningus.

Camden's Britannia, ed. Gough, iii. 157, 158, 160. Carlisle's Schools, ii. 698. Charity Reports, ix. 638. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 21, 22. Nicolson & Burn's Westmorland, 330, 331.

EDWARD CLERE, third son, but eventually the heir of sir John Clere, treasurer of the army and vice-admiral, by his wife Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Tirrell, knight, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in May 1553. There is no record of his having graduated here, but it appears that he elsewhere obtained the degree of LL.D. He was admitted an advocate 2 Dec. 1557, and was returned for Thetford to the parliaments which met 20 Jan. 1557-8 and 11 Jan. 1562-3.

He was seated at Blickling and Ormesby in Norfolk, and served the office of sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1567. In that year his wife succeeded to extensive estates in those counties, by the death of her father sir Richard Fulmerston, knight.

In 1570 he was actively employed on behalf of the crown, in raising a forced loan in the county of Norfolk, and in detecting certain conspiracies against the government.

To the parliament which met 2 April 1571 he was returned for Grampound, and we find him making a speech on behalf of the queen's prerogative. In the same year he was in a commission to ascertain the goods of the duke of Norfolk at Kenninghall and other his houses in the county of Norfolk. He appears to have been engaged in 1572 in raising another forced loan in his county. There is extant a paper of that date entitled "A declaration of the abuses and exactions of Edward Clere, esq., appointed to collect the loan in the county of Norfolk." How far the charges against him were grounded on truth, it is of course now difficult to determine. At the new-year 1577-8 he gave the queen £10 in gold, and she gave him in return 17¾ oz. of gilt plate.

When the queen visited Norfolk and Suffolk in 1578 she knighted Mr. Clere, who entertained her majesty both at Blickling and Thetford. He was again sheriff of Norfolk in 1580. On 29 Nov. in that year he wrote to the privy council suggesting that many persons committed for disobeying the act of uniformity were in improper custody, and proposing to keep them at his several houses. At new-year's tide 1588-9 and 1599-1600, he presented the queen with £10 in gold, and received gilt plate in return.

He died in Essex 8 June 1606, and was buried with heraldic attendance at Blickling 14 August. In the church of that place, between the chancel and the Boleyn chapel, was erected to his memory a most curious altar-tomb. His effigy, which was thereon, has long since disappeared.

By his wife Frances, already mentioned, he had issue: Edward, matriculated a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse December 1579, B.A. 1581, knighted at Belvoir castle 23 April 1603, married to Margaret, daughter of William Yaxley, esq.; sir Francis, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wroth, esq.; and Anne, wife of William Gilbert: also the following children, who died in infancy: Fulmerston; Charles; Elizabeth; Temperantia; and a second Elizabeth. He married secondly, Agnes, daughter of Robert Crane, esq. and widow of sir Christopher Heydon, knt., by whom he had one son, Robert. The lady Agnes survived him.

Genealogists have, in the most extraordinary manner, confounded him with his son and heir of the same name, and make him to have had a son named Gilbert, being no doubt misled by the surname of his son-in-law.

His will bears date 4 April 1605. The executors were sir Drew Drury and Edward Wimark.

He is author of:

Letters. There is a letter, supposed to have been written in March 1605-6,

from sir Edward Clere to the earl of Salisbury, stating his surprise at the objections against his unworthiness. He refers to the fact that Salisbury's ancestor wrote an epitaph on an ancestor of his family, lauding their high descent, and concludes with beseeching liberty to attend his causes in parliament with his keeper or on bail. It is however uncertain whether this letter were written by the person here noticed or his son of the same name.

Arms: A. on a fess. Az. 3 eagles displayed O.

Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 389, 390, 395. Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Baronetage, 118. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 164; iii. 227, 294. Coke's Entries, 128. Coke's Reports, vi. 17; vii. (2) 5. Coote's Civilians, 43. Croke's Rep. temp. Eliz. 130, 288, 359, 877. Ducatus Lancastriæ, ii. 275, 279, 298; iii. 17, 106, 304. Fun. Certif. in Coll. Armor. i. 16, 230, 231. Green's Cal. St. Papers, i. 307; iv. 534. MS. Harl. 6994. art. 60. Information from T. W. King, Esq., York Herald. MS. Lansd. 14. art. 66; 47. art. 45. Lemon's Cal. St. Papers, 369, 373, 377, 381, 385, 424, 575. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 20 Eliz. r. 40. Murdin's State Papers, 507. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 77, 88, 214; iii. 10, 19, 454, 463. Nichols's Prog. James I. iii. 166. Parl. Hist. iv. 149. Plowden's Reports, 442. Rep. D. K. Records, ii. App. ii. 254. Strype's Annals, iii. 337. Append. 176. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 396. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 143, 197. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 57, 74, 80.

JOHN IRETON, matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in February 1564-5, went out B.A. 1568-9, and was subsequently elected a fellow of Christ's college. He commenced M.A. 1572, and proceeded B.D. 1579. On 29 October in the same year he was admitted lady Margaret's preacher, which office he held till 1583, at or shortly before which time he became rector of Kegworth in Leicestershire on the presentation of his college. He was one of the learned Cantabrigians who subscribed the latin letter to Thomas Cartwright, entreating him to publish his confutation of the Rhemists' translation of the New Testament. On 15 Aug. 1594 he was collated to the prebend of Biggleswade in the church of Lincoln. He was one of the commissioners who sat at Nottingham 20 March 1597-8, touching the case of William Somers, the alleged subject of demoniacal possession. Mr. Ireton had previously given a challenge to John Walton, archdeacon of Derby, to dispute with him in the university as to the possession of spirits and the casting out of the same by prayer, Mr. Ireton engaging to maintain the affirmative. He died 28 June 1606.

On a white stone on the floor of Kegworth church is his effigy, with the following inscription around the ledge, the figure and letters being cut deep and filled in with pitch:

Hic jacet Johannes Ireton, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, et Rector Ecclesiæ de Kegworth, qui obiit 28 Junii, Anno Domini 1606.

The stone being worn the date appears to be 1600. This has occasioned many errors.

Anne, his widow, who died 21 Oct. 1627, was buried at Watford in Northamptonshire.

A mistake in the christian name in the record of Mr. Ireton's B.D. degree has led to the statement that the office of Margaret preacher was held by William Ireton, B.D., fellow of Christ's college. There never was any such person.

Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 591. Clarke's Lives, ed. 1677, p. 115. Darrel's Detection, 28. Darrel's Trial, 66, 71. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 99. Harsnet against Darrel, 143, 197, 208, 293. Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iv. 548. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 112. Marsden's Early Puritans, 285. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 856, 857, 875*, pl. 117, fig. 15. Narration of Possession of Will. Sommers, B. iiij, E. iij. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. 136. Strype's Whitgift, 253. Willet's Ded. to Harmony on Samuel. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 147.

SIMON SMITH, of Trinity hall, B.A. 1564-5, M.A. 1568, was admitted to the archdeaconry of Hereford 29 April 1578. In the same year he was created LL.D. He was admitted an advocate 25 April 1582, and had the prebend of Huntingdon in the church of Hereford, which it is said he held as early as 1561. He died in or about July 1606.

Coote's Civilians, 54. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 481, 510. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 552, 599.

WALTER HAWKESWORTH, second son of Walter Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth, in the county of York, esq., by Isabel daughter and coheiress of Thomas Colthurst of Edisforth, in the same county, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college 30 March 1588, and elected a scholar in 1589. He proceeded B.A. 1591-2, was admitted a minor fellow in October 1593, and a major fellow in April 1595, commencing M.A. the same year. He was greatly famed for his abilities as a writer and actor of comedies. At the bachelors'

commencement 1602-3 the latin comedy of Leander was acted at Trinity college for the second time, and another comedy which he had himself written, entitled Pedantius, was produced for the first time. He represented the principal characters in both these dramas, the performance of which was graced by the presence of many noblemen and academics. At or shortly before Michaelmas 1605 he gave up his fellowship. About the same time he accompanied sir Charles Cornwallis on his embassy to Spain in the quality of secretary. At the close of the year he was dispatched to England on a special mission by Cornwallis, who in a letter to the earl of Salisbury says that Hawkesworth left him "with a Body weak and a mind not very strong." In March 1605-6 the lords of the council gave him instructions to be communicated to the ambassador on his return to Spain. He died of the plague at sir Charles Cornwallis's house at Madrid in or about September 1606.

He is author of:

1. Labyrinthus: Comoedia habita coram Sereniss. Rege Jacobo in Academia Cantabrigiensi. Lond. 12mo. 1636. Copy in Univ. Libr. MS. Ee. 5. 16 (3). The representation before the king is supposed to have taken place on his third visit to Cambridge in March 1622-3.

2. A letter or letters to sir Robert Cotton. MS. Cott. Jul. C. iii. 24.

3. Latin verses (signed G. H. C. T.) in the collection on the death of sir Edward Lewkenor and Susan his wife, 1606.

It is not improbable that Mr. Hawkesworth was also the author of the before-mentioned latin comedy of Leander.

Arms: S. 3 falcons A.

Biog. Dram. Cat. Cotton. MSS. 9. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. ii. 178. Cole's Athen. Cantab. H. 102. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 496; iii. 154. Dugdale's Visit. of Yorksh. ed. Davies, 244. Fuller's Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 238. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 174, 175. Information from Rev. Francis Martin, M.A. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. iii. 135. Notes & Queries, xi. 147. Retrospective Review, xii. 29, 35. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 164, 168, 173, 174, 177, 199, 201, 223, 261, 278.

THOMAS LANGTON was matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college in February 1563-4, but his name was erroneously entered Robert. He took the degrees of B.A. 1566, M.A. 1570, and M.D. 1577. On 22 Dec. 1581 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians of London, and on 12 Nov. 1585 was appointed registrar of that corporation pro tempore, in the absence from London of Dr. Marbeck. He was censor of the college in 1586-96-98-1601; elect 29 Nov. 1597 in the place of Dr. Walker, deceased; consiliarius 1600-1-2-3; treasurer 1601-2; and president 1604-5-6. He died a few weeks after his last election as president, and was succeeded in that office on 25 Oct. 1606 by Dr. Henry Atkins.

Gage's Hengrave, 199. Goodall's Coll. Phys. 147, 162. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 83. Notes & Queries, 2d ser. iii. 212, 304.

HENRY BILLINGSLEY, son of Roger Billingsley of the city of Canterbury, was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation in 1551, but did not graduate. It is said that he also studied for some time at Oxford. Ultimately he applied himself to trade in London, being a member of the company of haberdashers. He was a most excellent mathematician, and it is said that he derived much of his knowledge from one Whytehead, an augustinian friar, who in his old age was maintained by Mr. Billingsley in his own house. We doubt not that he was also materially assisted in his scientific pursuits by his friend the learned Dr. John Dee.

In 1584 he served the office of sheriff of London, being at or about that time elected one of the aldermen of that city. He was appointed the queen's customer (as the collector of the customs was then usually designated) in the port of London in or before 1589. His name occurs in the special commission dated Otelands 14 Aug. 1590, touching the goods of spaniards concealed in the city of London and county of Middlesex. By a deed dated 5 Feb. 1590-1, he founded three scholarships at S. John's college. The endowment consisted of two messuages in Tower-street and Mark-lane in the parish of Allhallows Barking London, and £20 to buy other lands. In the same month the queen granted him an annuity of £400 with £240 additional for sixteen waiters during pleasure. In 34 Eliz. her majesty granted to him and sir John Fortescue, chancellor of the exchequer, and their

heirs, Woolkey and other estates in the city of London, but we suppose that this property was so granted for official purposes. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Middlesex, issued 20 July 1596, under which an indictment for high treason was found against Valentine Thomas.

On 31 Dec. 1596 alderman Billingsley was elected lord-mayor in the room of Thomas Skinner, who died the previous day. It is recorded that on the twelfth even following he sat in the Customhouse with the sword before him lying on the table. On the 11th of January he was sworn at the Tower of London. During his tenure of the office he received the honour of knighthood. In January 1597-8 he was in a commission for the sale of commodities in a spanish ship which had been taken by the earl of Essex. He obtained from the queen, but at what precise period we are unable to state, a grant of lands in the county of Limerick, which fell to her majesty by the attainder of Gerald earl of Desmond. In 1598 he purchased a good estate at Siston in Gloucestershire. On 2 April 1601 he was constituted one of the mercantile assistants to the commissioners for piratical causes. He represented the city of London in the parliament which met 19 March 1603-4. On 29 Aug. 1606 he was in a commission with others to administer the oath of allegiance to women and children passing the seas at the port of London.

Sir Henry Billingsley, who was one of the old society of antiquaries, died 22 Nov. 1606, and was buried at S. Catharine Coleman in London. On a fair stone on the ground by the communiontable in that church was this inscription:

> *Here lyeth the Body of Sir Henry Billingsley, Kt. Alderman and Lord Maior of London, who dyed the 22d day of November, An. Dom. 1606. And also the Body of Elizabeth his first Wife, who departed this Life the 29th of July, 1577.*

From the inscription on a small alabaster monument fixed in the wall of the same church to the memory of his first wife, it appears that he married her in 1562, that she was 35 years old when she died, bore him 10 children, whereof 3 were daughters, and died in giving birth to an eleventh child, which was still born. He married secondly, Bridget, second daughter of sir Christopher Draper, alderman and sometime lord-mayor of London, and widow of Stephen Woodroffe of London. She died September 1588 in the 44th year of her age.

His son Henry, a native of London, was sometime a fellow-commoner of S. John's college. He was knighted at Salden house 28 June 1603, and after his father's death resided at Siston, where in 1613 he entertained Anne queen of James I. William Billingsley, born in London, scholar of S. John's college 1579, B.A. 1582-3, fellow 1585-6, M.A. 1586, B.D. 1593, and Thomas Billingsley, of Catharine hall, B.A. 1582-3, M.A. 1588, are supposed to have been also sons of the alderman.

We have noticed his foundation of scholarships at S. John's college. By his will, dated 6 Aug. 1606, he bequeathed £200 to be invested in land, the annual proceeds to be distributed to the poor of the parish of S. Catharine Coleman, "but by not making his own Eyes Overseers, and his Hands his truest Executors, his good Intent is injured and the Poor disappointed."

His works are:

1. The Elements of Geometrie of the most auncient Philosopher Evclide of Megara. Faithfully (now first) translated into the English toung, by H. Billingsley, Citizen of London. Whereunto are annexed certain Scholies, Annotations, and Inuentions, of the best Mathematicians, both of time past, and in this our age. With a very fruitfull Preface made by M. I. Dee, specifying the chiefe Mathematicall Sciences, what they are, and whereunto commodious: where, also, are disclosed certaine new Secrets Mathematicall and Mechanicall, until these our daies greatly missed. Lond. fo. 1570. Reprinted with additions by John Leeke and George Serle, students in the mathematics. Lond. fo. 1661.

2. Observations on the danger of decay in shipping and on the exportation of english cloth, 11 Nov. 1604. MS. in State Paper Office.

3. Letters to lord Burghley 18 March 1589-90 and 29 March 1591.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 G. a fleur-de-lis O. a canton of the second [Billingsley.] 2. On a cross between 4 lions rampant ...... 5 estoils. 3. per saltire ...... and ...... 2 martlets in pale & as many

cinquefoils in fess counterchanged. Crest: On a mount V. a leopard couchant O. spotted S.

MS. Addit. 817. art. 9, 10. Alleyn Papers, 5. Archaeologia, i. p. xx. Atkyns's Gloucestershire, 654. Baga de Secretis, pouch 54. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 151. Biog. Brit. 1635, 1642. Black's Cat. of Ashm. MSS. 1449. Dr. Dee's Diary, 29. Fifth Education Report, 480. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 166, 330, 364. Herbert's Ames, 646. MS. Lansd. 62. art. 19; 67. art. 88; 71. art. 11, 12. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 756. Moryson's Itinerary, ii. 4. Murdin's State Papers, 795. Newcourt's Repert. i. 378. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 192, 647, 666. Originalia, 34 Eliz. p. 2, r. 90. Rymer, xvi. 82, 314, 326, 413. Strype's Stow, ii. 44, 79, 81; v. 139. Abr. of Stow's Chron. ed. 1618, p. 408. Topogr. & Geneal. ii. 173. Unton Inventories, p. xx. Watts's Bibl. Brit. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 161. Winwood's Memorials, i. 271. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 761. Wright's Eliz. ii. 241.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Essex, was admitted sizar of S. John's college for Dr. Bill the master, 10 Nov. 1546, and scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation 11 Nov. 1547. He proceeded B.A. 1549-50. He subsequently removed to Trinity college, and in 1553 commenced M.A. He had his grace to be M.D. 14 March 1566-7. He never kept his act, nor was he admitted, but went with letters testimonial under the university seal to Muscovy. He was instituted to the rectory of Stapleford Abbots, Essex, on the presentation of the queen, 7 Aug. 1568. On 24 May 1569 he was instituted to the rectory of Lambourne in the same county, on the presentation of Catharine, widow and executrix of Robert Barefoot, who had obtained a grant of the next turn from the abbat and convent of Waltham. In 13 Eliz. he was examined by the college of physicians, London, and rejected as being deemed by them very ignorant and unlearned. Voluntarily confessing that he had practised physic for two years, the college ordered that he should be imprisoned until he had paid £20. On 2 May 1578 he was instituted to the vicarage of West Thurrock, Essex, on the presentation of Humphrey Hayes. On 25 Aug. 1579, Aylmer, bishop of London, summoned him to appear before him in S. Paul's cathedral to answer certain allegations. This process was, it seems, entrusted to one Morice for service, but he was assaulted and hurt by Dr. Reynolds and Francis Bushe, the constable of Stapleford Abbots, for which they were committed to the Marshalsey, where we find them petitioning the privy council for mercy. He resigned the vicarage of West Thurrock in 1584, but held the rectories of Stapleford Abbots and Lambourne till his death, which occurred in or shortly before December 1606.

He is author of:

1. A booke called the Foundacion of Rhetorike, because all other partes of Rhetorike are grounded thereupon, every parte sette forthe in an Oracion upon questions, verie profitable to bee knowen & redde. Lond. 4to. 1563. Dedicated to lord Robert Dudley.

2. An almanack & prognostication. Lond. ...... 1566.

3. A Chronicle of all the noble Emperours of the Romaines from Iulius Cæsar, orderly to this most victorious Emperour Maximilian, that now governeth, with the great warres of Iulius Cæsar & Pompeius Magnus: Setting forth the great power, and divine providence of almighty God in preserving the godly Princes and common wealthes. Lond. 4to. 1571. Dedicated to William Cecil lord Burghley. Licensed to T. Marshe in 1566.

4. De statu nobilium virorum et principum. MS. Stillingfl. 160. Dedicated to Thomas duke of Norfolk.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 125, 147. Carter's Univ. of Camb. 325. Goodall's Coll. of Phys. 315. Herbert's Ames, 836, 860, 963. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 631, 641. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 360, 555, 592. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 616. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 282.

WILLIAM DAKINS, elected scholar of Trinity college from Westminster school in 1586, was matriculated in December that year, and proceeded B.A. 1590-1. On 3 Oct. 1593 he was admitted minor fellow, and on 16 March following major fellow. In 1594 he commenced M.A., and in 1601 proceeded B.D. He became greek lecturer of his college 2 Oct. 1602, and vicar of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, in 1603. On 14 July 1604 he was elected professor of divinity at Gresham college, on the recommendation of the king, who in his letter calls him an ancient divine, although he was probably not 35 years old. In 1605 he resigned the vicarage of Trumpington, and on 2 Oct. 1606 became junior dean of his college. His death occurred in February following.

He was one of the learned men employed in the translation of the bible.

To the university library he gave a copy of the works of Euphrada Themistius. [Qq. 2. 15.]

It is not improbable that he was the son of William Dakins, B.A. 1548, M.A. 1552, vicar of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, who died 18 Feb. 1594-5, æt. 75.

Alumni Westm. 59. Cambridgeshire Churches, 43. Cardwell's Doc. Annals. ii. 144. Cole's Athen. Cantab. D. 54. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 129. Ward's Gresham Professors, 44.

JAMES ASHTON, of Lancashire, was on the nomination of lord Burghley admitted to a scholarship of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 9 Nov. 1592. He proceeded B.A. 1594-5, and commenced M.A. 1598. On 14 April 1603 he was admitted a fellow on Mr. Ashton's foundation, proceeding B.D. 1606.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the collection on the deaths of sir Edward and lady Lewkenor, 1606.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 374.

WILLIAM BAYLEY, of London, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1570, was admitted a scholar on Dr. Fell's foundation 3rd Nov. 1571, proceeded B.A. 1574-5, and was admitted a fellow on Thimblebye's foundation 1577. In 1578 he commenced M.A. In 1579-80 he took a part in the performance at S. John's of Dr. Legge's tragedy of Richardus Tertius. He was prælector of his college 11 March 1579-80, sublector 5 Sept. 1580, college preacher on the feast of S. Mark 1584, and greek prælector in hall 9 July 1584. He occurs in 1590 as holding a canonry in the church of Peterborough, which he vacated 1595. In 1598 he proceeded B.D., was admitted archdeacon of Northampton, and readmitted to a canonry at Peterborough. He resigned his archdeaconry and canonry on 23 March 1603-4. He also held the rectories of Wapenham, Northamptonshire, and South Luffenham in Rutland.

He is probably the author of:

Latin verses signed W. B. in the collection on the deaths of sir Edward and lady Lewkenor, 1606.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 350, 366. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 542, 543, 546. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 564, 565. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 75, 109, 128. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 515, 516, 520.

JOHN COCK, of Middlesex, took his degree of B.A. at Louvaine. He was incorporated here 1566, and commenced M.A. 1568. On 6 April 1571 he was admitted a fellow of S. John's college on Mr. Beresford's foundation, and in 1575 proceeded B.D. At the end of the same year he gave great offence to Dr. Still, master of S. John's, by certain reflections upon him in a common-place in the college. The master complained of him to lord Burghley. Doctors Hawford, Goad, and Whitgift were called in to appease the difference, and bishop Cox the visitor ordered Mr. Cock to recant. Ultimately lord Burghley prescribed a speech which he was to read. He read it accordingly, but the master complained that he made matters worse by his observations. He appears to have obtained the rectory of S. Peter in Northampton in or about 1606, but he did not hold it long, as in the following year another person accounted for the first-fruits.

He is author of:

1. Words uttered before his beginnings to certain exercises as well of Common Place, so called, as other his readings intended by him to answer a statute of S. John's college, de Lectione Biblii, what time he took to read the Epistle to the Hebrews. In Strype's Whitgift, Append. No. XIX.

2. Latin letters to lord Burghley.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 146. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 364. Bridges's Northamptonshire, i. 446. MS. Lansd. 18. art. 12; 20. art. 78. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 515, 518, 523. Strype's Whitgift, 71, App. 23.

HENRY COCKS, who was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in November 1571, and proceeded B.A. 1574-5, is author of:

Discovery of the designs of the Papists to King James I. Royal MS. 18. A. 28.

Casley's Cat. of MSS. 273.

ROBERT FENN, of Trinity college, B.A. 1600-1, subsequently migrated to King's college, and commenced M.A. as a member of that house in 1605.

He is author of:

Verses prefixed to George Fletcher's Nine English Worthies, 1606.

Bibl. Angl. Poet. 112.

WILLIAM FIRMAGE, matriculated as a pensioner of Emmanuel college in June 1602, subsequently removed to Peterhouse, and went out B.A. 1605-6.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the collection on the death of sir Edward Lewkenor and Susan his wife, 1606.

JOHN HYND, of Trinity college, B.A. 1595-6, M.A. 1599, is author of:

Eliosto Libidinoso: Described in two Bookes: Wherein their imminent dangers are declared, who guiding the course of life, by the compasse of Affection, either dash their Ship against most dangerous shelves, or else attain the Haven with extreame Preiudice. Lond. 4to. 1606. Dedicated to Philip Herbert earl of Montgomery.

Bibl. Angl. Poet. 441. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, of Shropshire, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in October 1567, proceeded B.A. 1570-1, and was in 1571 elected a fellow. The president and fellows in 1574 denied him permission to proceed to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, and he therefore went to Oxford and took that degree there. This degree was treated by the major part of the society as a nullity, and they deprived him of his fellowship in July 1575, for not having commenced M.A. within the period prescribed by the college statutes. He appealed from their sentence, and was ultimately, by command of lord Burghley chancellor of the university, restored to his fellowship, but not to his seniority. He was incorporated M.A. here 1576, proceeded B.D. 1582, and vacated his fellowship in or about 1590. He held the rectory of Hardwicke in Cambridgeshire, but we are not informed when he obtained it. It seems that he was elected master of Corpus Christi college at the end of the reign of Elizabeth in the room of Dr. Thomas Jegon, of whom the queen disapproved, but on the accession of king James Dr. Jegon was restored, although Mr. Middleton made a fruitless effort to retain possession.

He is author of:

Papisto Mastix, or the protestants religion defended. Shewing briefeley when the great compound heresie of Poperie first sprange; how it grew peece by peece till Antichrist was disclosed; how it hath been consumed by the breath of Gods mouth: and when it shall be cut down and withered. Lond. 4to. 1606. Dedicated to Dr. Humphrey Tendall, Master of Queens' college, and to the fellows of the same. After the dedication is: The Forespeech of Master I. S. to the author. [This I. S. was brought up in the same university, the same college, the same chamber, and under the same tutor as Mr. Middleton.] The preface is dated Hardwicke, 28 Jan. 1606. The work has this secondary title: A Briefe Answere to a Popish Dialogue between two Gentlemen; the one a Papist, the other a Protestant. At the end are: Paræneticum Anthoris ad Magistrum I. S., also Eiusdem conclusio ad D. Doctorem Grimston medicum præstantissimum.

It is said that he wrote other works.

Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 8. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 177—184. 538. MS. Richardson, 44. MS. Searle. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 526. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 649.

JOHN NORTH, of Trinity college, proceeded B.A. 1602-3. At the bachelors' commencement there were dramatic performances at his college in the presence of numerous nobles and academics. On this occasion he personated Flaminia in the comedy of Leander, and Lucretia in Walter Hawkesworth's comedy of Labyrinthus. In 1606 he commenced M.A. He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of James I., 1603.

LEWIS PICKERING, of Northamptonshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of Emmanuel college in December 1587, but does not appear to have graduated. In Easter term 1605 he was, at the instance of the attorney-general, convened before the Star-chamber for composing and publishing a libel on the memory of archbishop Whitgift, and on archbishop Bancroft. He was convicted on his own confession, and imprisoned. Besides the libel above mentioned, the title of which we are unable to give, he is author of: A letter to viscount Cranborne, written from the Gatehouse prison at Westminster in or about March 1605.

Coke's Reports, v. 125. Collect. Jurid. ii. 103.

Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 206. Soames's Elizabeth. Rel. Hist. 563. Strype's Whitgift, 579. Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog. iii. 620.

JOHN RHODES, of Christ's college, B.A. 1599-1600, afterwards took holy orders.

He is author of:

1. An Answere to a Romish Rime lately printed, and entituled, A proper new Ballad, wherein are contayned Catholike questions to the Protestant. The which Ballad was put forth without date or day, name of Authour or Printer, Libell-like, scattered and sent abroad, to withdraw the simple from the fayth of Christ, vnto the doctrine of Antichrist, the Pope of Rome. Written by that Protestant Catholike, I. R. Lond. 4to. 1602.

2. A Briefe Summe of the Treason intended against the King and State, when they should have been assembled in Parliament, November 5, 1606; and Certaine Songs in Prayse of the Kings Majestie, with Prayers for him, &c. Lond. 4to. 1606.

Bibl. Anglo-Poet. 428. Farr's Eliz. Poetry, p. xxiv, 267. Farr's Jac. Poetry, p. xliii, 354. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

THOMAS SAVILE, of Emmanuel college, B.A. 1595-6, M.A. 1604, is probably the person who wrote himself gentleman, and was author of:

1. The Prisoner's Conference, handled by way of Dialogue between a Knight and a Gentleman, being abridged of their Liberty. Lond. 8vo. 1605.

2. The Raising of them that are fallen, &c. Lond. 4to. 1606.

Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 227.

THOMAS SOTHEBY, of Yorkshire, was admitted scholar of S. John's college on Dr. Dowman's foundation 6 Nov. 1601, but was not sworn on account of his being of immature age. He proceeded B.A. 1605-6, and is author of:

Latin verses in the collection on the deaths of sir Edward and lady Lewkenor, 1606.

CHRISTOPHER WALPOLE, son of Christopher Walpole, esq., of Docking in Norfolk, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Bokenham and widow of Roger Warner, was born in 1568, being a younger brother of Henry Walpole the jesuit, whom we have previously noticed. He was admitted a pensioner of Caius college 25 Oct. 1587, and matriculated in the following December. Being converted by father John Gerard to the roman catholic religion, he entered the english college at Rome in 1592, and on 27 September in that year joined the society of Jesus.

Subsequently he was sent into Spain and was appointed prefect of spiritual matters in the college of Valladolid, where he gained notoriety by his incessant plotting and intriguing against king James I., and gave considerable disquietude to sir Charles Cornwallis, the resident ambassador in Spain. In 1605 Walpole sent to England a lady of great wit and accomplishments, with the view of converting the queen to the catholic faith. It is scarcely necessary to add that the mission of this female ambassador turned out a decided failure.

He died at Valladolid in 1606.

More's Hist. Prov. Angl. Soc. Jes. 220. Oliver's Jesuit Collections, 213. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 96, 136, 151, 157, 178—180, 202, 203.

ANTHONY WATSON, of Lincolnshire, matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall in December 1584, proceeded B.A. 1586-7. Subsequently he removed to Catharine hall, where he commenced M.A. 1590. In 1594 he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college, proceeding B.D. 1605. On 20 June in that year he was instituted to the rectory of Trinity the less in London, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. This benefice he resigned in 1606, in which year he also vacated his fellowship.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of James I., 1603.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 334, 492. Newcourt's Repert. i. 556. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 841.

THOMAS WATTS, born at Streatley in Bedfordshire in 1547, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 13 Aug. 1564, and fellow 14 Aug. 1567. He proceeded B.A. 1568, commenced M.A. 1572, and became, but at what time we do not know, vicar of Carding-

ton in his native county. It is probable that he was the person of this name who in the reign of James I. gave 50*s.* per annum to the poor of Long Buckby in Northamptonshire.

He is author of:

Six latin poems in the collection presented by the scholars of Eton to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle, 1563.

Alumni Eton. 179. Charity Reports. xiii. 30. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 222, 232. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. i. 1.

ANTHONY WINGFIELD was second son of Richard Wingfield, esq., of Wantesden in Suffolk, by Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Hardwick, esq., of Hardwick in the county of Derby, and sister to Elizabeth the grand countess of Shrewsbury. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in November 1569, was elected a scholar in 1573, proceeded B.A. 1573-4, was elected a fellow in 1576, and commenced M.A. 1577. He was reader of the greek tongue to queen Elizabeth, and in 1579 seems to have been residing at S. John's in Middlesex. On 16 March 1580-1 he was elected public orator of the university. In 1582 he accompanied Peregrine lord Willoughby of Eresby to Denmark, but in October that year was elected one of the proctors of the university. On 21 March 1588-9 the senate granted him leave of absence for a year on account of his being about to go abroad by the queen's command, provided that some fit person should supply his place as public orator, which office he however resigned 25 Sept. 1589. In the parliament which met 19 Nov. 1592 he represented Ripon. We find him in 1605 residing at Welbeck engaged in the instruction of his kinsmen William and Charles Cavendish. The former of these was ultimately duke of Newcastle.

He is author of:

1. Latin letters in the name of the university. In Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 468 seq.

2. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

3. Pedantivs Comœdia. Olim Cantabrig. Acta in Coll. Trin. Nunquam antehac Typis evulgata. Lond. 12mo. 1631. This excellent play has been ascribed to Walter Hawkesworth, to Edward Forcet, to Thomas Beard, and to Matthew Wingfield of Trinity college. We cannot find that there ever was any Matthew Wingfield of Trinity college or of this university.

4. Two english letters to the earl and countess of Shrewsbury. With one is enclosed an english epigram.

Arms: A. on a bend G. 3 pair of wings in lure of the field.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 177, 193. Blore's Rutland, 65, 67. Brit. Mag. xxxiii. 457. Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 135. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 385. Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 127. Lodge's Illustr. iii. 176—178. Retrospective Review, xii. 16—18. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 56. Talbot Papers, I. 86, 158; P. 1019. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 129.

JOHN WIRDNAM, admitted a sizar of Queens' college 21 Sept. 1595, proceeded B.A. 1599-1600. He was maintained at the university at the charge of Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, who appointed him his chaplain, and by his will gave to him (by the name of John Woodwaun) books of the value of £6. 8*s.* 4*d.*

He is author of:

Latin letters to archbishop Hutton and his son Timothy Hutton, with accompanying greek and latin verses. In Hutton Correspondence.

Hutton Correspondence, 176—178, 181, 188—190, MS. Searle.

HENRY WRIGHT, of Yorkshire, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in Nov. 1547, was on the 11th of that month admitted a scholar of S. John's college on Riplingham's foundation. On 4 July 1549 he was admitted to a scholarship on Dr. Lupton's foundation by the commissioners for visitation of the university. He proceeded B.A. 1549-50, and was admitted to the bishop of Ely's fellowship 5 Aug. 1550. On 5 Dec. 1552 he was appointed sublector of the college. He was deprived of his fellowship soon after the accession of queen Mary, Stephen White of Hampshire being admitted thereto in 1553. It does not appear whether he were restored on the accession of queen Elizabeth.

He was ordained deacon by Grindal bishop of London 14 Jan. 1559-60. On 12 February following he was admitted to the rectory of Runwell in Essex, on the presentation of William Ayloffe, esq.

He was also admitted rector of Wickford in the same county 20 June 1561, on the presentation of Clement Gysteley, gent. At this period he was M.A., but the records of the university do not shew when he took that degree. He became rector of S. Mary Bothaw London, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, 6 May 1563, and on 1 Nov. 1564 was admitted to the rectory of S. Stephen Walbrook London, on the presentation of the Grocers' company of that city. He resigned the rectory of S. Mary Bothaw in 1567, the vicarage of Hackney in Middlesex in 1571, and the rectories of S. Stephen Walbrook and Wickford in 1572. In 1575 he became subdean of York, and had the prebend of Tockerington in that church 5 July 1580. This prebend he vacated on or before 11 April 1583, but he retained the subdeanery till the early part of 1606, when he resigned the same. From his advanced age he could not have long survived.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses in the university collection, (*a*) on the death of Martin Bucer, 1550-1; (*b*) on the deaths of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551; (*c*) on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

2. Sermon at S. Paul's cross 4 June 1566 on Psalm lxvii. 1, 2. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 49 b.

One Wright, a minister, who had been of S. John's college, married the widow of Dr. Rowland Taylor the martyr. This was perhaps Charles Wright of Yorkshire, B.A. 1553-4, fellow 1554, M.A. 1557, and he is probably the sir Wright of S. John's mentioned in the account of the visitation of the university by the delegates of cardinal Pole.

Aschami Epistolæ, 120, 227. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 354, 356, 358. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1172. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 130, 218. Newcourt's Repert. i. 448, 540, 620; ii. 511, 656. Parker Correspondence, 221. Strype's Grindal, 37. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 89, 170.

PERCIVAL WYBURNE, born about 1533, was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on cardinal Morton's foundation 11 Nov. 1546, and was matriculated as a pensioner in the same month. He proceeded B.A. in 1551, and on 8 April 1552 was elected and admitted a foundation fellow of his college. He went abroad in the reign of queen Mary, and in May 1557 joined the english congregation at Geneva. Returning to England on the accession of Elizabeth he proceeded M.A. in 1559, and on 24 July in the same year was appointed junior dean and philosophy lecturer of his college. On 25 Jan. 1559-60 he was ordained deacon by Grindal bishop of London, and on 27 March 1560 received priest's orders from the hands of bishop Davies. On 24 Feb. 1560-1 he was installed a canon of Norwich, and on 6 April 1561 was admitted a senior fellow of S. John's college. In 1561 he occurs as holding a canonry in the church of Rochester, of which preferment he was still in possession in 1589. On 23 Nov. 1561 he was installed a canon of Westminster.

He appears by this time to have acquired considerable celebrity as a preacher, for we find the earl of Warwick writing on 16 Dec. 1562 to lord Robert Dudley and secretary Cecil, for Mr. Goodman to be sent over to Newhaven, or if that could not be done, that Mr. Wyburne might be sent in his stead.

On 8 Feb. 1563-4 he was instituted to the vicarage of S. Sepulchre's London. This living he did not long enjoy, for being convened in 1564 before archbishop Parker and refusing subscription, he was sequestered and deprived of his benefice.

In 1567 he obtained a license to preach, being one of those divines who were styled peaceable nonconformists.

It would appear that he was created D.D., but we cannot find any record of his having taken that degree in this university.

In June 1571 he was cited for nonconformity before the archbishop of Canterbury, together with Goodman, Lever, Sampson, Walker, Gough, and others. The result of the examination does not appear. In the beginning of 1573 he and others were examined before the council and the high commission for causes ecclesiastical about Cartwright's book. He was commanded by the council not to preach until further order.

He was one of the divines chosen in 1581 to confer with any papist. In 1583, however, he and other ministers of Kent who refused to subscribe were suspended by archbishop Whitgift.

Towards the close of his life he preached at Battersea near London, where

by a fall he broke his leg, and was for some time disabled from attending to the public duties of his ministry, but had the assistance of Mr. Richard Sedgwick, another puritan divine.

He died about 1606.

To him is generally ascribed the following work:

A comfortable epistle written (as it is thought) by Maister D. W. Doctour of Diuinitie, in his owne defence, and the brethren that suffer depriuation for the popish ceremonies vrged by the Bishops, about the yere 1570. In Parte of a Register, 1-12.

Dr. Wyburne was a married man, but we do not know whether he had any children.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 344, 355. Brook's Puritans, ii. 169. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 10. Clark's Lives (1677) 158. Forbes's State Papers, ii. 235. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 501, 583; iii. 352. Marsden's Early Puritans, 82. Newcourt's Repert. i. 534. Parte of a Register, 1—12. Strype's Annals, i. 327, 329, 336, 338, 343; iii. App. 149. Strype's Grindal, 37, 39, 98, 99, 170, 185, 302. Strype's Parker, 243, 325, 412, 413, App. 116. Strype's Whitgift, 123, 288.

RICHARD VAUGHAN was born at Nyffryn in the county of Carnarvon. We know not his father's name. His mother was of the family of Griffin. He was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college 16 Nov. 1569, having for tutor the learned John Becon, of whom we have already made mention in this volume. He was admitted a scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation 6 Nov. 1573, went out B.A. 1573-4, and commenced M.A. 1577.

He was nephew to John Aylmer bishop of London, who constituted him one of his chaplains. On 22 April 1578 he was instituted to the rectory of Chipping Ongar Essex, on the presentation of James Morris, esq., as he was on 24 Nov. 1580 to the rectory of Little Canfield in the same county, on the presentation of Andrew Paschal and Philipa his wife, the relict of William Glascock. In or about April 1581 he resigned Chipping Ongar.

On 18 Nov. 1583 he was collated to the prebend of Holborn in the church of S. Paul, and in May 1584 was incorporated M.A. at Oxford.

On 26 Oct. 1588, being then, as it is said, B.D., he was collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. He was also canon of Wells and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, but we have not ascertained when or how he obtained these preferments. In 1589 he was created D.D. In or about January 1590-1 he resigned the church of Little Canfield. We find bishop Aylmer on 17 April 1591 strongly urging lord Burghley that Dr. Vaughan might be constituted one of the residentiaries of S. Paul's, but the result is unknown. On 19 Aug. 1591 he was instituted to the rectory of Moreton in Essex, on the presentation of James Morris, esq., and John Morris, gent. patrons for that turn, and on 19 Feb. 1591-2 was collated by bishop Aylmer to the vicarage of Great Dunmow in the same county.

He was chaplain to the queen, and sir John Puckering, when he became lord-keeper, also appointed him one of his chaplains. Sir John Harington says that Dr. Vaughan was the lord-keeper's "examiner of such as sued for the benefices in my lords gift in which, though some complaine he was too precise, yet for my part I ascribe to that one of his greatest praises. For this I know, that a preacher being a Nobleman's Chaplaine, and therefore qualified for two Benefices, came to him recommended in good sort, and brought with him a Gentleman of both their acquaintance, that sometime had been an University man, to speak for his approbation. Mr. Vaughan examined him of no very deep points, and found him but shallow, and not very ready in the Roman Tongue, his friend having been fain to help him up in two or three foul stumbles, both of language and matter; whereupon he dismist him without all hope of the Benefice, and after told the Gentleman seriously, that if he would have it himselfe, he would allow him sufficient but the suiter by no means." It is said that Dr. Vaughan was also chaplain to sir Thomas Egerton when lord-keeper, but this must be a mistake, although he may have been his chaplain whilst he held the office of master of the rolls.

Under a congé-d'élire issued 6 Nov. 1595, he was on the 22nd of that month elected bishop of Bangor. His election was confirmed 22 Jan. 1595-6, he was consecrated on the 25th of the same month, and obtained restitution of the temporalities 5th March following.

In November 1596 he or his friends sought the intercession of the powerful

earl of Essex to obtain his translation to the see of Salisbury. In April or May 1597 he was nominated to the bishopric of Chester. The royal assent was signified 4 June, the temporalities were restored 12 August, and he was enthroned on the 10th of November. Immediately after the accession of James I. he obtained from the crown £200 per annum for the stipends of four preachers appointed by him for the instruction of the people of the county palatine of Lancaster in true religion. The persons whom he selected were Michael Salson, William Foster, William Harrison, and Richard Midgley.

In September 1604 the king declared his intention of translating Dr. Vaughan from Chester to London, but the congé-d'élire did not issue till the 8th of December. His election took place on or about the 14th of that month, and the royal assent was signified on the 17th. On the 25th he had restitution of the temporalities, and on the following day was enthroned. The university sent him letters of gratulation. In his reply, which bears date 29 December, he acknowledged that his good fortune was owing to the education he had received at Cambridge, and requested to be furnished with a list of able theologians in the university whose talents might prove advantageous to the church.

John Chamberlain, writing to Ralph Winwood 26 Feb. 1604-5, says: "Our Puritans go down on all Sides; and tho' our new Bishop of London proceeds but slowly, yet at last he hath deprived, silenced, or suspended all that continue Disobedient, in which Course he hath won himself great Commendations of Gravitie, Wisdom, Learning, Mildness, and Temperance even among that Faction, and indeed is held every way the most sufficient Man of that Coat."

Thomas Gataker narrates the following circumstance which shews the bishop's mildness and wisdom. A preacher at S. Paul's cross inveighing against the puritans as seditious, bishop Vaughan who was present said to a gentleman who that day dined with him, "I wish I could have had the preacher's toung to day for some space of time in my pocket: the way is not to convert or convince that party by invectives and untruths: it is true they affect not the present form of Government; they ar for another: but they seek it by petition, not by insurrection or sedition."

He died of apoplexy 30 March 1607, and was buried without pomp in the chapel of bishop Kempe in the cathedral of S. Paul. It seems that he was commemorated by an inscription which had disappeared some years before the great fire destroyed the cathedral.

He was married, and left three sons and six daughters. His daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Mallory, D.D. dean of Chester.

The bishop's will was proved in the Prerogative court.

His countryman and kinsman John Williams, ultimately archbishop of York, wrote and dedicated to Thomas Egerton lord Ellesmere: Vaughanus redivivus sive amplissimi viri Domino Richardo Vaughani Doctoris in theologia et primo Bangoriensis, deinde Cestriensis, postremo Londoniensis ecclesiæ episcopi vita atque obitus. Henry Holland, who apparently refers to Williams's MS., says of bishop Vaughan: "Dum fuit in collegio, propter studiorum intentionem, illud cohonestavit: propter concionandi labores toti fuit ornamento Academiæ, & ad Episcopalem dignitatem vocatus, non solum mansit vigilans, prudens & moderatus Ecclesiæ Rector, sed etiam efficax & scientissimus concionator: nam, sive loqueretur, sermo ejus fuit religiosus, sive admoneret quempiam, ejus commonefactiones erant gratiâ plenæ; sive censuram adhiberet, censura ejus erat recta & cum judicio: homines adhortatus est ad omnem pietatem & religionis veritatem: & sese summo cum animi, zeliq. ardore (prout ex ejus doctrina & vita apparet) omni superstitioni opposuit. Vtq. comprehendam brevi, valde quidem doctus fuit; vitæ vero sanctimoniâ melior, quod (si ipsius mox subsecuturam fœlicitatem spectemus) mors ejus censeri debet optima."

He assisted William Morgan in his translation of the Holy Bible into welsh, and is author of:

1. Two latin poems on sir John Prise's Historiæ Brytannicæ Defensio, 1573.

2. Answer in latin to an address of Mons. de la Fontain on behalf of the dutch and french churches in London. In Strype's Annals, iv. 395.

3. Letters in latin and english.

During his occupancy of the sees of Bangor and Chester he repaired the cathedrals.

There is a portrait of bishop Vaughan in the picture gallery at Oxford, and another, attributed to Cornelius Jansen, in the library at the palace at Fulham. Engraved portraits of him are in the Heroologia and in Freherus.

Arms: S. a chev. betw. 3 fleurs-de-lis A.

MS. Addit. 1952. art. 7; 5827 (2). Audoeni Epigrammata, ii. 23, 24; iv. 92. Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 295. Birch's Eliz. ii. 198. Blazon of Episcopacy. Brook's Puritans, ii. 212, 233. Churton's Nowell, 310—312. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 288. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 567, 568. Devon's Exchequer Issues, Jas. I. 2. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 48. Faulkner's Fulham, 219. Freheri Theatr. Vir. Clar. 342. Fuller's Worthies (Carnarvonsh). Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 382. Gataker's Vindic. of Annotat. on Jerem. 10. Granger. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 113, 143, 154, 174, 176, 178, 189, 202, 290, 340. Grey on 2nd vol. of Neal's Puritans, 36—38. Hacket's Williams, i. 7, 11, 24. Hackman's Cat. Tanner MSS. 1145. Hanbury's Hist. Memor. i. 128. MS. Harl. 6495. art. 6. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 341. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 217, 612. Holland's Heroologia, 231. Hutton Corresp. 88, 90, 117, 150. MS. Kennett, xlix. 101. MS. Lansd. 68. art. 24. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 105; ii. 302, 330, 393; iii. 259. Llewellyn on the Welsh Bible, 23. Lysons' Environs, ii. 349. Monro's Acta Canc. 59. Neal's Puritans, i. 415. Newcome's Mem. of the Goodmans, 35, 62. Newcourt's Repert. i. 28, 82, 158; ii. 124, 225, 424, 451. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 594; ii. 66; iii. 407. Nugae Antiquae, i. 32. Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 76, 126, 146. Restituta, iv. 381, 382. Richardson's Godwin. Russell's Andrewes, 52. Rymer, xvi. 317, 322, 351, 494, 565. Stanley Papers, ii. 204. Strype's Annals, iv. 389, 394, 395. Strype's Whitgift, 99, 487, 496, 497, 515. Strype's Aylmer, 113, 114, 194. Waddington's Penry, 123. Willis's Bangor, 109, 323. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 333. Willeti Emblemata Sacra. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 33, 41, 49. Wood's Annals, ii. 972. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 24, 26; iii. 886. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 228. Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, 101.

JOHN KING, matriculated as a sizar of Peterhouse in May 1548, B.A. 1553-4, became a fellow of that society, and in 1557 commenced M.A. On 10 Aug. 1567 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Taplow in the county of Buckingham. He also held the rectory of Stourton in Wiltshire. On 26 May 1580 he was installed a canon of Windsor. Dying 13 May 1607 he was buried in the chapel of S. George at Windsor, where on a stone are two brass plates thus inscribed:

Here under lyeth the body of Mary King, sometime the Wife of John King, one of the Prebendaries of this free Chappell of Windsor, Daughter of William Bird of Walden in the County of Essex, Gent. She departed this Life the 11th day of March in the Year of our Lord 1606.

Here under lyeth buried the Body of John King, sometime Prebendary of this free Chappell of Windsor, together with his Wife above named. He departed this Life the 13th Day of May, Anno Dni. 1607.

Another John King of S. John's college in this university, B.A. 1561-2, M.A. 1565, ordained deacon by the bishop of Worcester 21 April 1573, and priest by the bishop of Exeter 2 March 1573-4, was collated to the rectory of S. Anne Aldersgate London, 13 June 1580, and vacated the same before 22 June 1587.

Ashmole's Berks. iii. 156, 263. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 397. Lipscomb's Bucks. iii. 298. Newcourt's Repert. i. 278. Pote's Windsor, 385.

THOMAS NEWTON was born in Cheshire, being the eldest son of Edward Newton of Butley in that county, by Alice his wife. He received the first rudiments of grammatical erudition at Macclesfield under the celebrated John Brownswerd, for whom he ever entertained the greatest affection; and to whose memory he erected a monument in Macclesfield church, bearing a latin inscription highly in his commendation. When about thirteen years old he was sent to Trinity college Oxford, but after a brief stay there removed to Cambridge, being matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' college in November 1562. Leaving this university without a degree, he returned to Oxford, and was readmitted of Trinity college. Subsequently, retiring to his native county, he taught school and practised physic with success at Macclesfield, under the patronage of the earl of Essex.

On 4 June 1583 he was instituted on the queen's presentation to the rectory of Little Ilford in Essex, where he taught school and practised physic until his death, which took place in May 1607. By his industry he acquired a considerable estate, out of which he bequeathed a legacy for the decoration of the parish church of Ilford. He left two sons, Emmanuel and Abel.

He was one of the most elegant latin poets of his age, and contributed a large number of commendatory verses, which it was then the fashion to prefix to printed works. It is worthy of remark that he almost invariably signs his name "Thomas Newton Cestreshyrius" even after he had removed into Essex, a proof

that he regarded his native county with peculiar affection.

His works are:

1. An Epitaphe upon the Worthy and Honourable Lady the Lady Knowles. Broadside licensed to Richard Jones, 1568. Extract in Farr's Elizabethan Poets, 553.

2. A Direction for the health of Magistrates & Studentes. Namelie, suche as bee in their consistent Age, or neere there vnto. Drawen as well out of sundry good and commendable Authours, as also vpon reason and faithfull experience otherwise certaynely grounded. Written in Latine by Guilielmus Gratarolus, and Englished by T. N. Lond. 8vo. 1574. Extracts in British Bibliographer, ii. 414.

3. A Notable Historie of the Saracens. Briefly and faithfully descrybing the originall beginning, continuaunce & successe aswell of the Saracens, as also of Turkes, Souldans, Mamalukes, Assassines, Tartarians, & Sophians. With a discourse of their Affaires & Actes from the byrthe of Mahomet their first peeuish Prophet & founder, for 700 yeeres space. Whereunto is annexed a Compendious Chronycle of all their yeerely exploytes, from the sayde Mahomets tyme tyll this present yeere of grace 1575. Drawen out of Augustine Curio & sundry other good Authours by Thomas Newton. Lond. 4to. 1575. Dedicated to Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, K.G.

4. The Touchstone of Complexions. Generallye applicable, expedient, and profitable for all such, as be desirous & carefull of theyr bodylye health. Contayning most easie rules & ready tokens whereby eury one may perfectly try, and thoroughly know, aswell the exacte state, habite, disposition, & constitution of his owne Body outwardly: as also the inclinations, affections, motions & desires of his mynd inwardly. First written in Latine by Leuine Lemnie, and now englished. Lond. 8vo. 1576, 1581. Dedicated to sir William Brooke lord Cobham.

5. Marcus Tullius Ciceroes bookes, fowre several of, conteyninge his most learned and eloquente Discourses of Friendshippe, old Age, Paradoxes, and Scipio his Dreame. Lond. 8vo. 1577.

6. Approved Medicines and cordial Precepts, with the Nature, Qualities, and Operations of Sundry Simples. Lond. 8vo. 12mo. and 16mo. 1580.

7. A View of Valyaunce: Describing the famous Feates & Martial Exploits of Two most mightie Nations, the Romans & the Carthaginians for the Conquest and Possession of Spayne. Translated out of an auncient Recorde of Antiquitie, written by Rutilius Rufus, a Romaine Gentleman, and a Capitaine of Charge vnder Scipio in the same Warres. Very delyghtfull to reade, and neuer before this Tyme publyshed. Lond. 8vo. 1580. (anon.) Dedicated "to the valiant Sir Henry Lee, Knight, Master of the Armorie & Leash."

8. Translation of Seneca's Thebais. In "Seneca his tenne Tragedies, translated into Englysh." Lond. 4to. 1581, which work was edited by Newton, who dedicated it to sir Thomas Heneage, knt., treasurer of her majesty's chamber.

9. A Commentarie or Exposition vpon the twoo Epistles generall of Sainct Peter, and that of Sainct Jude. First faithfullie gathered out of the Lectures & Preachinges of that worthie Jnstrumente in Goddes Churche, Doctour Martine Luther, And now out of Latine, for the singuler benefite & comforte of the Godlie, familiarlie translated into Englishe. Lond. 4to. 1581. Dedication to sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor, dated from Butley 1 Oct. 1581.

10. The Olde mans Dietary. A worke no lesse learned then necessary for the preseruation of Olde persons in perfect health & soundnesse. Englished out of Latine and now first published by Thomas Newton. Lond. 8vo. 1586. Dedicated to Thomas Egerton, solicitor-general.

11. Of Christian frendship with all the braunches, members, partes and circumstances thereof: together with an Inuective against Dice play and other prophane games. Writ first in Latin by Lambertus Danæus, and translated into English. Lond. 8vo. 1586. Dedicated to Mr. Will. Bromley & Mr. Reginald Skreuen, secretaries to the lord chancellor. The Invective against Dice Play is dedicated to William Heigham, esq., justice of peace for Essex, to whom he was much indebted, as also to his father-in-law Mr. Richard Stonley, also to his cousin "my dear friend and neighbour Mr. W. Waldegrave; not to mention your learned brother-in-law Mr. D. Dunne." Dated from Little Ilford.

12. Letter to John Stow on returning his copy of Leland's poems 29 March 1586. MS. Tanner. 464, (4).

13. Tryal and examination of a Mans own self &c., by Andrew Hiperius. Lond. 12mo. 1587. Translation.

14. Herbal of the Bible, containing a plain and familiar exposition of such similitudes, parables, &c., that are borrowed and taken from Herbs, Plants, &c., by Levinus Lemnius. Lond. 8vo. 1587. Translation.

15. Illustrium Aliquot Anglorum Encomia. A Thoma Newtono Cestreshyrio, successivis horulis exarata. Lond. 4to. 1589. Printed with Leland's Encomia and dedicated to Henry earl of Derby, K.G. Reprinted in Leland's Collectanea by Hearne, vol. 5.

16. Ioannis Brunsuerdi, Maclesfeldensis Gymnasiarchæ Progymnasmata quædam Poetica. Sparsim collecta & in lucem edita, studio & industria Thomæ Newtoni Cestreshyrij. Lond. 4to. 1589.

17. Tho. Newton's Staff to lean on: paraphrastically expounding Psalm 22. 9, 10. Lond. 8vo. 1590.

18. Vocabula Magistri Stanbrigii, ab infinitis, quibus antea scatebant, mendis repurgata; observata interim (quoad eius fieri potuit) carminis ratione, et meliuscule etiam correcta, studio & industria Thomæ Newtoni Cestreshyrii. Edinb. 8vo. 1596. Subsequent editions of Stanbridge contain Newton's corrections.

19. Atropoion Delion: or the Death of Delia, with the Tears of her Funeral. A poetical excursive Discourse of our late Eliza. By T. N. G. Lond. 4to. 1603. Dedicated to Alice countess of Derby, wife of sir Thomas Egerton lord-keeper. Reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth. This has been attributed to Newton by Warton, Ritson, and others. Mr. Collier doubts whether it were written by him. The reference in the dedication to the author's uncle Marmaduke Newton convinces us that there is no foundation for Mr. Collier's doubts.

20. A pleasant new history, or a fragrant posie made of three flowers, Rosa, Rosalynd, and Rosemary. Lond. 4to. 1604.

21. Verses, chiefly in latin prefixed or annexed to the following works: (*a*) John Heywood's Works, 1576; (*b*) Richard Robinson's Moral Methode of Ciuile Policie, 1576; (*c*) Blandie's translation of Osorius, 1576; (*d*) Dering's Lectures on the Hebrews, 1576; (*e*) Setoni Dialectica, ed. Buckley, 1577; (*f*) Batman's Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes, 1577; (*g*) Lyte's Herbal, 1578; (*h*) William Hunnis's Hyve Full of Hunnye, 1578; (*i*) Munday's Mirror of Mutabilitie, 1579; (*j*) Bullein's Bulwarke of Defence, 1579; (*k*) Francis Shakelton's Blazyng Starre, 1580; (*l*) Christopher Ocland's Anglorum Prælia, 1582; (*m*) Christopher Carlile's Discourse of Christ's Descent into Hell, 1582; (*n*) Holinshed's Chronicle, 1586; (*o*) The Mirour for Magistrates, 1587; (*p*) Paul Ive's Instructions for the Warres, 1589; (*q*) Ripley's Compound of Alchymy, 1591; (*r*) Thomas Tymme's Brief Description of Hierusalem, 1595; (*s*) Gerard's Herbal, 1597.

Phillips has erroneously attributed to him Marlowe's tragedy of Tamberlaine the Great.

Arms: A. a lion rampant S. on the shoulder a cross patée of the field; a crescent for difference.

Beloe's Anecd. vi. 291. Bibl. Anglo-Poet. 171, 205, 293, 315. Biog. Dram. Brit. Bibl. ii. 414, 647; iv. 41. Cens. Lit. 2nd edit. i. 390; ii. 224, 258; iii. 420, 431; iv. 67; vi. 6. Churton's Nowell, 303. Cole's Ath. Cantab. N. 1. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 236; iii. 14. Collier's Reg. Stat. Company, i. 147, 190; ii. 148, 198. Collier's Bridgewater Cat. 219. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p lvi, 553. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1037. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 150. Herbert's Ames, 774, 775, 777, 840, 865—869, 911, 1011, 1052, 1110, 1199, 1208, 1243, 1245, 1293, 1516, 1640, 1797. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, i. 192. Langbaine, 394. Lysons' Environs, iv. 155. Morant's Essex, i. 28. Moule's Bibl. Herald. 24. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 346. Oldys's Cat. of Harl. Pamphlets, no. 265. Ormerod's Chesh. iii. 335, 366. Phillips's Theatr. Poetarum, ii. 182. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 108. MS. Richardson, 51. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 285. Stanley Papers, ii. 111, 112. Strype's Annals, iii. 447, 507. Strype's Whitgift, 2. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 5.

THOMAS LEGGE, born at Norwich about 1536, was the second son of Stephen Legge of that city, by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Larke. He was admitted a pensioner of Corpus Christi college in October 1552, being matriculated in the following month. Subsequently he migrated to Trinity college, occurring as a scholar of that house in 1555. He went out B.A. 1556-7, and in 1560 commenced M.A., and was sworn a major fellow of Trinity college. In 1568 he became a fellow of Jesus college, where he had great reputation as a tutor.

We find him subscribing against the new statutes of the university in May 1572.

On 27 June 1573 he was appointed master of Gonville and Caius college by Dr. Caius. Many of his pupils removed with him from Jesus college to Caius college. In 1575 he was created LL.D. It is said that he was Regius professor of civil law, but we greatly doubt whether he ever held that office. About May 1579 he was appointed commissary of the university.

In or shortly before 1581 Dr. Legge was sent to the Fleet for contempt of certain letters which had been addressed to him by the queen. We suppose that these letters had relation to the charges brought against him by certain fellows of his college. In 1581, after his release from prison, John Paman, Richard Gerrard, Paul Golde, Thomas Hawes, Michael Rabbett, and Thomas Howse, fellows of Caius college, exhibited articles against Dr. Legge, wherein he was charged with being a papist, abetting popery, and associating with persons vehemently suspected of holding papistical opinions, and also with having misappropriated the college revenues and misgoverned the society. Richard Swale, the president, and a Mr. Burton, were also implicated in the charge of popery, and articles were exhibited against Mr. Swale. As a specimen of the evidence with which it was sought to support the first charge against Dr. Legge, we may refer to the deposition of Dr. Goad, the provost of King's college, which was to the effect that one Cutting, a singing man of his college, (and as it was said a secret and familiar companion of Dr. Legge), being taken sick, vehemently cried out in the streets: "Dr. Legge an horryble papist; Mr. Swale a dissembling papist; Mr. Burton a rayling papist." One of the articles against Dr. Legge seems ridiculously trivial. It was in these terms: "Item that whereas the statute permittethe not small birdes to be kept in the colledge, for troublinge the studentes, the master hathe used continuall and expressive loud singinge and noyse of organs, to the great disturbance of our studdyes." The visitors were called in, and the matter was in agitation a considerable time, but it would seem that they ultimately succeeded in appeasing the dissensions in the society, which had excited much attention. We find Sandys, archbishop of York, writing to lord Burghley 11 Feb. 1581-2, requesting that he would take order that Dr. Legge should take no more pupils to breed and train up in popery, adding that all the popish gentlemen in the north country sent their sons to be brought up in popery under him and Mr. Swale.

In 1586 Dr. Legge supplicated the house of congregation at Oxford for incorporation, but it does not appear whether he were actually incorporated there.

He served the office of vicechancellor of this university for the year commencing 4 Nov. 1587. In October 1588 we find him and Dr. Perne, by authority from the privy council, receiving from sir Thomas Tresham, then a prisoner in the palace at Ely, his protestation of allegiance to her majesty. On 16 May 1590 he was admitted an advocate. He was a second time elected vicechancellor in or about March 1592-3, in the room of Dr. John Still, who left the university on his elevation to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. In or soon after 1595 Dr. Legge was appointed a master in chancery. He occurs in 1597 as one of the justices of the peace and of gaol delivery for the town of Cambridge.

His death occurred 12 July 1607, and he was buried in the chapel of Caius college, where on the south wall is a canopied monument with his coloured effigy in his doctor's robes, and in the attitude of prayer, as also this inscription:

Thomas Legge, Legum Doctor, quondam custos hujus collegii, obiit Anno Domini 1607, 12° die Julii Ætatis suæ, 72°.

Under two hands supporting a heart are this distich and motto:

Junxit Amor vivos, sic jungat terra sepultos;
Gostlini reliquum cor tibi, Leggus habes.
Moriendo vivit.

On the top are Dr. Legge's arms and motto.

His will, which has no date, with a codicil made on the day of his death, having been proved in the Prerogative court, was again proved 20 Nov. 1608, before Dr. Newcome surrogate of Dr. Roger Goad vicechancellor of the university. Thereby he desired to be buried in the chapel of Caius college if it should please God he left this world in Cambridge, otherwise in the church nigh the

place where he should die. He appointed the principal and scholars of Brasenose college Oxford, governors of queen Elizabeth's free school in Middleton, his sole and lawful executors only for demanding, recovering, receiving, compounding, and agreeing for the goods &c. which were late of Mrs. Joyce Frankland widow, whose surviving executor he was, and he makes reference to an indenture touching her charities dated 23 May, 36 Eliz. After reciting that Henry Harvey, LL.D., sometime master of Trinity hall, by his will bequeathed him house and land at Swaffham Bulbeck to his kinsman John Bennett for his life only, unless he should give £100 to Caius college; and that Bennett had by deed refused to do so and empowered the master of Caius college to sell the house and land for £100, and to bestow the same in deeds of charity; also that he had purchased Bennett's interest in the premises and had sold the same for £100; his will and mind therefore was that within a year after his death, or shortly after Bennett's death if he should fortune to die before him, his executor should pay to the master of Caius college £100 to be bestowed according to Dr. Harvey's will, except he should have bestowed the said sum in his lifetime accordingly. He gave to the company of Doctors' Commons by Paul's in London £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. for a cup, and bequeathed to Mr. William Vavasour, sometime his pupil in Cambridge, his gilt cup having the earl of Essex's arms on it, also to Anne Stutville his goddaughter his other gilt cup. To each of his godsons he gave 20*s*. And reciting that after he had purchased the manor of Dabernouns in Duxford co. Cambridge, with the money of Mrs. Frankland, there remained in his hands £140, whereof he lent to the college £40 for the building of the corner house in Philip lane London; since which he had purchased a copyhold of the said manor worth £10 per annum, for which he disbursed the said £100, and moreover £60 of his own money and the land assured to the college use: and reciting that it might seem that the college should lose the copyhold rent, in respect whereof there was paid to the college 40*s*. yearly for ever for fines and forerent so that the said £40 remained due to him from the college; his will and mind was that the same should be bestowed towards the building of a new hall in the college as his gift. And reciting that complaint had been made to the late archbishop of Canterbury that Duxford lands were not worth the money, he endeavoured to make the land as good as he could and able to pay corn money, so that there was almost 500 acres for the rent of £60: and reciting also that he had made a lease of that manor to Anthony Dinsborough in trust; he willed that after his decease the said lease should be delivered up to the feoffees to the college use. If he should happen to die in Cambridge he willed that his executor should make a dinner of £10 in the college hall for the vicechancellor and heads of colleges that should attend his burial; he also gave to each of the bedels for calling the congregation 2*s*. 6*d*. If he died in London he gave 40*s*. to be bestowed in a dinner for the company of the doctors in the Commons the day of his funeral. He gave to Caius college his lease of Mortimers upon condition of purchasing Mr. Jackson's house, otherwise to remain to the college; and made Dr. Gostlin and William Paget his executors, willing that two of the senior fellows should join with them for the better disposing the goods unbequeathed.

The sum of £660, arising from Dr. Legge's bequest to Caius college, was expended in erecting the north side of the front court. On a stone there is this inscription:

Hoc Ædificium extructum est sumptibus Doctoris Legge, Anno Domini MDCXIX.

Justus Lipsius, in a letter sent on new-year's day 1585 to Dr. Legge, highly commends his skill in antiquities. According to the Caius college annalist great amiability was the most prominent feature in his character, whereby he kept the fellows of the college attached to him with all love and respect, whilst his zeal in promoting literature and rewarding the endeavours of the youth who made it their pursuit, rendered him admired as well as beloved.

He is author of:

1. Richardus Tertius. Tragedia trivespera habita Collegii Divi Johannis Evangiliste Comitijs Bacchelaureorum Anno Domini 1579. In tres actiones divisa. MS. Eman. Coll. ...... MS. Cai. Coll. 125. art. 1; MS. Univ. Libr. Cantab. Mm. iv. 40; MS. Harl. 2412, 6926;

MS. Phillipps, 9678. Printed from the Eman. MS. with The True Tragedy of Richard the Third, with an Introduction and Notes by Barron Field, esq., for the Shakespeare Society, Lond. 8vo. 1844. The statement that this play was acted in the university before queen Elizabeth is inaccurate, nor can we discover any foundation whatever for the conjecture that it was written for the purpose of being acted before her.

2. Excidium Hierosolymitanum. Tragedia. No copy is now known. The Annals of Caius college inform us that Dr. Legge finished this play at his leisure hours, in order that he might make it a perfect performance; but that when at length it was rendered complete in every part, some plagiary filched it from him.

3. Continuation of the Annals of Gonville and Caius college from the death of Dr. Caius to 1603. MS. in the possession of the college.

4. Letters.

The compiler of the work entitled The Fruits of Endowment, somewhat absurdly attributes to this our author, a work on the Law and Practice of Outlawry written by some other person of the same name, and published at London in 8vo. 1779.

Dr. Legge's portrait in the master's lodge at Caius college was engraved by J. Jones, but the plate was destroyed so soon as twenty impressions had been taken.

Arms: O. a cross flory S. Crest: A unicorn's head erased A. crined, armed & ducally gorged O. Motto: Col legame della Legge.

MS. Addit. 5845. p. 19; 5851. p. 329; 6403. f. 1. MS. Baker, iv. 211—232; xxvi. 115. Biog. Dram. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 102. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 301. Bromley's Cat. of Engl. Portr. 57. Caius Coll. Commem. 10, 11, 14, 18, 19, 23. Camb. Portfolio, 45, 58, 59, 247. Cambsh. Visitation, 1619. Churton's Nowell, 343. Cole's Athen. Cantab. L 136. Collett's Cat. of Caius Coll. Libr. i. 9, 10, 12, 13, 34, 35, 42, 46, 50, 53, 56, 59, 61, 74, 77. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 296. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 280, 367, 372, 379, 382, 388, 390, 394, 397, 416, 419, 429, 433, 450, 455, 457, 481, 492, 539, 562, 563, 589, 590. Coote's Civilians, 60. Farmer on Shakespeare, 2nd edit. 91. Foss's Judges of England, v. 401; vi. 8. Fuller's Worthies (Norwich). Granger. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 153, 154. Henslowe's Diary, 25. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62, 159, 162, 175, 177, 210, 220, 222, 228, 248, 260, 314—341, 344—371, 373, 379, 389, 407, 411, 430, 503, 527, 536, 551, 568; ii. 8, 24, 29, 35, 40, 45, 69, 74, 108, 109, 151, 153, 154, 157. Ives's Select Papers, 64, 67, 68, 70, 74. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 625, 635. MS. Lansd. 33. art. 46—57; 34. art. 10. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 605, 657, 677. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 121, 335, App. 101. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 661, 699, 734, 746. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Retrosp. Rev. xii. 15, 16, 29. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 56, 305. Strype's Annals, ii. 634; iii. 51, 341, 401, 564, 592, App. 66; iv. 75, 163, 230. Strype's Parker, 201. Strype's Whitgift, 273, 463. Univ. & Coll. Doc. ii. 309, 382, 384—386, 389. Wood's Fasti, ed Bliss, i. 239, 350.

JOHN PALMER, a native of Kent, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in October 1567, was on 9 Nov. 1568 admitted a scholar on cardinal Morton's foundation. He went out B.A. 1571-2, and was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation 12 March 1572-3, in compliance with a commendatory letter from lord Burghley. He commenced M.A. 1575, and was one of the opponents in the philosophy disputation before the court in the earl of Leicester's chamber at Audley-end 26 July 1578. On the representation of Dr. Legge's latin tragedy of Richardus Tertius by the students of S. John's college, at the bachelors' commencement 1579-80, Mr. Palmer personated the character of Richard with great applause. He was enabled to divert from the study of the civil law to divinity, by virtue of a dispensation obtained for him by lord Burghley, was junior dean of his college 21 Jan. 1584-5, principal lecturer 10 July 1585, senior fellow 3 Feb. 1586-7, senior bursar 9 Feb. 1586-7, one of the proctors of the university 1587, and senior dean of S. John's 24 Sept. 1589, about which period lord Burghley recommended him for the office of public orator, but he was not elected.

He was created D.D. as a member of Magdalen college in 1595. On 22 December in that year Dr. Richard Clayton, master of Magdalen college, was elected and admitted master of S. John's college. On the following day Dr. Goad, vicechancellor, Dr. Barwell, master of Christ's college, and Dr. Laurence Chaderton, master of Emmanuel college, wrote to lord Burghley recommending that the mastership of Magdalen should be conferred on Richard Neile, B.D., fellow of S. John's, (afterwards archbishop of York). Dr. Palmer, however, was soon afterwards appointed master of Magdalen, and on 3 Dec. 1597 became dean of Peterborough. In 1604 he vacated the mastership of Magdalen college. On 18 Nov. 1605 he was collated to the

prebend of Dernford in the church of Lichfield, being admitted thereto on the 26th of the same month.

He died in or about July 1607, being then in prison for debt.

It is said that he embezzled the lead, &c. of Peterborough cathedral.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

2. A letter to lord Burghley, 5 Nov. 1590.

One John Palmer, who was archdeacon of Ely 1592–1600, and canon of that church 1592–1614, has been supposed to be the person here noticed. We believe, however, that he was the John Palmer who was elected from Westminster to Trinity college in 1575, became a fellow of that society, was B.D. 1592, and vicar of Trumpington 1596. It is not certain that Dr. Palmer was author of the latin verses above mentioned. They may have been by John Palmer of Trinity college.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 346, 365. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 563. Proc. Cambr. Antiq. Soc. i. 354. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 365. Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1840, ii. 491. Gunton & Patrick's Peterburgh, 89. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 511, 513, 519; ii. 17–19, 84. MS. Lansd. 63. art. 95. Laud's Works, vi. 357. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 75, 109, 128. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 597; ii. 539; iii. 620, 695. Strype's Annals, ii. 304; iii. 264. Strype's Whitgift, 271. Willis's Cathedrals. i. 436; ii. 511.

THOMAS BRIGHTMAN, born at Nottingham in or about 1562, was admitted a pensioner of Queens' college 21 Feb. 1576-7, and matriculated in March 1577-8. He went out B.A. 1580-1, and was elected a fellow 30 May 1584, commencing M.A. the same year, and proceeding B.D. 1591.

In Queens' college he had frequent discussions respecting church ceremonies with George Meriton, a fellow of that society, and ultimately dean of York.

Sir John Osborn bought and restored to the church the rectory of Hawnes in Bedfordshire, where he built a parsonage house, and on the recommendation of Dr. Whitaker, in or about 1592, conferred the benefice on Mr. Brightman, giving him also the profits of the rectory for the two years preceding.

Mr. Brightman acquired celebrity as a preacher. His disaffection to the church establishment was however notorious, and it is said that he subscribed the book of discipline. He constantly carried with him a greek testament, which he read through every fortnight. He was unmarried and of diminutive stature.

On 24 Aug. 1607, as he was riding in a coach with sir John Osborn and reading his book, he fainted, and though instantly taken out in a servant's arms and set on his lap on a hillock, all means affordable at that instant being used for his recovery, he died on the spot. It is observable that he had often expressed a desire for a sudden death, if God so pleased. According to the parish register he was buried on the day of his death at Hawnes. In the chancel of the church there is this inscription:

Here lieth the bodie of Thomas Brightman deceased, minister of this parish, who dyed the 24 of August 1607.

His funeral sermon was preached by Edward Bulkley, D.D., sometime fellow of S. John's college Cambridge, and rector of Odell in Bedfordshire.

Undoubtedly he was a man of distinguished piety, and we are assured that though prone to controversy he was remarkable for serenity of temper. His abilities were great and his learning not inconsiderable, but he had little judgment, and his views were narrow and distorted by morbid antipathy to the established government of the church. At one unhappy period his reputation stood high, for he had foretold the downfall of episcopacy in England. His prescience however did not extend to the restoration of the hierarchy which was so soon to ensue.

His works are:

1. Apocalypsis Apocalypseos. Id est Apocalypsis D. Ioannis analysi et scholiis illustrata; ubi ex scriptura sensus, rerumque predictarum ex historiis eventus discutiuntur. Huic Synopsis præfigitur universalis & Refutatio Rob. Bellarmini de Antichristo libro tertio de Romano Pontifice ad finem capitis decimi septimi inseritur. Per Thomam Brightmannum Anglum. Frankfort, 4to. 1609. Heidelberg, 8vo. 1612. A translation into english appeared with this title: The Revelation of St. John Illustrated with an Analysis & Scholions. Wherein the sense is opened by the Scripture & the euent of things fore-told shewed by Histories. Leyden, 4to. 1616. The fourth Edition corrected

& amended with supply of many things formerly left out. Lond. 4to. 1644 (in Brightman's Works).—The following books were compiled from the same work:—Mr. Brightman's predictions and prophecies written 46 years since, concerning the three churches of Germanie, England, and Scotland. ...... 4to. 1641. —A revelation of Mr. Brightman's revelation; wherein is shewed how all which he on the Revelation hath foretold conc. Germany, Scotland, and England hath been fulfilled and is yet a fulfilling &c. ...... 4to. 1641.—Mr. Brightman's judgement or prophesies what shall befall Germany, Scotland, Holland, and the churches adhering to them; likewise what shall befal England and the hierarchy therein, collected out of his exposition on the Revelations. Lond. 4to. 1643.—Refutatio Bellarmini de Antichristo was reprinted with a Disputation of Daniel Tilenus. Amberg, 8vo. 1610.

2. Thomæ Brightmanni Theologi Angli Commentarius in Cantica Canticorum Salomonis Analysi & Scholiis illustratus: Ubi Ad genuinam Verborum interpretationem accommodatio accedit adeò concinna, ut cum Allegoriarum sensu, temporum quoq. seriem, ad quæ singula propriè spectant, intueare, Adjecta est ejusdem, Apposita admodum, & populo Dei summè consolatoria, ultimæ & difficillimæ partis Prophetiæ Danielis, a ver. 36 cap. 11. ad finem cap. 12. sese diffundentis, explicatio. Basil. 8vo. 1614. Translations were published with the following titles:—A Commentary on the Canticles or the Song of Salomon. Wherein the Text is Analised, the Native signification of the Words Declared, the Allegories Explained, and the Order of times Whereunto they relate observed. By Thomas Brightman. Unto which is added brief notes out of several Expositors of the Revelation touching the rising and fall, progresse and finall destruction of the Enemies of the Church; with some other Observances out of divers Writers. Lond. 4to. 1644. (In Brightman's Works, 971, ad finem).—A most comfortable Exposition of The last and most difficult part of the Prophecie of Daniel, From the 26. verse of the 11. Chapter, to the end of the 12. Chapter. Wherein the restoring of the Jewes, and their calling to the faith of Christ, after the utter overthrow of their three last enemies, is set forth in lively colours. By the labour, and Study, of that bright and worthy man of God, Thomas Brightman, Englishman, and once fellow of Queens' Colledge in Cambridge. Lond. 4to. 1644, (in Brightman's Works, 891–970). An edition without place, 4to. 1635, is also mentioned.

3. Brightman redivivus; or his posthumian of-spring, in four sermons: I. of the two covenants; II. the danger of scandals; III. Gods commission to Christ to preach the Gospel; IV. the saints securitie. Lond. 4to. 1647.

The works of that most famous reverend and learned divine, Mr. Tho. Brightman. Lond. 4to. 1644, contain: (*a*) Revelation of the Apocalyps; (*b*) Exposition on Daniel; (*c*) Commentary on the Canticles, all in english. It seems that there was also an edition, Amsterdam, 4to. 1644. It was probably the same work with different title-pages.

There is an engraved portrait of Mr. Brightman prefixed to his Apocalypsis Apocalypseos, subscribed as follows:

Loe here A Brightman, or a man of bright,
Who that from darkeness brought this heauenly light,
Thus shaddowed here turn ore and you shall see
Hee was a man was bright in propheecy.

Over his head is written: Mr. Brightman, Etat. suæ 45. This we presume was his age at the time of his death. The engraving, which is a wretched production, gives the idea of a very old man.

Andrewes, Resp. ad Bellarminum, ed. 1851, p. 305. Baker's Note on S. 10. 32 in Libr. S. Joh. Cambr. J. L. Benthem, Englischer Kirchen-Staat. Bodleian Cat. Brook's Puritans, ii. 182. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Chetham's Church Libraries, 146, 147. Cole's Athen. Cantab. B. 121. MS. Cole, xxix. 193. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 85, 87. Collier's Suppl. to Hist. Dict. Fisher's Bedfordsh. Antiq. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 383. Fuller's Worthies (Nottinghamsh.) Granger. Grey on 2nd vol. of Neal's Puritans, 51. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 260, 318, 330, 343, 388, 517; iii. 230. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 396, 568. Horne's Cat. of Queens' Coll. Libr. 54. 75. L'Estrange's Alliance of Divine Offices, 73. Leigh's Treatise on Religion & Learning, 143. Lysons' Bedfordsh. 93. Neal's Puritans, i. 441. Mede's Life, p. xviii. Francis Osborn's Works, 101, 485. Russell's Fuller, 35. Bp. Saunderson's Works, ed. Jacobson, i. 286; ii. 35; vi. 309. MS. Searle. Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderson. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

ABRAHAM FLEMING, born in London in or about 1552, was matriculated as a sizar of Peterhouse in November 1570, but did not go out B.A. until 1581-2. He took holy orders, and became chaplain to the countess of Not-

tingham. Between the years 1589 and 1606, he preached eight times at S. Paul's cross. On 19 Oct. 1593 he was collated by archbishop Whitgift to the rectory of S. Pancras Soper-lane London.

He died at Botteford in Leicesterhire 18 Sept. 1607, whilst on a visit to his brother Samuel, the rector of that parish, and was buried in the chancel of the church there, just below the steps leading to the communion-table, where the following inscription still remains:

Epitaphium Abrahami Flemingi, Rectoris Sci. Pancratii, a se confectum; qui obiit Bottefordia 18° die Septembris, ano Dni. 1607, ætatis vero suæ circiter 56.

Corpori spiritu soluto
Quid aptius opaca fossa?
Numinis supremi statuto
Nervuli roduntur & ossa.
Fabrica terrena putrescit,
Anima divina virescit,
Tu vita, uniens, O Deus
Æterna tu mihi meus.

Mr. Fleming, though a poor poet, was a diligent and excellent antiquary. A large portion, if not the whole of his MS. collections, were in 1732 in the possession of the Rev. Francis Peck, who designed to print them in the second volume of his Desiderata Curiosa. It is much to be regretted that this intention was not carried out, the more so as Mr. Fleming's MSS. cannot now be traced.

His works are:

1. Index to George Gilpin the elder's translation of Philip de Marnix' Beehive of the Romish Church. 1570.

2. Virgil's eclogues, translated into English verse. Lond. ... 1575, and with the Georgics, 1589.

3. The Bukolikes of P. Virgilius Maro, with alphabeticall Annotations, &c. Drawne into plaine and familiar Englishe verse by Abr. Fleming, student, &c. With an interpretation of the words Bucolike and Ecloge, and a confirmation that Virgil was not ignorant of the Greke tounge. Lond. 4to. 1575. Dedicated to Peter Osborne, esq.

4. A Panoplie of Epistles, Or, a looking Glasse for the vnlearned. Conteyning a perfecte plattforme of inditing letters of all sorts, to persons of al estates and degrees, as well our superiours, as also our equalls and inferiours: vsed of the best and the eloquentest Rhetoricians, that haue liued in all ages, and haue beene famous in that facultie. Gathered and translated out of Latine into English. Lond. 4to. 1576. Dedicated to sir William Cordell, knight, master of the rolls.

5. A Registre of Hystories; conteining Martiall Exploites of Worthy Warriours; Politique Practises of Ciuil Magistrates; Wise Sentences of famous Philosophers, &c., written in Greeke, by Ælianus, a Romane; and delivered in English, as well according to the Truth of the Greeke Text as of the Latine. Lond. 4to. 1576. Dedicated to Dr. Goodman dean of Westminster.

6. Of Englishe Dogges, the diuersities, the names, the natures, and the properties. A short Treatise written in Latine by Johannes Caius of late memorie, Doctor of Phisicke in the Uniuersitie of Cambridge, And newly drawne into Englishe by Abr. Fleming, Student. Lond. 4to. 1576.

7. Certaine select epistles of Cicero, translated into English. Lond. 4to. 1576.

8. A Straunge and Terrible Wunder wrought very late in the Parish Churche of Bongay, a Town of no great distance from the Citie of Norwich, namely the fourth of this August in the yeere of our Lord 1577, in a great tempest of violent raine, lightning and thunder, the like whereof hath been seldome seene. With the appearance of a horrible-shaped Thing, sensibly perceived of the people then and there assembled. Drawen into a plain method according to the written copye by Abraham Fleming. Lond. 12mo. 1577. Reprinted for Thomas Rodd. Lond. 8vo. 1826.

9. Of all Blasing Starrs in generall, as well Supernaturall as Naturall; to what Country or People soeuer they appeare, &c. The Judgement of the Right Reuerend Frederike Nause, Bishop of Vienna, &c. Translated out of Latine, &c. Lond. 4to. 1577. This is no doubt the book which Fleming, in his dedication of A bright burning Beacon, terms A work on the appearing of a Blazing Star in the South West, Nov. 10, 1577.

10. Historie of Leander and Hero, written by Museus. Translation, published about 1577. This is mentioned in a marginal note to his translation of Virgil's Georgics, 1589.

11. Jerom of Ferrara his meditations on the 51 & 31 psalms; translated and augmented by Abr. Fleming. Lond. 16mo. n. d. and 1588. Licensed in 1578.

12. A Paradoxe, proving by reason

and example, that baldnesse is much better than bushie haire, &c. Written by that excellent philosopher Synesius, or (as some say) Cyren. A prettie pamphlet, to pervse, and replenished with recreation. Englished by Abraham Fleming. Herevnto is annexed the pleasant tale of Hemetes the Heremite, pronounced before the Queen's Maiestie. Newly recognised both in Latine and Englishe, by the said A. F. Lond. 8vo. 1579. The tale of Hermetes is, with a few verbal changes, that which George Gascoigne presented to queen Elizabeth. Cf. Athen. Cantab. i. 377.

13. The Condyt of Comfort. Licensed to Henry Denham, 1579.

14. De Roberto Horne, Episcopo Winton. Epigramma. MS. Flemingi.

15. Epistle to the reader by A. F.; prefixed to Certeine comfortable expositions of John Hooper Bishop of Gloucester, 1580.

16. Certaine Sermons wherein is contained the Defense of the Gospell nowe preached, against Cauils and false accusations as are obiected both against the Doctrine it selfe, and the Preachers and Professors thereof, by the friendes and fauourers of the Church of Rome. Preached of late by Thomas, [Cooper] by Gods sufferance Byshop of Lincolne. Lond. 4to. 1580. Ames says that these sermons were gathered by Abraham Fleming; Herbert doubts this.

17. Fred. Nawse, his generall Doctrine of Earthquakes, translated by Abr. Fleming. Lond. 8vo. 1580. Dedicated to sir William Cordell. The translator has added a history of earthquakes in England from the time of William the conqueror to the last earthquake, 6 April 1580, with a prayer.

18. A memoriall of the famous monumentes and charitable Almes deedes of the right worshipfull Mr. Willm. Lambe esquier, sometime gent. of the Chappell in the reign of the most renowned kinge Henry theight, &c. late citizen of London, and free of the Right w'shipfull cumpany of Clothw'kers, who deceased the xxi of Aprill 1580. Lond. 8vo. 1580.

19. An Epitaph, or funerall inscription vpon the godlie life and death of the Right worshipfull Maister William Lambe Esquire, Founder of the new Conduit in Holborne, &c. Deceased the 21st April anno 1580. Deuised by Abraham Fleming. Broadside, printed by Henry Denham for Thomas Turner &c. Cf. Notes & Queries, i. 85.

20. Address to the Religious Reader. Prefixed to John Knox's Fort for the Afflicted, 1580.

21. A bright burning Beacon, forwarning all wise Virgins to trimm their Lampes against the Comming of the Bridegroome. Conteining a generall Doctrine of sundrie Signes and Wonders, specially Earthquakes, both particular and generall: A Discourse of the End of this World: A Commemoration of our late Earthquake, the 6th of April, about 6 o'clock in the Morning; and a Prayer for the appeasing of God's Wrath and Indignation: Newly translated by Abraham Fleming. Lond. 16mo. [1580.] Dedicated to sir William Cordell.

22. A Manuell of Christian praiers made by diuers deuout and godly men, as Calvin, Luther, Melangton, &c. augmented and amended by Abr. Fleming. Lond. 16mo. 1581, 1585, 1594.

23. A commentary on the Ephesians, by Nich. Hemingius: translated. Lond. 4to. 1581.

24. The foot path to felicitie. Lond. 24mo. 1581. Reprinted in The Diamond of Deuotion, 1586.

25. A Monomachie of Motives in the mind of man: Or a battell betweene Vertues & Vices of contrarie qualitie. Wherein the Imperfections & weaknesses of Nature appeare so naked, that anie reasonable soule may soone see by what spirit he is lead: Herevnto also, besides sundrie deuout praiers necessarilie interlaced, diuers golden sentences of S. Barnard are annexed: and also a briefe conclusion of his vpon this Theame, that Victorie is obtained by resisting temptation. Newlie englished. Lond. 24mo. 1582. Dedicated to sir George Carey, knight, son and heir apparent to Henry lord Hunsdon.

26. Verborvm Latinorvm cvm Græcis Anglicisqve Conivnctorvm locupletissimi Commentarij; ad Elaboratum Gulielmi Morelii Parisiensis, Regij in Græcis Typographi Archetypum accuratissimè excusi Nouaq. vocum passim insertarum accessione adaucti vt stellulæ quæ singulis lucent paginis indicabunt. Consultis præter ditissima aliorum dictionaria, viuis etiam nonnullorum doctorum vocibus, quo Anglica versio perspicua magis sit

fructiosiorq. ad communem studiosorum usum emanet. Quid vtilitatis in his Commentariis contineatur, quæq. conscribendi eos ratio à primo authore inita sit ex ipsius Morelii præfatione studiosi facillime percipient. Lond. fol. 1583.

27. Poetical translations for Reginald Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584.

28. Refutatio Fabulæ Hieronymi Bolsici Medici Lugdunensi de Calvino. MS. Flemingi.

29. Adrian Junius's Nomenclator in English by John Higins and Abraham Fleming. Lond. 8vo. 1585.

30. A godly and fruteful prayer, with an epistle to the right rev. John [Aylmer] bishop of London, translated out of Latine by Arthur Golding. Lond. 8vo. n. d.

31. A Shorte Dictionarie in Latine and English, verie profitable for young beginners. Compiled at the first by Iohn Withals: afterwardes reuised and increased with phrases and necessary additions by Lewis Euans. And now lastly augmented with more than sixe hundred rythmical verses, whereof manye be prouerbial, some heeretofore found in ole authours, and othersome neuer before this time seene or reade in the Latine tongue, as hauing their originall grace in English: Newly done by Abraham Fleming. Lond. 4to. 1586, 1594.

32. The Diamond of Deuotion: Cut and squared into sixe seuerall pointes: namelie, 1. The Footpath of Felicitie; 2. A Guide to Godlines; 3. The Schoole of Skill; 4. A swarme of Bees; 5. A Plant of Pleasure; 6. A Groue of Graces. Full of manie fruitfull lessons auailable vnto the leading of a godlie and reformed life. Lond. 24mo. 1586. Dedicated to sir George Carey.

33. The Historie of England, from the time that it was first inhabited, vntill the time that it was conquered, &c. By Raphael Holinshed. Now newlie digested, &c., by Abr. Fleming. In the first volume of Holinshed's Chronicles, 1587. The third volume of the same edition was enlarged by Fleming with interpolations from the collections of Francis Thynne, the abridgment of R. Grafton, and the summary of John Stow.

34. De Castratione Chronicorum quæ Raphaelis Holingshedi nuncupantur. Et imprimis de eorumdem Censuris quando Roberto Comit. Leicestriæ, D. Thomæ Bromley Cancellario et D. Gul. Cecil Thesaurario oblata; prout ea omnia Camdenus Flemingo retulit. MS. Flemingi.

35. Censuræ aliæ diversorum Hominum malevolentium sed nimium subtilium in eadem Chronica; cum Responsionibus Abrahami Flemingi. MS. Flemingi.

36. Abrahami Flemingi (qui præerat Typis et Prælo) de modo Castrandi Reformandique Chronica predicta brevis et vera relatio. MS. Flemingi.

37. D. D. Johanni Whitgift Archiepiscopo Cantuariæ, Abrahami Flemingi de suo et Artis Typograph. Statu Epistola supplicatoria. MDLXXXVIII. Ex Exemp. impr. MS. Flemingi.

38. The Bucoliks of Publius Virgilius Maro, Prince of all Latine Poets; otherwise called his Pastoralls, or shepherds meetings: Together with his Georgiks or Ruralls, otherwise called his husbandrie, conteyning foure books. All newly translated into English verse by A. F. Lond. 4to. 1589. Dedicated to archbishop Whitgift. This version of the Bucolics is not the same as that published by Fleming in 1575.

39. The Georgiks of Publius Virgilius Maro: otherwise called his Italian Husbandrie, diuided into foure Bookes, and containing the plowing and sowing of grounds, the planting and grafting of trees, the breeding and cuting of beasts, the breeding and keeping of bees, &c. Grammaticallie translated into English meter, in so plaine and familiar sort, as a learner may be taught thereby to his profit and contentment. By A. F. Lond. 4to. 1589. Dedicated to archbishop Whitgift.

40. The conclusive Prayer said every Night by the old Countess of Nottinghames Chaplain, Mr. Fleming (when the family were together) after common prayer. MS. Flemingi.

41. The first Time of Mr. Fleming's Preaching at S. Paul's Cross, MDCLXXXIX. MS. Flemingi.

42. The second Time of Mr. Fleming's Preaching at S. Paul's Cross, MCLXXXIX. MS. Flemingi.

43. The third Time of Mr. Fleming's Preaching at S. Paul's Cross, MDXCII. MS. Flemingi.

44. The fourth Time of Mr. Fleming's Preaching at S. Paul's cross, XVII. March

MDXCIII. With the Order for his so doing. MS. Flemingi.

45. Abrahami Flemingi ad D. Archiepiscopum, cum Oblatione e Primitiis Horti sui Pancratiani Carmina Latina, Gallica, Anglica, MDXCIV. MS. Flemingi.

46. The fifth Time of Mr. Fleming's Preaching at St. Paul's cross v. December MDXCVI. with the Order for his so doing. MS. Flemingi.

47. De Thoma Griffin, Clerico parochiali Ecclesiæ S. Benedicti Sherehog, quem, rogatum a Rogero Fenton Rectore suo (cui duo Beneficia fuerant concessa, et Sub-Ministro vel Curato, qui Rectoris Locum suppleret, non adhibito) ut Preces publicas legeret (promissa licet indemnitate ipse præstiterit) Ordinarius tamen Diocesani Censura vexavit; cum Animadversionibus Abr. Flemingi. MS. Flemingi.

48. The sixth Time of Mr. Fleming's Preaching at St. Paul's Cross, ix August MDCI. with the Order for his so doing. MS. Flemingi.

49. The Danger of Innovations in a Commonwealth, or the Poison of Sectaries, and how perilous it is to shake Religion at the Root by licentious Disputes & Doctrines. A Copy of Verses presented to Queen Elizabeth, which greatly pleased her. MS. Flemingi.

50. Two Epitaphs on Mrs. Ratcliff, one of Queen Elizabeth's Maids of Honor, who died xxii March M.D.CII. MS. Flemingi.

51. The seventh Time of Mr. Fleming's Preaching at S. Paul's Cross, iv March 1603-4, with the Order for his so doing. MS. Flemingi.

52. Abrahami Flemingi de Vita sua succincta et lucida Historia, Anno 1605 a seipso conscripta. MS. Flemingi.

53. The Eighth Time of M. Fleming's Preaching at S. Paul's Cross xxviiii Dec. 1606, with the Order for his so doing. MS. Flemingi.

54. Abrahami Flemingi Operum non solum impressorum verum etiam MS. Catalogus. MS. Flemingi.

55. De Laboribus suis in sacra sui Ministerii Vocatione Narratiuncula. MS. Flemingi.

56. Monitio Studentibus, ne libris nimis incumberent. MS. Flemingi.

57. De Præparatione sua ad Mortem; in quo cum Deo quæritur conciliari. Oratio pathetica. MS. Flemingi.

58. Historical and miscellaneous collections. MS. The articles which were composed by Mr. Fleming himself, or of which there is reason to suppose he was the author, have been already enumerated. The others in Mr. Fleming's handwriting are thus described by Mr. Peck:—De Discrimine inter Triumphum et Trophœum. —De Modo triumphandi inter Romanos. —De tribus Causis, inter alias, præcipuis Discordiæ sive Divisionis inter Romanos. —De Imperatoris Mauritii Interitu, anno Christi DCII. Chronici cujusdam irrolutali Fragmentum.—Aphorisms of State. —An Account of the great Feast at the Inthronization of George Neville, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor 6 Edw. IV.—An Account of the great Feast at the Inthronization of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, 9 March 1504-5 (20 H. vii.)—An Account of the coming of the Emperor Charles V. into England.—A Message sent by John Cooke to such as be Enemies to our Sovereign Lord King Edward VI. and his Realms.—Reasons why a Priest may not practise Physic or Surgery, as offered by Dr. John Christopherson, Bishop of Chichester, to his Friend Dr. Hussy, who desired his License for a Friend to do so.—A brief Note concerning the Charge which Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was at, in Repairing his Palace there, Annis 1560, 1561.—De Maria Regina Scotica, cum esset apud Fontem S. Annæ de Buxton.—A large Account of the unusual Sufferings of Walter Devereux Earl of Essex, 22 Sept. MDLXXVI. supposed to be poisoned.—The Hymn which the foresaid Earl of Essex sang the Night before he died.—Wenceslai de Budowitz a Budowa de Morte Mahomet Bassa Epistola, illata per Manum Mendici.—A pleasant Conceit of Vere Earl of Oxford, discontented at the Rising of a mean Gentleman in the English Court, circa MDLXXX. —Part of a smart Letter written 1 March MDLXXXI. by Elmer Bishop of London, to the then Lord Mayor (Harvey) in Answer to some scurrilous Reflexions cast on the Bishop by that Gentleman, as also on Account of his ill-using of the Clergy.—Whether a Bishop or any other Churchman may have the Tuition of a Ward? affirmed by Bishop Elmer in a Sermon at S. Paul's Cross, 11 Oct. MDLXXXIV.—Some Account of Bishop

Wickham's Sermon at S. Paul's Cross, 14 Feb. MDLXXXIV.—De Tractatu Berwici inter Anglos et Scotos, Anno MDLXXXVI.—De Statu Scotiæ, Anno MDLXXXVI.—The ruful Ryme of Chidioc Tichborn (one of the chief Conspirators in Babington's Plot) wrote between the Time of his Condemnation and Execution, which last was on the 20 Sept. MDLXXXVI.—De Regina nuper Scotorum ejusque Vitæ Fine, a Viro generoso Edmundo Molineux, succincta Relatio.—De Regina nuper Scotorum ejusque Vitæ Fine, a Viro generoso Thoma Milles, Relatio amplior.—Magistri Thornæi et Magistri Barnardi Gilpin (Domini Gualteri Mildmay Dispensatoris) aliorumque nonnullorum Relationes breviores ad eandem Reginam et Necem ejus spectantes.—Verses on the Death of Mary Q. of Scots, by the Translator of Orlando Furioso (Sir John Harington).—De Davisono Secretario, Pauca.—D. Elizabethæ Russellæ in Mortem Janæ D. Willielmi Cecilii Matris (quæ obiit x Martii MDLXXXVII) Carmina.—Brief Notes of what passed between one Blabey a Minister, and Dr. Cosins in the High Commission.—A brief Note concerning the Lord Admiral Haward, MDXCV.—The Meditation or Prayer of a rare learned Man of Oxford (reported to Mr. Fleming to have been Dr. Richard Lateware, S.T.P.) when he lay sick of a Consumption and given over by his Physitians, as Mr. Fleming had it of Mr. Thomas Speight, the Editor of Chaucer's Works.—De Henrico IV. Francorum Rege et Gestu suo, cum audivisset Reginam Elizabetham fuisse mortuam, et Jacobum Sextum in ejus regalem sedem successisse.—Bancroft, Bishop of London, his Letter to Mr. Roger Fenton, Rector of S. Benet Sherehog, against the Church-Wardens letting the Vestry of that Church for a Shop (without allowing of any Right or Profit to the Rector) under a Pretence of applying the Rent to the Use of the Poor.—Some Account of the sudden Death of Mr. Henry Morris, in Nov. 1604, with a Copy of the remarkable Verses then found in his pocket.—Brief Notes about Mr. Anthony Wotton, a worthy Preacher's being silenced for certain Words scandalously taken, in 1604.—Mr. Hugh Broughton's Censure of Bishop Bilson and Justus Lipsius his Censure of Mr. Hugh Broughton, 1604.—The resolute Spirit of Philip Howard Earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower xix Nov. MDXCV.—Part of Dr. Antony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, Sermon before Queen Elizabeth at Whitehall in Lent MDXCVI., admonishing her to think of her latter End.

59. Latin and english verses prefixed or subjoined to (*a*) George Whetstone's Rocke of Regard, 1576; (*b*) Kendal's Flowres of Epigrammes, 1577; (*c*) Dionysius Settle's True Report of the laste voyage of Capteine Frobisher, 1577; (*d*) Baret's Alvearie, 1580; (*e*) Hadr. Junius's Nomenclator, 1585; (*f*) Barnaby Googe's translation of Palingenius's Zodiake of Life, 1588.

MS. Baker, ii. 176. Bibl. Anglo-Poet. 105. Bodl. Cat. Brit. Bibl. ii. 313, 583. Cens. Lit. 2d. ed. vi. 11. x. 4. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Collier's Poet. Decameron, i. 105—109, 114, 116, 117, 194. Collier's Reg. of Stationers' Comp. ii. 87, 97, 114—116, 118, 197. Cranwell's List of Early Engl. Books in Trin. Coll. Libr. 32. Eller's Belvoir, 386. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p. lv, 546. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 148. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 35, 54. Herbert's Ames, 903, 907, 949, 951, 952, 954, 961, 962, 988, 1013, 1041, 1058, 1093, 1106, 1110, 1127, 1340, 1647, 1653. Hollinshed's Chron. ed. 1587. iii. 1590. Hone's Every-Day Book, i. 1066. Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iii. 118, 229. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 808. Newcourt's Repert. i. 519. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 98, 99. Notes & Queries, i. 85. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 89, 91. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, fo. edit. lib. vi. p. 49—56. Peck's Historical Pieces, 28. Restituta, ii. 203; iii. 47. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 207. Strype's Annals, ii. 548. Suckling's Suffolk, i. 124. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 287. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 226. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 412, 485, 752.

THOMAS PATENSON, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in June 1565, proceeded B.A. 1568-9, was subsequently elected a fellow of Christ's college, and commenced M.A. 1572. He was one of the proctors of the university 1576, and twenty years afterwards his conduct in that office was the subject of complaints by the town against the university. He was presented by his college to the vicarage of Caldecot in Cambridgeshire, and in 1579 proceeded B.D. On 9 March 1603-4 he was installed archdeacon of Chichester. His house at Caldecot having been destroyed by fire, he removed to the adjacent village of Kingston, where he died, and was buried in October 1607, leaving three sons and as many daughters.

Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 31. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 549, 551. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 113, 114. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 261; iii. 619.

ROGER MANNERS, third son of Thomas Manners, first earl of Rutland, K.G., by his wife Eleanor, daughter of sir William Paston, was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of S. John's college in May 1549, being then of immature age. He left the university without a degree, and became esquire of the body to the queens Mary and Elizabeth. In the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3 he represented the borough of Grantham. On 22 Nov. 1589 he granted the yearly rent of £5 issuing out of a messuage and lands in Freiston Lincolnshire, for distribution amongst the poor of Boston. In 1590 he granted 40*s.* yearly out of a messuage and lands at Freiston for the relief of the poor of that parish. In 1594 he contributed towards finishing the chapel of Corpus Christi college, and settled on that society the rectory of East Chinnock in Somersetshire for the support and maintenance of four poor scholars. He also gave to the college the advowson of the vicarage, but the title thereto ultimately proved defective. There is a letter to him dated 12 Dec. 1595 from Doctors Tyndall and Neville soliciting him to favour Laurence Stanton's promotion to the mastership of S. John's college. From this and similar applications it appears that he had or was supposed to have considerable influence at court. On 15 Feb. 1597-8 he settled £10 per annum issuing out of the manor of Winteringham in Lincolnshire, for the relief of the poor of that parish, and of the parishes of Barton and Barrow in the same county. By indenture, dated 30 June 1598, he granted a rent-charge of £5 per annum issuing out of a messuage in Wilford, to be distributed amongst the poor of the three parishes of Nottingham. In the old town-hall there was a table having under his coat of arms this inscription:

> *Rogerus Mannors vir illustris, serenissimæ Reginæ Somatophylax dignissimus, Comitis Thomæ Rutlandiæ filius, in perpetuam Eleemosinam, huic Villæ Nottinghamiæ quinque minas dedit per Annum. In cujus tam largi muneris Major Fratresq. hic ejus affixerunt insignia, Anno Dom.* 1601.

Queen Elizabeth made him various grants of lands. His death occurred 11 Dec. 1607, and he was buried at Uffington in Lincolnshire, where against the south wall of the chancel is a monument with the figures of two persons kneeling on cushions opposite each other, and these inscriptions:

> *Here lyes Roger Manneres, Esquier to the Bodye of Queene Marye & Queene Elizabethe, & third Sonne to Thomas late Erle of Rutland, Anno* 1607.
>
> *Here lyes Oliver Manners the v Sonne to the said late Erle, & served our Queene Elizabethe in her Warres at Newhaven, and ther fell sicke and died of the same sicknes, Anno Domini* 1563.

> *In Rogerum Manners Armigerum et virum nobilem, qui obiit XI. Decemb.* 1607.
>
> *See here the Pattern of true noble blood,*
> *Thy Honor by thy vertues was made good,*
> *Godly thy life, thy dealings wise and just,*
> *Thy kyn and frends, that unto thee did truste;*
> *Whose vertues in the eyes of vertuous shyne,*
> *And thou mayst boaste, that both were truly thyne.*
> *Thy purse was open alwaies to the poore,*
> *Who founde thee kinde, and feasted of thy store,*
> *Thy howse in plentie ever was mayntain'd,*
> *Thy servants, schollers, and some poor have gain'd:*
> *These be thy workes of vertue left behinde,*
> *Briefly to wish here, that men of virtuous mynde,*
> *The stranger & the prisoner had relief;*
> *That lives with them, though they live now with grief.*
> *Which ay will last, though thou lye under stone*
> *May (passing by) thy losse lament, and mone.*

By his will he gave £20 to the town of Stamford, the interest to be applied in buying coals for the poor.

Many of his letters are extant, and some have been printed.

Several authors of repute refer his death to 1587, and Mr. Thomas Blore gives 1627 as the date of his decease.

Arms: O. 2 bars Az. a chief quarterly Az. & G. the first and fourth charged with 2 fleurs-de-lis O and the second and third with a lion of England; with fifteen quarterings. Crest: A peacock in his pride ppr.

Blore's Stamford Charities, 231. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 267. Butcher's Stamford, ed. Peck, 20. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 236. Charity Reports, xx. 450; xxxii. (4) 16, 68, 289, 509. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 291. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 42; (2) 364, 366, 368. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 385, 386. Deering's Nottingham, 135. Eller's Belvoir, 42, & pedigree. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 297. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 310; ii. 49, 67. Hutton Correspond. 97, 101. MS. Lambeth. 709 P. 57. MS. Lansd. 15. art. 85; 27. art. 9; 72. art. 76; 80. art. 1; 86. art. 5; 89. art. 19; 108. art. 3—5; 161. art. 12. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 84, 85, 377, 453, 477, 479—481, 483. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 127—129, 204, 210, App. 63, 104. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 44. Nicolas's Hatton, 362. Originalia, 15 Eliz. p. 2, r. 49; 18 Eliz. p. 1, r. 19; 21 Eliz. p. 3, r. 171; 35 Eliz. p. 3, r. 140; 40 Eliz. p. 3, r. 25. Strype's Annals, ii. 131, 500; iii. 145; iv. 199. Talbot Papers, G. 17, 78, 128, 327, 339, 344, 354, 419, 526; H. 189, 276, 295, 325; I. 40; M. 310; P. 779. Turnor's Grantham, 56. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 73. Wright's Eliz. i. 355.

NICHOLAS AYLAND, born in the city of London in or about 1542, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 25 Aug. 1559, and fellow 26 Aug. 1562, proceeding B.A. 1563. On 31 March 1564 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Colteshall Norfolk. In 1571 he was on the presentation of the queen instituted to the rectory of Horstead in the same county. He died 14 Jan. 1607-8, and was interred in the church of Horstead, where is the following inscription:

Interred here Nicholas doth rest,
Whose surname hight hylande,
He painfull pastor at the last,
Years forty fowre did stand.
Whose virtues cause him live, though he,
From mortal eyes, heer hydeen be.
Obt. Jan. 14, 1607, ætat. 66.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

Alumni Eton. 174. Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 310; x. 443, 445. Ledger Coll. Regal. ii. 92; iii. 237. Liber Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 200, 213.

NICHOLAS BOND, born in Lincolnshire in or about 1540, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 27 May 1559, admitted to a scholarship on the lady Margaret's foundation 27 July in the same year, and proceeded B.A. 1563-4. His name was at the head of the list of pensioners of S. John's when queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August 1564. In the following year he was admitted a probationer fellow of Magdalen college Oxford, becoming in due course a perpetual fellow. On 17 Oct. 1567 he was admitted M.A. at Oxford. In 1574 the queen presented him to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-water in the county of Gloucester, and in the next year he resigned his fellowship at Magdalen college.

On 15 July 1580 he was admitted D.D. at Oxford. On 24 March 1581-2 he was installed a canon of Westminster, being at or about the same period chaplain of the Savoy. He was also one of the chaplains in ordinary to the queen, and archbishop Whitgift strongly recommended him to her majesty to be appointed master of the Temple on the vacancy in that office occasioned by the death of Richard Alvey about August 1584.

On 3 May 1586 Dr. Bond was admitted rector of Britwell in the county of Oxford. On 16 July 1589 he was appointed vicechancellor of the university of Oxford, and on 5 April 1590 was admitted president of Magdalen college there. The queen had sent a mandate for his election. He was however strongly opposed by Ralph Smith, who had a majority of eight voices in the second election by the thirteen senior fellows, but before the scrutiny could be announced, Swithin Stroud, one of Bond's voters, snatched away the papers from the scrutator, and rushing out of the chapel with his friends, contrived to delay the election beyond the statutable time; and her majesty, after some interval, appointed Dr. Bond president, as on a lapse, with the consent of the bishop of Winchester. On giving up the vicechancellorship in July 1590, sir Christopher Hatton, the chancellor of the university, sent a letter complaining of various breaches of academic discipline. In the same year Dr. Bond had the rectory of Alresford in Hampshire. On 13 July 1592 he was again appointed vicechancellor of Oxford. On 22 September following queen Elizabeth visited that university for the second time. Dr. Bond took a part in the divinity act which was kept on the 27th in her majesty's presence at S. Mary's church. The master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity college in this university on 10 Sept. 1595 conveyed to him and others, executors of Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex, the site of the dissolved house of the grey friars at Cambridge, whereupon Sidney Sussex college was soon afterwards built. Dr. Bond, as president of Magdalen, received prince Henry when he took up his abode in that college 27 Aug. 1605.

He died 8 Feb. 1607-8, and was buried in the chapel of Magdalen college, where is the following inscription:

D. O. M. S.

Memoriæ venerabilis viri Nicolai Bond S. Scr. Theol. Doct. hujus coll præsidis, qui vita bene beateque peracta obiit sext. id. Febr. cIɔIɔcvii, Anno Ætatis suæ 67.

Nomine qui victor populi se vicit, et arcto
Vinxit amore suos (vinculum amoris erat).
Victus morte jacet, patitur quoque terrea vincla,
Donec ad æthereas exuat illa tuas.
Qui satur annorum fuerat, saturabitur indec
Lætitiis, nec qui finiat annus erit.
Bis duo lustra suis qui præfuit, omnia felix
Lustra suo posthac serviet ille Deo.

He is author of:

1. Notes on a letter from sir Christopher Hatton chancellor of the university of Oxford. Enclosed in a letter to Richard Bancroft, D.D., 18 July 1590. In Wood's Annals of Oxford, ii. 243-245.

2. Latin verses in the Oxford collection on the death of queen Elizabeth, 1603.

He gave £10 and eighteen books, including as it seems a MS. Psalter with an english comment, to the Bodleian library.

He has been often confounded with Nicholas Bound, D.D., rector of Norton in Suffolk, whom we shall hereafter notice.

Arms: S. a fess O. a crescent for difference. Crest: A man's head in profile proper. Motto: Unitas Spiritus vinculo pacis.

Account of Proceedings against Magdalene college, Oxford, p. 20, 21. MS. Baker, vi. 347; xxv. 451, 455. Information from Rev. Dr. Bloxam. Bloxam's Magdalen College Register, ii. lxxxi—lxxxvi. Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, 66, 104, 120, 135. Churton's Nowell, 359. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 219. MS. Harl. 6282, fo. 142 b, 147, 148. MS. Lansd. 59. art. 7; 61. art. 17; 983. art. 42. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 354, 476, 562. Murdin's State Papers, 650. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 150, 159. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 547. Peck's Historical Pieces, 16, 25. Rymer, xv. 731. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 149. Strype's Whitgift, 99, 173—175. Univ. & Coll. Doc. iii. 529. Wood's Annals, ii. 235, 236, 241—245, 285, 923, 924. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 317, 330, App. 112, 114. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 179, 216, 248, 257.

JOHN STILL, born at Grantham in or about 1543, was the only son of William Still, esq., of that town. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in 1559, went out B.A. 1561-2, and was subsequently elected a fellow of that house, commencing M.A. in 1565.

In 1570 he was recommended by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster, to the Merchant Taylors' company as a fit person to be appointed rector of S. Martin Outwitch in London, but another was ultimately presented. In the same year he proceeded B.D. On 29 October he was admitted Margaret preacher, and in or soon after December was appointed Margaret professor of divinity in the room of Thomas Cartwright, although he had been one of those who had signed a letter to the chancellor of the university on Cartwright's behalf.

On 30 July 1571 he was collated by archbishop Parker to the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk, and on 4 Nov. 1572 the primate, to whom he was chaplain, appointed him and Dr. Thomas Watts joint deans of Bocking. On 18 July 1573 he was instituted to the vicarage of East Markham in the county of Nottingham. In the same year he became a canon of Westminster, and resigned his professorship. Archbishop Parker, in a letter to lord Burghley, dated 15 Nov. 1573, strongly urged Mr. Still's appointment to the deanery of Norwich.

On 14 July 1574 he was elected master of S. John's college, being admitted on the 21st of that month. In 1575 he was created D.D., and on 4 November was elected vicechancellor. On 6th March 1576-7 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and in or about June 1577 was constituted master of Trinity college, on the resignation of that office by Dr. Whitgift, bishop of Worcester. In the following year he was named as one of the commissioners to represent England in a proposed diet at Smalcald.

He preached the latin sermon before the convocation of the province of Canterbury 5 Feb. 1588-9, and was immediately afterwards unanimously elected prolocutor. In November 1592 he was again chosen vicechancellor of the university, but did not serve the whole year, as he was elected bishop of Bath and Wells under a congé-d'-élire, dated 16 Jan. 1592-3. The royal assent was given to his election on the 7th of February following. On the 10th the election was confirmed, and on the next day he was consecrated, receiving restitution of the temporalities 23 March following.

In November 1597 he introduced into the convocation articles for the better keeping of parochial registers. We also find him present in the convocation of March 1603-4.

His death occurred at his palace at Wells 26 Feb. 1607-8, and he was buried on 4 April 1608 in his cathedral, where a handsome alabaster monument was erected to his memory. On a sarcophagus under a recessed arch flanked with corinthian columns, is his recumbent statue in episcopal attire, and in the attitude of prayer. A tablet within the arch contains the following epitaph written by the illustrious William Camden:

Memoriæ Sacrum Johanni Still, Episcopo

Bathonensi et Wellensi, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori, Acerrimo Christianæ Veritatis propugnatori, Non minus vitæ integritate Quam varia doctrina claro: Qui cum Domino diu Vigilasset, in Christo spe Certa resurgendi obdormivit Die XXVI. Februarii M.D.CVII. Vixit annos LXIII. Sedit Episcopus XVI.

Nathaniel filius primogenitus Optimo patri mærens pietatis ergo posuit.

His tomb, which originally stood on the south side of the choir, was a few years since removed to the north aisle at the bottom of the steps leading to the chapter room. It has lately been restored, and at the same time the inscription was renewed.

By his first wife Anne daughter of Thomas Alabaster of Hadleigh, he had: Sarah (baptised 24 May 1575) the wife of William Morgan of Warminster; Anne (baptised 19 Aug. 1576) supposed to have died in infancy; John (baptised 19 Jan. 1577) buried 30 May 1581; Nathaniel (baptised 18 Oct. 1579) fellow of Trinity college, and hereafter to be noticed in this work; Anne (baptised 30 April 1581) the wife of Robert Eyre of Wells; Elizabeth (baptised 6 Oct. 1583) the wife of Richard Edwards of London; Mary (baptised 12 April 1585) the wife of Cefton Jones; John (baptised 12 Feb. 1588) of Trinity college, M.A., whom we propose hereafter to notice; and Thomas baptised 21 Sept., buried 12 Nov. 1589. His second wife, whom he married after his elevation to the episcopate, was Jane daughter of sir John Horner of Cloford, Somersetshire, by whom he had Thomas born in or about 1596.

Bishop Still's will, dated 4 Feb. 1607-8, was proved in the Prerogative court. He died rich, and bequeathed £500. for the relief of the poor of bishop Bubwith's hospital at Wells, and 100 marks to Trinity college towards buildings, also a silver bason and ewer. As a token of his old love to the place of his ministry, he bequeathed £50 to buy clothing for the aged poor of Hadleigh. His executors were his son Nathaniel, Francis James, LL.D., of Wells, and his son-in-law Robert Eyre of the same city.

Sir John Harington, who had been a pupil of bishop Still, commends his extraordinary ability as a preacher and disputant, his learning, kindness and courtesy. Of him he observes: "To whom I never came but I grew more religious, from whom I never went but I parted better instructed." It seems that this prelate had been educated not only in good literature but also in music, which was in those days accounted a preparative to divinity. He had good judgment in singing, says sir John, who adds: "I have heard good musick of voyces in his house."

He is author of:

1. A Ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt and Merie Comedie: Intytuld Gammer Gurton's Nedle: Played on Stage, not longe ago in Christes Colledge in Cambridge. Made by Mr. S. Master of Art. Lond. 4to. 1575, and with a slightly different title, Lond. 4to. 1661. Reprinted in Hawkins's Origin of the English Drama, and in Dodsley's Old Plays. It is a very singular drama, and was long erroneously supposed to be the first comedy in our language. The drinking song at the beginning of the second act has been much praised. It appears however to be merely an adaptation of a more ancient song.

2. Answer to certain propositions of one Shales on the authority of the Fathers, in support of the Scriptures, and the spiritual gifts of the Saviour; as lately renewed in the writings of the Jesuits Campion, Duræas, and others [jointly with Dr. William Fulke]. MS. in State Paper Office.

3. Articles brought into the convocation 18 Nov. 1597 for the keeping of parish registers. In Strype's Whitgift, 510.

4. Letters in latin and english.

There are portraits of bishop Still in the gallery of the episcopal palace at Wells, and in the master's lodge at Trinity college. The latter was in 1789 engraved by J. Jones, from a drawing by S. Harding. The engraving was executed at the expence of George Steevens, who destroyed the plate after twenty impressions had been taken. There is also an engraving of the bishop's portrait by Henry Meyer. His monument has been engraved by G. Hollis, from a drawing by J. Buckler, F.S.A.

Arms: S. guttée d' eau 3 roses A.

Alumni Westm. 13. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 189, 293. MS. Baker, iv. 45; xx. 57, 75; xxxiii. 61. Biog. Dram. Blazon of Episcopacy. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 649. Bromley's Engr. Portr. 52. Campbell's Specimens. Camdeni Epistolæ, App. 105. Cassan's Bps. of Bath & Wells. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Charity Reports, iii. 348. Churton's Nowell, 134, 223, 227, 292, 322. MS. Cole, xlv. 255; lvii. 371. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i.

293, 294; ii. 444, 461. MS. Cott. Titus B. vii. 42. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 230, 367—369, 419, 450, 457, 518, 519. Dibdin's Libr. Comp. 783, 786. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 87. Ellis's Specimens. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 71, 98. Fuller's Holy & Profane State, xxix. 7. Fuller's Worthies (Lincolnsh.) Gibson's Synodus Anglicana, ed. Cardwell, 262. Granger. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 196, 221, 298, 410. Grindal's Remains, 353. Hallam's Lit. Eur. ii. 166. Haslewood's Anc. Crit. Essays, ii. 289. Hearne's Otterbourne, 708, 714, 715. Herbert's Ames, 932. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 256. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 118, 149, 175, 189, 197, 210, 213, 214, 222, 271, 373, 383—385, 411, 549; ii. 14, 42. Hoare's Mod. Wiltsh. i. (1) 188—193. Hutchins's Dorset. ii. 448, 449. Hutton Corresp. 20. MS. Kennett, xlix. 101. MS. Lansd. 23. art. 16, 49; 24. art. 22; 25. art. 35; 30. art. 64; 42. art. 65; 115. art. 36. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 515, 518, 548, 628, 634, 698. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 145; ii. 493; iii. 355, 604, 605, 654, 692, 699. Cat. of Malone Collection, 42. Marprelate's Epistle, 13. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 114, 252. Newcourt's Repert. i. 926; ii. 67, 68. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, iii. 448, 461. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 158, 594. Nugae Antiquae, i. 135. Parker Corresp. 439, 449. Peck's Desid. Curios. 4to. ed. 328. Phelps's Somersetsh. ii. 76, 94, 126, 127. Pigot's Hadleigh, 60, 130, 270, 271, 275. Retrospect. Rev. ii. 74; xii. 12, 29. Richardson's Godwin. Russell's Andrewes, 159, 412, 428. Rymer, xvi. 186, 189, 200. Scott's Essay on the Drama. Skelton's Works, ed. Dyce, i. p. vii—ix. Strype's Annals, i. 625; ii. 2, App. 3, 135; iii. 186, 341, 438, 491, 591, App. 66, 149; iv. 396. Strype's Parker, 390, 432, 451, 480, 510. Strype's Grindal, 186, 231. Strype's Whitgift, 70, 76, 99, 123, 282, 353, 382, 399, 510, 553, App. 25. Strype's Aylmer, 33. Sutcliffe's Ans. to Throckmorton, f. 30 b. Talbot Papers, G 480. Warburton's Julian, 120. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, ii. 523; iii. 181. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. p. xi. Wilson's Merch. Taylors' School, 26, 75, 76, 80, 554. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 829.

JOHN STERNE, matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in December 1560, removed to Christ's college, and went out B.A. 1564-5. He commenced M.A. in 1568, being then under-master of the grammar-school at Ely, and, as it is said, a member of S. John's college. In 1575 he proceeded B.D. as a member of Peterhouse, and in 1576 had a licence to preach from the university. In 1584 he was collated to the vicarage of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, as he was on 7 March 1587-8 to the vicarage of Witham in Essex, having resigned Rickmansworth. On 12 Nov. 1592 he was consecrated suffragan bishop of Colchester in the parish church of Fulham, by archbishop Whitgift, assisted by the bishops of London, Rochester, and Bristol. He was suspended for not attending the convocation of 1603, but was absolved in 1606. His death occurred in or about Feb. 1607-8. He was the last protestant suffragan bishop in England.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 149, 163. Barkesdale's Memorials, 78, 79. Burnet's Life of Bedell. Clarke's Lives (1677), 250. Defence of the Puritan Ministers, 1604, 4to. Faulkner's Fulham, 56. Gataker against Lilly, 101. MS. Kennett, xlix. 97. Newcourt's Repert. i. 863; ii 162, 677. Strype's Annals, iv. 398. Strype's Whitgift, 399.

ARTHUR DENT, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1571, B.A. 1575-6, M.A. 1579, was on 17 Dec. 1580 instituted to the rectory of South Shoebury in Essex, on the presentation of Robert lord Rich. In 1582 he was one of the witnesses examined against Robert Wright, a puritan minister. About 1584 he was much troubled by Aylmer, his diocesan, for refusing to wear the surplice and omitting the sign of the cross in baptism. We find his name subscribed to the supplication sent to the lords of the council by certain ministers of Essex, who scrupled to subscribe to the book of common-prayer, on the ground that some things therein were, as they thought, contrary to the word of God. His death occurred about the end of 1607, he having been carried off by a fever in three days. He had the character of a learned, diligent, and humble servant of God, and was esteemed an excellent preacher. He left a widow, who was perhaps a sister of Ezekiel Culverwell, who is styled his brother, that is, as we suppose, brother-in-law.

He is author of:

1. A Sermon of Repentance preached at Lee in Essex 7 March 1581. [from Luke xiii. 5.] Lond. 12mo. 1582, 1583, 1585, 1590, 1611, 1615, 1629, 1630, 1637, 1638, 1643.

2. Exposition of the Articles of our faith by short questions and answers. Lond. 8vo. 1591.

3. A Pastime for Parents: or a Recreation to passe away the time: contayninge the most principal grounds of Christian Religion. Lond. 12mo. 1603, 1609.

4. The Rvine of Rome, or an Exposition upon the whole Reuelation: Wherein is plainely shewed and proued, that the Popish Religion, together with all the power and authority of Rome, shall ebbe and decay still more and more throughout all the Churches of Europe, and come to an utter overthrow even in this life before the end of the world. Written especially for the comfort of Protestants, and the daunting of Papists,

Seminary Priests, Jesuites, and all that cursed rabble. Published by Arthur Dent, Preacher of the word of God at South-Shoobery in Essex. Lond. 4to. 1607, 8vo. 1622, 12mo. 1656. Dedicated by Ezekel Culverwel to Robert lord Rich.

5. A Plain Mans Pathway to Heaven by way of Dialogue. Lond. 12mo. 1610, 1617, 1631, 1637. (24th edit.)

6. A learned and frvitfull Exposition upon the Lords Prayer. By Arthur Dent, sometime Minister of the Word of God at South Suberry in Essex. Lond. 12mo. 1612, 1613.

7. A Sermon of Restitution. Lond. 8vo. 1614.

Dr. Bliss's Sale Cat. i. 89, 90. Bodleian Cat. Bradford's Writings, ed. Townsend, i. 562. Brook's Puritans, ii. 111. Cole's Athen. Cantab. D. 20. Herbert's Ames, 1156, 1336, 1357, 1358. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 531. Sion Coll. Libr. O. 13; 4; P. 11, 39. Strype's Annals, iii. 125, App. 42. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Cat. of Dr. Williams's Libr. Red Cross Street, i. 98.

EDWARD STANHOPE, fourth or fourth surviving son of sir Michael Stanhope, governor of Kingston-upon-Hull and high-steward of Holderness under Henry VIII., and chief gentleman of the privy chamber to Edward VI., by his wife Anne, daughter of Nicholas Rawson, esq., of Aveley in Essex, was born at Hull. On 26 Feb. 1551-2 his father was beheaded as an accomplice of his brother-in-law Edward duke of Somerset, sometime lord protector. His mother, an excellent and pious woman, survived till 20 Feb. 1587-8. Her epitaph records that she brought up all her younger children in virtue and learning.

This Edward, for he had an elder brother of the same name, was educated at Trinity college in this university. His matriculation does not appear to have been recorded, but in 1560 he was elected a scholar of the house, going out B.A. 1562-3. On 23 Sept. 1564 he was admitted a minorfellow, becoming a major fellow 30 April 1566. In the same year he commenced M.A., and was incorporated in that degree at Oxford during the queen's visit to that university in September following his creation here. On 25 Nov. 1572 he became prebendary of Botevant in the church of York, in 1575 was created LL.D., and on 15 Jan. 1575-6 was admitted an advocate. On 7 June 1577 he was sworn a master in chancery, and in or before 1578 was appointed chancellor of the diocese of London. On 1 September in that year he supplicated the university of Oxford in a convention called simile primum, that he might be incorporated doctor of the civil law, which though granted simpliciter, yet it appears not that he was incorporated. In or before 1583 he became vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, and he represented Marlborough in the parliament of 29 Oct. 1586. In or perhaps before 1587 he was in the high commission for causes ecclesiastical. We find him on 10 Dec. 1588 writing to lord Burghley, (to whose wife he was related) soliciting to be appointed a master or commissioner of the fine office, and the application was successful.

In 1589 he was instituted to the rectory of Terrington in Norfolk, on the presentation of William Cooper, esq., patron for that turn, (and son of his sister Eleanor, who married Thomas Cooper, esq., of Thurgarton in Nottinghamshire). Dr. Stanhope, it is said, also held the rectory of Brockley in Suffolk, but when or how he obtained it does not appear. In 1591 he resigned the prebend of Botevant, and on 31 May in that year was collated to the prebend of Cantlers, alias Kentishtown, in the church of S. Paul.

His name occurs in the special commission touching jesuits and other disguised persons issued 26 March 1593; the special commission of oyer and terminer for London, dated 25 Feb. 1593-4, under which Rodrigo Lopez, M.D., Emanuel Louis Tynoco, and Stephen Ferrara de Gama were tried and convicted of high treason; and the commission issued by archbishop Whitgift 19 Nov. 1594 for survey of all the ecclesiastical courts within the diocese of London. It is said that soon after this period he became chancellor of the church of S. Paul.

On 27 June 1600 queen Elizabeth granted to him and his brother Michael the manor of Hucknall Torkard in the county of Nottingham, at the yearly rent of £13. 9*s*. 0*d*., and he was in a special commission touching piracies. issued 2 April 1601.

He was knighted at Whitehall 23

July 1603, and his name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer, issued for the county of Middlesex 15 November following. Under this commission Henry lord Cobham, Thomas lord Grey de Wilton, sir Walter Ralegh, George Brooke and others were indicted for treason. In the same year sir Edward Stanhope was one of the four learned civilians whose names were inserted in a commission for perusing all books printed within the realm without public authority, and suppressing the same or determining in what sort they should be permitted to be dispersed.

His death occurred 16 March 1607-8, and he was interred in S. Paul's cathedral, where he was commemorated by the following inscription on the eastern wall near the great north door:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Edwardo Stanhopo, Michaelis Stanhopi, ex ordine equestri filio, Equiti aurato, Legum Doctori, Episcopi Londinensis Cancellario, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Vicario generali, in publicis Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ negotiis versatissimo, Qui certa spe in Christo resurgendi, piè placidèque animam Deo reddidit 16 die Martii 1608.

Johannes Baro Stanhopus de Harington, & Michael Stanhopus eques auratus, fratres mœstissimi officiose, pietatis ergo, P. P.

This inscription was, it appears, drawn up by William Camden, who stated sir Edward Stanhope's death to have occurred in 1607, agreeably to the computation of time then in general use. The inscription was however slightly altered, and the date of 1608 was substituted for 1607. This circumstance has occasioned some errors.

During his lifetime he gave £100 for the construction and fitting up of the library of Trinity college.

In his will, which is dated 28 Feb. 1602-3, and was proved in the prerogative court 25 March 1608, he confessed that from Trinity college, next unto God and his good parents, whom he had long since taken to his mercy, he had received the foundation of all which he had been enabled unto; he therefore gave £700 to that college to buy lands to be bestowed on the maintenance of the library keeper, and of his man, a poor scholar in the said college, for ever. The will contains minute directions as to the library keeper, the poor scholar and under-library keeper, the preservation of the library and the visitation thereof annually. He gave to the college his great polyglot bible in 7 vols. fo., commonly called king Philip's bible, also all his books of divinity, civil, common, canon, or statute law, history, and other humanity books in greek or latin, which the college had not, and which were not specifically bequeathed by his will or any codicil. He also gave the college permission to change books which they had for any of his which were of a later impression or more fitly bound. He bequeathed to the college £40 to be distributed amongst the subsizars, and £20 to provide one very great book of large vellum, wherein should be fairly written and limned the names, titles, arms, and dignities of all the founders of the college set out in proper colours; after them the arms of the college; after that the names of all the benefactors and the names and preferments of the masters. This book to be kept for the public register book of all the particular books, maps, globes, or other ornaments belonging or to belong to the college library. This book, furnished with leaves sufficient to add what should thereafter by good men be supplied, he desired might with such good speed be prepared that it should be one of the first books which should be perfected, bound, chained, and affixed to the library.

His will also contains bequests of £20 as a stock for employing the poor dwelling in the manor of Cantelows alias Kentish town; £40 to the poor of Terrington; £200 to the town of Hull; and £200 to archbishop Whitgift (under whose government he had lived thirty years before he became his grace's chancellor) to be laid out in land towards the foundation of his college at Croydon. He entailed his estate called Wellwood park in the isle of Axholme, which he had bought of lord Sheffield, on the sons of his brother sir Edward, viz., Edward, Michael, George, John, and Thomas successively, and devised his estate at Caldecott to his nephew Charles son of his brother sir John (afterwards lord Stanhope of Harington). He gave handsome remembrances in money, plate, and rings to all his brothers and their wives, his sisters, and all his nephews and nieces by name, and also to many friends, the whole tenor of the will shewing a strong feeling of affection towards his family. He desired that £4000 should be re-

served to purchase land of £200 per annum to be settled on the son or sons of his brother Michael, if he should have any. He alludes to certain scandal relative to his gallantry towards a fair lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell, wife of the registrar of the court of arches, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilford chamberlain of London, with whom he admits he had been so familiar as to have occasioned misconstruction, but he solemnly exculpates both the lady and himself from any criminality, and bequeaths her his large gold chain weighing thirty-seven ounces which he was accustomed to wear, and all his plate not bequeathed to his relatives.

He appointed his brothers sir John, sir Michael, and sir Edward his executors, saying that he had no need to appoint overseers other than and except their own consciences. Some of his brothers being indebted to him in divers sums advanced for the purchase of estates in their names, they having bought and sold and he found the money, for which he had little or no acknowledgment or security, he therefore exhorted them truly and conscientiously to disclose those transactions to each other, and to come to a fair and just reckoning with each other as his residuary legatees.

Trinity college library received under sir Edward Stanhope's bequest 15 MSS. and 321 printed volumes.

His works are:

1. Memoriale Collegio Sanctæ et Indiuiduæ Trinitatis in Academia Cantabrigiensi dicatum 1614 cura et industria Ed. Stanhope Militis Legum Doctoris Collegii huiusce quondam Socii compositum et ordinatum. Eivsdemq. sumptibus delineatum et exornatum in piam gratiam et perpetuum honorem munificentiæ et olim, et nunc, et in posterum, huic Collegio Deuotororum. MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. 17. 2. Only the earlier portions of this book were drawn up by sir Edward Stanhope. His account of the ancient foundations of King's hall and Michael-house is especially curious and interesting. This magnificent volume, which is richly illuminated with armorial and other embellishments, was put into its present shape in compliance with his testamentary directions, under which it was continued from time to time till about 1700. It was for many years and until recently kept in the master's lodge, from which circumstance it has been occasionally referred to as the Lodge Book.

2. Letters. The number is probably not very large. There were some in the collection of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, and Richard Almack, esq., F.S.A., of Long Melford, has others.

It is not surprising that this sir Edward Stanhope has often been confounded with his elder brother of the same name. He, who was the second son of sir Michael, was a knight, represented the counties of Nottingham and York in parliament, was one of the surveyors of the duchy of Lancaster, treasurer of Gray's inn, recorder of Doncaster, and for many years one of the council of the north. He was seated at Edlington and Grimston in Yorkshire, and dying in 1603 was buried at Kirby Wharffe in that county, leaving issue sir Edward, K.B.; Michael, M.D.; sir John of Mellwood in the isle of Axholme, who died 1627; George, D.D., fellow of Trinity college, chaplain to Charles I., and rector of Wheldrake, whom we shall hereafter notice; and Thomas. We have taken no little pains to distinguish the two brothers, but it may be that we have not entirely succeeded in so doing. It must be observed that besides these two sir Michael Stanhope had a son Edward who died in infancy.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. (Stanhope) Quarterly Erm. & G. a martlet for difference. 2. (Maulovel) V. 3 wolves courant O. 3. (Longvilers) S. a bend between 6 cross crosslets A. 4. (Lexinton) A. 3 saltires S. a crescent for difference. Crest: a tower Az. charged with a martlet, issuing from the battlements a demi-lion rampant O. ducally crowned G. holding in the jamb an ogress. Motto: Ut Deo sic Regi.

MS. Addit. 5852. p. 171. Baga de Secretis, pouches 52, 58. MS. Baker, xi. 334; xxvi. 353. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 96. Charity Reports, xiv. 203. MS. Cole, xxxii. 83, 84. Coote's Civilians, 52. Information from George R. Corner, esq., F.S.A. Ducarel's Croydon, App. 37. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 56. Foss's Judges of England, v. 401; vi. 8. Gorham's Gleanings, 494. MS. Harl. 6996. art. 2. Leon. Howard's Letters, 621. Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 92. MS. Kennett, xlix. 117, 119. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 381. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 361, 405; iii. 177. Lysons' Environs, iii. 376. Marprelate's Epistle, 13, 25, 29. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 8 Eliz. r. 15; Trin. 9 Eliz. r. 21. Monk's Bentley, ii. 275. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 8, 27, 28, 532, 620, 639.

733. Newcourt's Repert. i. 171, 279. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 81, 83, 208, 225; iii. 1055. Originalia, 33 Eliz. p. 3, r. 45; 36 Eliz. p. 2, r. 248, p. 4, r. 57; 43 Eliz. p. 5, r. 8; 44 Eliz. p. 5, r. 107; 3 Ja. I., p. 1, r. 7. Parkeri Scel. Cantab. Restituta, iv. 404. Rymer, xvi. 201, 412. J. R. Smith's Old Book Circular, 6890. Stanhopii Memoriale Coll. Trin. MS. 62, 63, 94, 95. Earl Stanhope's Notices of the Stanhopes, 10. Stonehouse's Axholme, 259. Strype's Annals, iii. 592; iv. 152, 183, 184, 218, 255, 284, 396. Strype's Whitgift, 248, 340, 418, 577; App. 137. Strype's Aylmer, 29, 85, 91, 112, 130. Strype's Stow, iii. 166. Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 148, 257. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 192. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 116. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 124. Wood's Annals, ii. 273—275. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 174, 211, 212.

WILLIAM HOLLAND, a native of the county of Denbigh, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in December 1576, was admitted a scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation 8 Nov. 1578, proceeded B.A. 1579-80, and commenced M.A. 1583. On 9 April 1584 he was elected prælector of his college, and on the following day was admitted a fellow on Dr. Gwynne's foundation. He was appointed mathematical examiner 5 July 1588, proceeded B.D. 1591, was elected and admitted a senior fellow 3 April 1598, elected a college preacher at S. Mark's in the same year, and became principal lecturer 7 July 1599.

It is probable that he was rector of North Creak in Norfolk. The historians of Norfolk call the rector of that parish in 1605 John Holland. They may be mistaken in the christian name.

By his will, dated 23 Jan. 1607-8, proved before Dr. Richard Clayton vice-chancellor 16 April 1608, he gave to S. John's college, to be bestowed in books or otherwise, £5. 13*s*. 4*d*.; towards the reparation of the church of North Creak in Norfolk 20*s*.; to the poor of that parish 40*s*.; to his cousin Mr. Owen Gwyn, fellow of S. John's college, Chrysostom, Ambrose, and Josephus; to his cousin Mr. John Williams, fellow of S. John's college, 20*s*. to buy a book; and to his brother Hugh Holland's daughter £5.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

2. A letter to his cousin sir John Wynne, dated S. John's college 30 Nov. 1606.

Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 346, 350, 368. MS. Baker, xxvi. 115. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 74. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 86. Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, 150.

DANIEL BELL, of S. John's college, went out B.A. 1603-4. For some offence against the state he was, in or about January 1604-5, apprehended by John Tarbock, one of the king's messengers at Milner's house at Langridge [Sandridge?] in Hertfordshire, and ultimately committed to Newgate. He was created M.A. 1607.

Devon's Exchequer Issues of James I. 19.

EDWARD CROMWELL, eldest son of Henry lord Cromwell, by his wife Mary daughter of John Paulet marquess of Winchester, was born in or about 1559, and educated for a short time in Jesus college under the tuition of Richard Bancroft afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. It does not appear that he was matriculated.

He states that he was brought up to the wars begun and confirmed by a natural inclination thereto, and we think it probable that he was the colonel Cromwell who was in the army under the earl of Essex, which besieged Gournay in 1591, but left the camp in order to return home, having such urgent occasions of business that he could stay no longer.

By the death of his father in 1592 he succeeded to the peerage. He was created M.A. by this university at the bachelors' commencement 1592-3.

He accompanied the earl of Essex on his naval expedition against Spain in 1597, and was with him also in Ireland in 1599, where he was knighted. The earl dispatched him to England to represent to the queen the miserable state of Ireland. On this occasion he made application for the post of lord-president of Munster, which had become vacant by the death of sir Thomas Norreys.

He took part with the earl of Essex in his mad enterprise, was committed to the Tower, and on 17 Feb. 1600-1 an indictment for high treason was found in London against him, the earls of Essex, Southampton, and Rutland, and William lord Sandys. Lord Cromwell however, after the death of Essex, made a confession, was liberated from custody, and on 9 July 1601 obtained the royal pardon.

He joined in the proclamation of king James I., and was soon afterwards sworn of the privy council.

Having sold his estates in England to Charles Blount earl of Devonshire and others, he settled in Ireland.

On 12 Sept. 1605 Phelomy McCarton (with the assent of Donell oge McCarton) granted by indenture to lord Cromwell (styled governor of Lecale, the castle of Dondrome and other parts adjoining) the third part of all that his country called Killanartan or in Watertirrye, or elsewhere in the county of Down, with all woods, underwoods, profits, and appurtenances to be set out as therein stipulated. Amongst the considerations for this grant lord Cromwell was to take into his keeping and bringing up Patrick McCarton, eldest son of Phelomy, and undertake to educate, instruct, apparel, and provide all other necessaries for his education in a gentlemanlike sort. On 28th of the same month Phelomy McCarton and lord Cromwell surrendered to the crown the whole territory of Killanartan called McCarton's country, with intent that the same should be regranted them by his majesty in moieties, which was accordingly done on 4 October in the same year. On the last of September 1605 the king granted to lord Cromwell the office or place of governor of Lecale, McCarton's country, Dondrome, and the borders thereof in the county of Down, and of all towns, castles, forts, garrisons, and wards within those limits, with extraordinary powers, including the prosecution by fire and sword of traitors and rebels, and the putting to death by martial law, but this latter power was not to extend to any captain, lieutenant, ensign, or subject, worth 40*s.* a-year in lands or £10 in goods.

He died in Ireland in 1607, and was buried in Down cathedral.

By his first wife, a daughter of — Umpton, he had Elizabeth, wife successively of sir John Shelton, and Thomas Fitzhughes, esq., of Oxfordshire. He married secondly, Frances, daughter of William Rugge, esq., of Felmingham Norfolk, by whom he had Thomas, who succeeded him as lord Cromwell, and was ultimately created viscount Lecale and earl of Ardglass in the peerage of Ireland; Frances, wife of sir John Wingfield of Tickencote in Rutland; and Anne, wife of sir William Wingfield, of Powerscourt.

Frances, lady dowager Cromwell, remarried Richard Wingfield, mareschal of Ireland, who was created viscount Powerscourt.

Some of this lord Cromwell's letters are extant.

Arms: Az. on a fess between 3 lions rampant O. a rose G. between 2 cornish choughs ppr.

MS. Addit. 6177, p. 135; 12506 ff, 321, 328; 12507. f. 6. Baga de Secretis, pouch 56, file 2. Birch's Eliz. ii. 426, 466. Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 268; ix. 461, 462, 466, 489. Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Peerages, 152. Rob. Cary's Memoirs, ed. Scott, 27. Coningsby's Journal of the Siege of Rouen, 10. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 528, 529. The Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 147, 158. Dugdale's Baronage. Erck's Repertory, 191, 192, 203. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 57, 97, 154, 169, 193, 247, 249, 298, 317; ii. 80. MS. Lansd. 82. art. 17. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 516—519. Nichols's Prog. James I., i. 43, 424. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 8, 9, 325. Noble's Cromwell, ii. 7. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 13. Rymer, xvi. 404. Strype's Annals, iv. 300, 371. Talbot Papers, I. 260.

HUMPHREY DAVIES, of Warwickshire, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in October 1567, B.A. 1571-2, M.A. 1575, founded in 1607 a fellowship at Queens' college, devising, for the purpose of endowing the same, lands at Leamington Hastings in Warwickshire. In 1630 the college compounded with his executors for £250, which was paid by instalments between 1635 and 1637; but the money being in possession of Dr. Martin the loyal president of Queens', in 1642 it was sequestered with his own property, and so was lost to the college.

MS. Searle.

JOHN DAY was sometime a student of Caius college, but does not appear to have graduated, and we cannot trace him in the records of the university. It would seem that he was a writer for the stage in or before 1593, and in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth and the earlier part of that of James I. he appears to have enjoyed great popularity, although there are several indications of his having been in necessitous circumstances. The time of his death is unknown. John Tateham has an elegy on him in his Fancy's Theatre. Ben Jonson called Day a rogue, but we do not suppose that he was, as has been said, the Mr. Day who stealthily left his lodgings by night, an incident which is the subject of a punning poem by a gentleman of Lincoln's-inn, printed in a single sheet, Lond. 1684.

His works are:

1. The Maidens Holiday, a comedy. Entered in the Stationers' books 8 April 1654, as the joint work of Christopher Marlowe and Day. It did not reach the press, and at last met its fate from that arch-destroyer of manuscript dramas, John Warburton's cook.

2. The Bristol Tragedy. Acted by the lord admiral's servants, 1602. The conjecture that it was identical with The faire maide of Bristowe, which is a comedy, seems very absurd.

3. The tragedy of Thomas Merry. Jointly with William Haughton.

4. The tragedy of John Cox of Collumpton. Jointly with William Haughton.

5. The Spanish Moors tragedy. Jointly with Thomas Decker and William Haughton.

6. The Italian Tragedy. Jointly with Wentworth Smith.

7. The Seven Wise Masters. Jointly with Henry Chettle, Thomas Decker, and William Haughton.

8. The Blind Beggar of Bednal-Green, with the merry Humour of Tom Strowd, the Norfolk Yeoman. As it was divers times publickly acted by the Princes Servants. Lond. 4to. 1659. Henry Chettle was joint author of this drama, which was written in 1600.

9. The second part of The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. Jointly with William Haughton.

10. The third part of The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. Jointly with William Haughton and Wentworth Smith.

11. The Golden Ass and Cupid and Psyche, acted 1600. Written in conjunction with Henry Chettle and Thomas Decker, and acted 1600.

12. The Conquest of the West Indies. Jointly with William Haughton and Wentworth Smith.

13. The Six Yeomen of the West. Jointly with Richard Hathway, William Haughton, and Wentworth Smith.

14. The proud woman of Antwerp and Friar Rush. Jointly with William Haughton.

15. As merry as may be. Jointly with Wentworth Smith and Richard Hathway.

16. The Boast of Billingsgate. Jointly with Richard Hathway and another, or others.

17. The Black Dog of Newgate. Jointly with Richard Hathway, Wentworth Smith, and another.

18. The second part of the Black Dog of Newgate. Jointly with Richard Hathway, Wentworth Smith, and another.

19. The Unfortunate General. Jointly with Richard Hathway, Wentworth Smith, and another.

20. Jane Shore. Jointly with Henry Chettle. It is probable that this was a second part and that the first part was by Chettle only.

21. The faire maide of Bristowe, a comedy. Lond. 4to. 1605.

22. The Ile of Gvls, as it hath been often playd in the Black Fryars, by the Children of the Revels. Lond. 4to. 1606, 1633.

23. The Travailes of the three English Brothers, Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Mr. Robert Shirley; (anon.) Lond. 4to. 1607. This play, which is an epitome of their travels, was written jointly with William Rowley and George Wilkins.

24. An olde manuscript conteyning the Parlament of Bees found in a hollow tree in a Garden at Hibla, in a strange language, and now faithfully translated into easie English verse by John Daye Cantabrig. MS. Lansd. 725. Dedicated to William Augustine, esq. Published with this title: The Parliament of Bees with their proper characters: or a Bee-hive furnished with twelve honey-combs, as pleasant as profitable: being an allegorical description of the actions of good and bad men, in these our daies. A Masque by John Day. Lond. 4to. 1640, 1641. Dedicated to Mr. George Butler, professor of the arts liberal and true patron of neglected poesie. On the title page of the edition of 1641 Day is called "sometimes Student of Caius Colledge in Cambridge." This very curious work is said to have been printed as early as 1607. Dr. Bliss considered that many parts of it had great merit.

25. Humour out of Breath. A Comedie, divers times lately acted by the Children of the Kings Revels. Lond. 4to. 1608.

26. Law Trickes, or Who would have thought it; as it hath been divers Times acted by the Children of the Revels. Lond. 4to. 1608.

27. Guy of Warwicke. 1619. Jointly with Thomas Decker.

28. Come see a Wonder. Acted at the Red Bull 18 Sept. 1623.

29. The Conquest of Beute, with the first finding of the Bath. Jointly with John Singer and Henry Chettle.

30. Acrostic Verses upon the Name of his worthie friende Maister Thomas Dowton. In Shakespeare Society's Papers, i. 19.

31. A Poem on the Miracles of Christ.

32. Peregrinatio Scolastica, or Learninges Pilgrimadge, containeing the straunge Adventures, and various Intertainements he found in his Travailes towards the Shrine of Latria, composed and devided into severall morall Tractates by John Daye. Cantabr. MS. Addit. Dedicated to Thomas Downtoun, Gent., and brother of the right worshipful company of the vintners.

Alleyn Papers, 23—25. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 854. Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 289. Biog. Dram. Birch's James I. i. 37, 61. Bodleian Cat. Cens. Lit. iii. 33. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. 178. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 404; iii. 96, 99, 240. Collier's Mem. of Actors. Henslowe's Diary, ed. Collier, 92, 93, 95, 159, 160, 161, 163, 165, 169—172, 180, 183—185, 188, 193—199, 214, 220—222, 228, 230, 231, 245—248, 250, 251. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, i. 63. Conversations of Ben Jonson & Drummond, ed Laing. Lamb's Dram. Spec. ii. 130, 184. Langbaine, 118. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 604. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. ii. 164. Marlowe's Works, ed. Dyce, xlvi, xlvii. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. vi. 459. Shakespeare Society's Papers, i. 18—20. Watts's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 413.

RICHARD DAY, son of John Day the famous printer, was born near or over Aldersgate in London 21 Dec. 1552, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college, being admitted a scholar there 24 Aug. 1571. He was matriculated in November following, and admitted a fellow 24 Aug. 1574. In 1575 he proceeded B.A. He gave up his fellowship shortly after Michaelmas 1576. It is said that he was M.A., but there is no record of his having taken that degree in this university.

He was made free of the stationers' company on his father's copy, and was called on the livery 30 June 1578. He seems to have carried on the printing business at his father's house at Aldersgate, and kept the long shop at the west end of S. Paul's churchyard under the sign of the three lilies on one stalk in the midst of thorns, his motto being: Sicvt lilivm inter spinas. On 26 Aug. 1577 he and his father obtained a licence to print the psalter in metre, during their joint lives and the life of the survivor. He discontinued printing and assigned his apprentice and patent copies in 1581. As a printer he merits the honour of attempting general reform in the distinct use of the letters j and i, v and u.

Having taken orders, he was instituted to the vicarage of Reigate in Surrey 29 May 1583, resigning the same on or shortly before 29 Jan. 1584-5.

He appears to have been living in 1607, but has not been traced to his grave.

He gave many good books to King's college library.

His works are:

1. Contra papistos incendiarios. Latin verses prefixed to John Fox's Acts and Monuments, 1576.

2. Christ Jesvs Triumphant. A fruitefull Treatise, wherein is described the most glorious Triumph, and Conquest of Christ Jesus our Saviour, ouer Sinne, Death, the Law, the strength and Pride of Sathan, and the World, with all other enemyes whatsoeuer agaynst the poor Soul of Man: Made too be read for spirituall comfort, by John Foxe and from Latin translated intoo English by the Printer. Lond. 1578, 1579, 1607. The edition of 1579 is dedicated to Mr. William Killigrew, and that of 1607 to William lord Howard of Effingham, eldest son and heir of Charles earl of Nottingham, lord Steward. At the end he signs his name Rich. D' Aije.

3. A short latin preface to Peter Baro's Explicatio De Fide, 1580.

4. Epistle to the christian reader prefixed to Arthur Golding's translation of the Testamentes of the Twelue Patriarches, 1581.

5. Preface to a Booke of Christian Prayers, 1590.

Alumni Eton. 184. Chalmers' Biog. Dict. Gent. Mag. cii. (2) 421. Herbert's Ames, 653, 667, 668, 670, 680—683. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 222, 232. Manning & Bray's Surrey, i. 323. Prayers of Eliz. p. xxiii, 431, 437. Timperley's Encyclopedia of Printing, 384. Townsend's Life of Foxe, 70, 71, 140. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 530.

LAURENCE DEIOS, a native of Shropshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1571. It is probable that he had previously been educated at Oxford. He went out B.A. in January 1572-3, and on 12 March following was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation,

commencing M.A. 1576. He was hebrew lecturer of S. John's 5 Sept. 1580, college preacher at S. Michael's following, sacrist 14 Feb. 1580-1, and junior dean 26 Jan. 1582-3. In 1583 he proceeded B.D. On 5th July in that year he again became hebrew lecturer of his college, whereof he was appointed junior dean 21 Jan. 1584-5. Subsequently he became a preacher in London. He was living in needy circumstances in 1607, being then married and the father of seven children. He is author of:

1. That the Pope is that Antichrist; and an answer to the objections of sectaries, which condemne this church of England. Two notably learned, and profitable treatises or sermons vpon the 19 verse of the 19 chapter of the Reuelations; the first whereof was preached at Paules crosse, in Easter terme last; the other purposed also to haue bene there preached. By Lawrence Deios, bachelor in diuinitie, and minister of God's holy word. Lond. 8vo. 1590.

2. Latin verses before John Stockwood's Disputationes Grammaticales.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 350, 366. MS. Baker, xxxix. 98. Herbert's Ames, 915, 1151.

NICHOLAS FAUNT, a native of Norfolk, was matriculated as a pensioner of Caius college in June 1572. He was at Paris during the Bartholomew massacre, and was one of the first who brought to the english government the details of that horrible transaction. In 1573 he was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi college, and in 1575-6 proceeded B.A.

In or before 1580 he became secretary to sir Francis Walsingham, who in August that year dispatched him to Paris with letters to the english ambassador there. Thence he proceeded to Italy and Germany. We find him at Padua in July and August 1581. On the 16th of August he was at Pisa, and at the latter end of November following at Geneva. He was again at Paris 4 Feb. 1581-2, leaving that city for London 22 March following.

In 1583 he went into Norfolk for three weeks, and on his return to London was taken dangerously ill. In the beginning of February 1587-8 he was dispatched to Paris on some special occasion.

In 36 Eliz. he had a lease from the crown of lands in Yorkshire, and in 1600 we find sir Robert Cecil endeavouring to procure for him from archbishop Hutton a lease of part of the possessions of the see of York.

He occurs as clerk of the signet in 1603. In March 1605-6 he is named as likely to be the successor of sir Ralph Winwood as resident ambassador at the Hague.

On 26 Sept. 1607, being still clerk of the signet, he obtained from the crown a lease in reversion of Fulbrook park in Warwickshire, lately belonging to sir Francis Englefield, attainted.

Many of his letters are extant. They shew him to have been an able and worthy man, with somewhat strong puritanical sympathies.

Amongst his friends may be enumerated Anthony and Francis Bacon, Giles Fletcher, LL.D., sir Anthony Standen, Antonio Perez, and John Harrison, master of S. Paul's school, to whom he was related.

He married in or shortly before 1585 the daughter of a merchant of London.

Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 145—147, 150, 156. Birch's Eliz. i. 13, 16—52, 54, 71, 72, 79, 80, 91—93, 100—103, 155—160, 164; ii. 102. Digges's Compleat Ambassador, 251, 253. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 63, 371. Hutton Correspondence, 78. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 283. Originalia, 36 Eliz. p. 3, r. 35; 5 Jac. I. p. 2, r. 2. Strype's Annals, ii. 152. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 422. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 198.

JOHN HARRISON, of Yorkshire, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1575, went out B.A. 1579-80. At the bachelors' commencement he acted the character of Hungerford in Dr. Legge's latin tragedy of Richardus Tertius. In 1580 he was admitted a fellow on Dr. Lupton's foundation, commencing M.A. 1583, and proceeding B.D. 1591. At the feast of S. Michael in the latter year he was appointed a college preacher. In or before 1595 he obtained the vicarage of Histon S. Etheldreda in Cambridgeshire, notwithstanding which he resolutely refused to conform to the established orders of the church. Proceedings were taken against him, but when sentence of deprivation was about to be passed the commission was called in, so that he continued vicar without observing the book of common prayer. He vacated his vicarage in or about 1607, but whether by death, de-

privation, or otherwise, we are not informed.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 350, 368. MS. Baker, xii. 211. Brook's Puritans, iii. 509. Cambridgeshire Churches, 67. Proceedings of Cambridge Antiq. Soc. i. 351. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 67, 77, 86. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 128.

SIMON HARWARD, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in December 1572, went out B.A. as a member of that house 1574-5. In 1577 he became one of the chaplains of New college Oxford, being incorporated B.A. in that university 9 July in that year, and proceeding M.A. at Oxford. He was subsequently preacher at Warrington in Lancashire, Crowhurst, Banstead, and Tandridge in Surrey, and as we believe at Blechingley in that county, and Odiham in Hampshire. He also kept a school at one or more of these places and practised physic. The period of his death seems to be unknown. Andrew Harward of King's college, of whom we shall hereafter have occasion to speak and who was a native of Odiham, was probably his son.

His works are:

1. Two godlie and learned Sermons, preached at Manchester in Lancashire, before a great Audience, both of Honor and Woorship. The first containeth a reproofe of the subtill practises of dissembling Neuters and politique worldlings. The other, a charge and Instruction, for all vnlearned, negligent, and dissolute Ministers: And an Exhortation to the common people, to seek their amendment by prayer vnto God. By Simon Harward, Preacher of the woord of God, and Maister of Arte, late of Newe Colledge in Oxfoord. Lond. 12mo. 1582. Preface dated from Warrington, 8 May 1582. The first sermon from Rom. x. 19. The second at an ordination from Luke x. 2. At the end are extracts from the Fathers in latin.

2. The Summum bonum or chief Happines of a faithful Christian: a sermon preached at Crowhurst on Psalm i. 1. Lond. 8vo. 1592.

3. The Solace for the Souldier and Saylour: Contayning a Discourse and apologie out of the heauenly word of God, how we are to allow, and what we are to esteeme of the valiant attempts of those Noblemen, and Gentlemen of England, which incurre so many daungers on the seas to cut off or abridge the proude and haughtie power of Spayne, by Simon Harward. Lond. 4to. 1592. Dedicated in latin verse to archbishop Whitgift and George earl of Cumberland. At the end is a Prayer in time of service.

4. Encheiridion Morale: in quo Virtutes quatuor (vt vocant) cardinales, ex clarissimis oratoribus & poetis Græcis, Latinis, Italicis, Hispanis, Gallicisq. γνωμολογικῶς describuntur. Et in tyrunculorum vsum singula carmina, prouerbia, & gnomæ interpretatione eiusmodi Latina, quæ ad genuinum loci sensum eruendum sufficiat explicantur. Opera Simonis Harwardi. Lond. 12mo. 1596. Dedication to archbishop Whitgift dated Tanridge prid. non. Dec. 1596.

5. Three Sermons vpon some portions of the former lessons appointed for certain Sabbaths: The first containing, A displaying of the wilfull deuises of wicked and vaine worldlings: Preached at Tanridge in Surrey, 1 Feb. 1597. The two latter describing the dangers of discontentment and disobedience: Preached, the one at Tanridge, and the other at Crowhurst in July then next following: By Sim. Harwarde. Lond. 12mo. 1599. Dedication to archbishop Whitgift dated Tanridge, 2 Jan. 1598-9. They seem to have been also printed separately. One is thus entitled: A Sermon describing the Nature and Horrour of stubberne Disobedience: Preached at Tanridge in Surrey the xvi day of July 1598. And at the same time written to be added as a second part to the danger of discontentment: By Simon Harwarde. Lond. 12mo. 1599. Preface dated 18 July 1598. Dedication to M. Michaell Murgatrod, Steward in the household to the reuerend Father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, dated Tanridge, 2 Jan. 1599-1600. The sermon at Crowhurst was on 1 Sam. xii. 19.

6. Apologia in defensionem Martis Angli contra Calumnias Mercurii Gallo-Belgici in qua continetur oratio panegeretica ad heroas militesque Anglos, ut ex verbo sibi certo persuasum habeant navalia sua in Hispanos prælia æqua esse, et justa, legique divinæ consentanea, non autem piraticæ nomine insignienda, ut nuper placuit Jansenio Frisio in Libro cui ut velocissimo de rebus gentis nuntio Mercurii titulum præfixit. MS. Rawlin-

son. Dedicated to sir Thomas Egerton, lord-keeper.

7. Phlebotomy: or a Treatise of letting Blood. Lond. 8vo. 1601.

8. A discourse of the several kinds and causes of lightning, written by occasion of a fearfull lightning which on the 17th day of this instant November 1606, did in a very short time burne up the spire-steeple of Blechingley in Surrey, at the same time melt into infinite fragments a goodly ring of bells. By Simon Harward, M.A. Lond. 4to. 1607. The Bodleian Catalogue makes the date 1670, which is we presume an error of the press.

9. Discourse concerning the Soul and Spirit of Man, wherein is described the Essence and Dignity thereof, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1614.

10. A most profitable new treatise from approved Experience, of the art of propagating plants, by Simon Harward. At the end of William Lawson's New Orchard and Garden. Lond. 4to. 1623, 1676.

Alumni Eton. 217. Bodleian Catalogue, ii. 256; iv. 416. Cranwell's Early Printed Books in Trin. Coll. Libr. 28. Gough's Topography, ii. 275. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 71, 72, 100, 205. Herbert's Ames, 1044, 1049, 1051, 1096, 1248, 1808. Maitland's Index to Early Printed Books at Lambeth, 53, 54. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 689. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 29. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 207.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, of Trinity college, B.A. 1603-4, M.A. 1607, is author of:

Latin and english verses in the university collection on the death of Richard Cosin, LL.D., 1598.

ROBERT SMITH, admitted a scholar of Trinity college in 1589, proceeded B.A. 1592-3, was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1595 commenced M.A. On 7 May 1600 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Nicholas Acons in London, on the presentation of queen Elizabeth. Of this benefice he was deprived on or shortly before 14 Feb. 1604-5. It is probable that nonconformity was the cause of his deprivation and that he afterwards complied, as he occurs as curate of Trinity Minories, London, at a visitation in 1607.

He is author of:

Latin verses (subscribed R. Sm.) in the university collection on the death of Richard Cosin, LL.D., 1598.

MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282. Newcourt's Repert. i. 505, 919.

THOMAS SKEFFINGTON, fifth son of William Skeffington, esq., of White Ladies and of Fisherwick in Staffordshire, and Joan his wife, daughter of James Leveson, esq., lost his father in or about 1550, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity college in June 1565, became a scholar 1567, proceeded B.A. 1568-9, and was subsequently elected a fellow. In 1572 he commenced M.A., and in 1579 was created LL.D., being admitted an advocate 5 May 1582. We are not acquainted with the time of his death, but he bequeathed £20 to the poor scholars of Trinity college and about 70 volumes to the library there. Amongst these books were the works of Panormitanus. The identical volumes are now in the library of Caius college.

Arms: A. 3 bulls' heads erased S. armed O. a mullet for difference.

MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282. Collett's Early Printed Books in Caius Coll. Libr. i. 47. Coote's Civilians, 55. Stanhopii Memoriale Coll. Trin. MS. 98. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 449.

ROBERT SPALDING, a native of the district of Holderness in Yorkshire, was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in June 1580, admitted a scholar on Ducket's foundation 6 Nov. 1588, went out B.A. 1588-9, and commenced M.A. 1592. On 17 March 1592-3 he was admitted a fellow on Rokeby's foundation. He was appointed Hebrew prælector of the college 10 March 1599–1600, 12 March 1600-1, and 16 March 1603-4. In 1600 he proceeded B.D. On 19 Jan. 1603-4 he was appointed junior dean of S. John's. In compliance with a letter from the king dated Greenwich 30 May 1605 he was elected regius professor of Hebrew, which office he vacated in 1607, as we suppose by death.

He was one of the learned men engaged in the translation of the holy bible.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 372. MS. Baker, xxix. 379. Cardwell's Doc. Annals, ii. 141. Gataker De Novi Instrumenti Stylo, 47. Hacket's Williams, i. 10. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 67, 72, 86. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 659. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. edit. 333.

RICHARD WEST, of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1587-8, is author of:

The Court of Conscience or Dick

Whippers Sessions. With the order of his arraigning and punishing of many notorious, dissembling, wicked, and vitious liuers in this age. Lond. 4to. 1607. Dedicated to his very louing friend and Maister Mr. William Durdant and his very friend Maister Francis Moore.

Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 414, 415.

MOSES FOWLER, admitted of Corpus Christi college in 1569, and matriculated as a pensioner thereof in November that year, went out B.A. 1572-3, commenced M.A. 1576, and was in the same year elected a fellow. He proceeded B.D. 1583. He was one of the scrutators of the university in that year, vicar of Aylsham Norfolk, 1584, and had a licence to preach from the university 1586. In Easter term 1587 we find him pleading the university privilege in an action of debt wherein he had been outlawed. On 26 June 1591 he was instituted to the rectory of Brandsburton in Yorkshire, on the queen's presentation. This benefice he soon afterwards resigned, being on 30th of August in the same year instituted to the rectory of Sigglesthorne in the same county on her majesty's presentation. He was constituted dean of the collegiate church of Ripon on its refoundation 22 July 1604, and died about 25 March 1608, being buried in that church, where on a stone altar-tomb is his recumbent figure, above which was formerly this inscription:

M.S. Moysis Fowler, S.T.B., hujus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Wilfridi de Ripon. a Serenissimo Principe Jacobo Restauratæ, Decani Primi: necnon Danielis Fowler, A.M., Moysis filii, ac suæ uxoris, Janæ Fowler. Danielis officium sacrum esse hoc monumentum Testamento suo voluit refici.

Cœlum, Terra, Homines, de re rixantur eadem;
Fowlerum quisquis vindicat esse suum.
Nuncius è cœlo, tandem componere lites
Fati descendens, ultima jussa refert.
Tum moriens animam cœlo, corpusque sepulchro,
Nobis ingenii clara trophæa dedit.

Mr. Fowler on 6 Oct. 1586 married Catharine Ray of Landbeach Cambridgeshire.

The above-mentioned Daniel Fowler, a native of Yorkshire, was of Corpus Christi college in this university, B.A. 1609-10, M.A. 1613.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 185. Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 276. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. v. 298. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 135, 419. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 454. Masters's Hist. C.C.C.C. ed. Lamb, 326, 468. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 247, 335, 336. Poulson's Holderness, i. 282, 418, 419.

THOMAS GRIMSTON, matriculated as a sizar of Caius college in December 1573, removed to Clare hall, proceeded B.A. 1577-8, and commenced M.A. 1581. He was a fellow of Caius college, and one of the proctors of the university in 1592. Subsequently he took the degree of M.D., and we doubt not that it was conferred upon him by this university, although no record thereof can now be found. It is supposed that he died in the early part of 1608. By his will, dated 17 Jan. 1607-8, and proved before Dr. Goad, vicechancellor, 9 Aug. 1608, he bequeathed a parcel of books to the library of Caius college, and another parcel to the library of Clare hall. He gave all his lands and most of his moveable goods to Eleanor his wife, whom he constituted his sole executrix. Dr. Grimston's name occurs in an early list of the physicians of Caius college who were eminent in their profession.

MS. Baker, xxvi. 115. Fuller's Hist. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 256. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 620.

MICHAEL MURGATROID, born in Yorkshire in November 1551, was educated at the expence of Richard Gascoigne, esq., a gentleman of that county, and matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college in June 1573. He went out B.A. 1576-7, was elected a fellow in 1577, and commenced M.A. 1580. He was greek reader of his college, and subsequently became secretary to archbishop Whitgift, then comptroller, and ultimately steward of his household, with which latter office he held that of commissary of the faculties. It appears that he retained his fellowship at Jesus college till 1600. He died at London 3 April 1608, and was buried on the 12th of that month at Croydon. On the east wall of the chantry of S. Nicholas in the church of Croydon is a monument, having under a recessed arch his statue clad in a black gown, and kneeling at a desk. Over his head is inscribed:

Ossa Michaelis sunt hic sita Murgatroidi,
Du, pia posteritas, vere quiete cubent.

On a black marble tablet under his feet is this inscription:

Michael Murgatroid Eboracensis, Richardi Gascoigni armigeri alumnus, olim Collegii Jesu apud Cantabrigienses socius, postea Johanni Whitgift Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi ab epistolis, inde ejus familiæ Censor sive

Contrarotulator, denique Dispensator sive Senescallus, et ad Facultates in alma Curia Cantuariensi Commissarius: vixit annis 56, mensibus 4, diebus 12; obiit tertio die Aprilis, anno salutis humanæ 1608.

The parish register of Croydon states that he died on the 10th of April.

He is author of:

1. Michaelis Murgetrod de Græcarum disciplinarum laudibus Oratio: cum Epistolis 2; et versibus Johanni Bell Collegii Jesu Cantab. Præfecto, inscriptis; et Oratione cum Aristotelis Meteorologica exponeret habita. MS. Harl. 4159. Liber non ineleganter scriptus. The first oration is entitled: De Græcarum Disciplinarum Laudibus Oratio, quam apud Jesuanos auditores suos habuit.

2. Memoirs of affairs in church and state in archbishop Whitgift's time. MS. Lambeth. 178. fo. 1.

3. Ad Domini Rich. Cosini tumulum. Latin verses in the university collection on the death of Dr. Cosin, 1598.

He was, in 1597, at the charge of glazing one of the windows in the chapel of archbishop Whitgift's hospital at Croydon.

Arms: A. 3 crosses formé floré G. each charged with 5 bezants, on a canton of the second a demi-luce in pale O. Crest: a lion's jamb erect & erased O. holding a cross formé floré fitched charged with a bezant. Motto: Meliora manent. These arms are obviously derived from those of his patrons Mr. Gascoigne and archbishop Whitgift.

Ducarel's Croydon, App. 37, 78. Cat. of Harl. MSS. iii. 121. Herbert's Ames, 1051. Steinman's Croydon, 67, 154, 173. Strype's Annals, iii. 427. Strype's Whitgift, 537. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 22.

JOHN BELLAY, D.C.L., of Oxford, was incorporated here in 1574. He was son of John Bellay of Haselbury in Somersetshire, and on 25 June 1566 was elected provost of Oriel college Oxford. He was moderator or determiner in the natural philosophy act kept at Oxford before queen Elizabeth on 3rd of September in the same year, was created D.C.L. at Oxford 4 July 1567, and admitted an advocate 20 May 1569. On 3 Feb. 1572-3 he resigned the provostship of Oriel college. On 12 Oct. 1574 he was collated to the prebend of Langford manor in the church of Lincoln, being installed on the 15th of the same month. He was also a master in chancery and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln. He died in the beginning of 1608 at Great Paxton in Huntingdonshire, where he was buried.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Dr. Thomas Cooper successively bishop of Lincoln and Winchester, he had Thomas, of Great Paxton; John; Amy, wife of Robert Aston of Farnham in Surrey; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Payne of S. Neots in Huntingdonshire; Jane, wife of Thomas Carter of Barford Bedfordshire; Judith; Susan; and Mary, wife of ...... Fuller of Suffolk.

Arms: (granted 1602) A. 3 pellets a chief engrailed S.

Coote's Civilians, 48. Foss's Judges of England, v. 401. Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 122. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 167; iii. 552. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 200. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 612. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 180. Wood's Annals, ii. 159. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 128.

GREGORY GARTH, of Richmondshire, matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke hall in May 1545, went out B.A. 1548-9, was soon afterwards elected a fellow, and in 1552 commenced M.A. Amongst his pupils at Pembroke hall was John Whitgift afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Garth was one of the proctors of the university in 1554, and subscribed the roman catholic articles in 1555. On 20 June 1562 he was admitted B.D., and on 21st of August following became lady Margaret preacher, which office he avoided on or before the 1st of October in the same year. He was proctor for the chapter of Ely in the convocation of 1562-3, subscribed the thirty-nine articles, and voted against the proposals to alter certain rites and ceremonies. On 27 May 1564 he was installed prebendary of Bedford major in the church of Lincoln, and on 21 Feb. 1565-6 was incorporated B.D. at Oxford. On 23 Sept. 1568 he was admitted chancellor of the church of Lincoln. He resigned his prebend in 1574, and his chancellorship at the latter end of 1605. His death occurred in 1608. He in 1576 contributed 20*s*. towards making the door at the west end of Great S. Mary's church.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 218. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 218. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 97. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 229. MS. Kennett, xlix. 121. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 220, 222. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 94, 107; iii. 618. Strype's Annals, i. 327, 339. Strype's Whitgift, 4. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 91, 143. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 169.

WILLIAM CHADERTON, second son of Edmund Chaderton of Nuthurst in Manchester, by Margaret daughter of ...... Cliffe of Cheshire, was born at Nuthurst, and after being educated in the grammar school of Manchester was sent to Magdalen college in this university, but migrated to Pembroke hall, whereof he was a pensioner when matriculated in November 1555. He went out B.A. 1557-8, and commenced M.A. 1561, being in or before that year elected a fellow of Christ's college. When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August 1564 he took a part in the philosophy act kept before her majesty, wherewith she was much delighted. The other disputants, all of whom obtained eminence or celebrity and are noticed in this volume, were Thomas Cartwright, Thomas Preston, and Bartholomew Clerke. In 1566 he proceeded B.D., and early in the following year was elected Margaret professor of divinity. On 7 May 1568 he was elected president of Queens' college. On the following day he addressed a latin letter to sir William Cecil, thanking him for having procured him this office. On the 31st of the same month he became archdeacon of the west riding of York. He was chaplain to Robert Dudley earl of Leicester. There is a curious letter from that nobleman to him dated 5th June 1569. It seems that he had consulted the earl respecting his intended marriage, and also as to the questions to be discussed at the ensuing commencement, and his lordship gave his opinion on both these points with a gravity which now provokes a smile. In the same year he was created D.D., and in November or early in December was elected regius professor of divinity. Dr. Chaderton during the northern rebellion sent a man well furnished to serve the queen, for which Leicester conveyed to him her majesty's thanks. In November 1570 he again read the lady Margaret lecture, probably during the suspension of Thomas Cartwright. We find Dr. Chaderton on 19 Nov. 1572 making application for the deanery of Winchester. On 16 Feb. 1573-4 he became prebendary of Fenton in the church of York, and in 1575 resigned his archdeaconry. On 5 Nov. 1576 the queen granted him a canonry in the church of Westminster, wherein he was installed 17th December in the same year. On 13 June 1578 the earl of Leicester wrote to the vicechancellor that Dr. Goad might at the ensuing commencement supply the place of his chaplain Dr. Chaderton. It is said that he held a prebend in the church of Southwell. This we believe to be a mistake.

In 1579 he became bishop of Chester, being confirmed on 7th November, and consecrated on the following day in S. Gregory's by S. Paul's London. Soon afterwards he resigned the presidentship of Queens' and the regius professorship of divinity. He was allowed to hold in commendam with his bishopric the wardenship of the collegiate church of Manchester and the rectory of Bangor. In 1580 he granted the patronage of the archdeaconry of Chester for the next turn to the earl of Leicester. On 13 Jan. 1580-1 he had the queen's licence to be absent from parliament, and in 1581 took up his abode in Manchester, where he continued to reside for many years. During the period he held the see of Chester he was actively employed in proceedings against the roman catholics, whereby he incurred much odium. When the whole number of recusants in England was returned at 8512, no less than 2442 resided in his diocese. It is said that whilst bishop of Chester he greatly favoured the puritans, although in Cambridge he had been distinguished by active hostility to that party. The diocesan records however shew that he was strict in enforcing the use of the clerical vestments, and suspended and deprived some of the clergy for their disregard of the rubric.

On 5 April 1595 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, being confirmed 24 May, and enthroned by proxy on 6 June that year, and in person 23 July 1596.

He preached before king James I. at Burghley house on Easter Sunday 24 April 1603, his majesty being then in progress from Edinburgh to London.

His death occurred suddenly at Southoe in Huntingdonshire 11 April 1608, and he was buried on the following day in the chancel of the church of that parish. He had purchased an estate at Southoe, and did not reside at the adjacent palace of Buckden, alleging that he could not do so in consequence of certain leases which had been granted by bishop Wickham, his predecessor in the see of Lincoln.

He married Catharine, daughter of John Revell of London, by whom he had an only child, Jane, who married sir Richard Brooke of Norton in the county of Chester, from whom she soon separated.

His will was proved in the prerogative court.

On 10 March 1588-9 he gave to the university library the hebrew Bible, Bomberg, 4 vols., and about the same time presented to Queens' college for their library the Antwerp Polyglot Bible, 8 vols. fo.

It appears from sir John Harington's notes respecting this bishop, that he was learned and grave, but could in his younger days be occasionally jocular in the pulpit, and that he was beloved amongst the scholars of the university the rather for that he did not affect any sour and austere fashion either in teaching or government, as some used to do, but well tempered both with courage and courtesy. When bishop of Chester he was a great friend of the house of Derby. He preached the funeral sermon of earl Henry, and magnified him for his fidelity, justice, wisdom, and such virtues as made him the best beloved man of his rank, exhorting his successor, earl Ferdinando, to keep the love of the country as his father did. This, with a punning allusion to the three legs in the earl's arms, provoked a choleric and disrespectful remark from his lordship. We suppose the story has a point, but we fail to perceive it. We also learn from sir John Harington that the bishop was, when he wrote, living in very good state, being reputed to have store of gold.

His works are:

1. Latin elegy prefixed to Barnaby Googe's translation of the first six books of the Zodiake of Life by Marcellus Palingenius, 1561.

2. Oratio in disputatione philosophiæ coram Regia Majestate 7 Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st ed. iii. 68.

3. The direction of the ecclesiastical exercise in the dioces of Chester. In Strype's Annals, ii. book i. Append. N°. xxxviii, xxxix. Cf. MS. Cai. Coll. 197. f. 175—184.

4. Articles to be observed through the Diocese of Chester given and set fourthe by William Byshoppe of Chester and others his associates her Majesties commissioners for causes ecclesiasticall within the Province of Yorke the xiith daye of Januarie in 1590. MS. Cai. Coll. 197. f. 185.

5. Interpretation of the statutes of King's college 5 April 1604. In Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's and Eton colleges, 276—283.

6. Historical Collections. Extracts from one of bishop Chaderton's manuscripts of this kind formerly in the possession of Samuel Knight, D.D., are given in MS. Baker, xxviii. 350—420, and Peck's Desiderata Curiosa. We think it probable that MS. Cai. 197, was also compiled by this prelate.

7. Letters in latin and english.

He was one of the heads of colleges concerned in framing the code of statutes for the government of the university sanctioned by queen Elizabeth 25 Sept. 1570.

Bishop Chaderton's portrait has been engraved by Woolnoth from a picture which in 1830 was in the possession of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Joseph Zanetti of Manchester.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4. (Chaderton) G. a cross potent crossed O. 2 & 3. (Nuthurst) A. a cheveron G. betw. 3 nut-hooks S. Crest: A demi-griffin segreant G. beaked, winged, and membered O.

MS. Addit. 12506. f. 372. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cathol. 166 b—169, & sheet E. 2. Assheton's Journal, 57, 128. Baines's Lancashire, ii. 356. MS. Baker, iv. 189, 190; xxviii. 350—420; xxix. 359. Blazon of Episcopacy. Brook's Cartwright, 51. Cambridgesh. Visitation, 1619. Cens. Lit. i. 321. Churton's Nowell, 327. Clarke's Lives (1677), 116, 117. MS. Cole, vii. 136; xxxiii. 173. Cole's Athen. Cantab. C. 8. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 196, 239, 251, 252, 262, 309, 313, 367, 368. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 69—71. Fuller's Worthies (Chesh.) Bp. Gastrell's Notitia Cestriensis, i. 8, 20; ii. 79, 380, 539, 544. Gent. Mag. N. S. xlii. 460, 588. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 98, 128, 199, 316, 363, 421, 460. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 868, 909, 1101, 1170. Herbert's Ames, 901, 1035, 1405, 1407. Heylin's Laud, 47, 193. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd edit. 372. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's & Eton Colleges, 276. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 57, 58, 77, 111, 117, 118, 122, 130, 131, 159, 162, 175, 177—184; ii. 78, 611. Hibbert & Ware's Manchester, i. 101. Horne's Cat. of Queens' Coll. Libr. p. xi. MS. Kennett, xlix. 113, 125. MS. Lansd. 10. art. 52; 11. art. 87; 23. art. 47; 89. art. 89. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 381, 493, 494, 595, 617, 628, 643, 680. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 24; iii. 134, 185, 259, 353, 654, 656, 685. Murdin's State Papers, 270. Newcourt's Repert. i. 330, 925. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 186; ii. 298, 299, 434, 453; iii. 5, 17, 449, 461. Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 96, 594. Nicolas's Hatton, 309. Notes & Queries, vi. 273, 423; xi. 232. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 94. Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 75, 126, 146. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa. Richardson's

Godwin. Russell's Andrewes, 108, 110—112. Rymer, xv. 767; xvi. 281. Abp. Sandys's Sermons, ed. Ayre, 436, 439. MS. Searle. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 100, 101, 104. Stanley Papers, ii. 135. Strype's Annals, i. 447, 552, 623; ii. 319, 434, 435, 541, 578, App. 73—75; iii. 167—171, 328—330, 420, App. 56; iv. 252, 396. Strype's Parker, 312, 380, 473, 474, App. 76, 121. Strype's Grindal, 188. Strype's Whitgift, 11, 14, 19, 24, 25, 30, 43, 46, 155, 553, App. 6, 10, 15. Whitaker's Whalley, 210. Whitney's Emblems, 120. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 427, 695; ii. 815.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, only son of sir Richard Sackville, successively chancellor of the court of augmentations and of the exchequer, by his wife Winifred daughter of sir John Bruges, alderman and sometime lord mayor of London, was born at Buckhurst in the parish of Withyham in Sussex, and as is supposed in the year 1536. It is probable that he received some tuition from his father's friend Roger Ascham. In 37 Hen. VIII. it is recorded that Thomas Sackville was incumbent of the chantry in the church of Sullington in Sussex, he being then a student at the grammar-school of the age of thirteen years, and having the profits amounting to £3. 16s. per annum towards his exhibition. We consider it not unlikely that the person whose name occurs in this record was the subject of this notice, his age perhaps being somewhat incorrectly returned. He was educated both at Oxford and Cambridge, and according to tradition was a member of Hart hall in the former university, and of S. John's college here. On leaving the universities he became a member of the Inner Temple, and it is said that he was called to the bar.

To the parliament which met 20 Jan. 1557-8 he was returned both for Westmorland and East Grinstead, electing to serve for Westmorland. In the parliament of 23 Jan. 1558-9 he represented East Grinstead, and his name appears in the journals as taking a part in introducing several bills.

He and his father-in-law sir John Baker had a grant from queen Elizabeth of the manor of Aldwicke in Sussex, but he, by deed dated 15 July 1560, released his right to John Dingly.

The queen, to whom he was second cousin, on 24 Nov. 1561 gave a gilt cup with a cover, weighing 20¾ ounces, to the christening of his child.

The tragedy of Gorboduc, written jointly by him and Thomas Norton, was acted before the queen at Whitehall 18 Jan. 1561-2, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple. It is supposed to have been previously represented at a Christmas festivity in that house. It is the earliest regular drama in blank verse in our language. Mr. Warton, Mr. Haslewood, Mr. Hallam, Mr. West, and others attribute the entire play to Sackville. We however entertain no doubt of the joint authorship of Norton, who was a man of no mean ability.

Mr. Sackville represented Aylesbury in the parliament of 11 Jan. 1562-3. On 17th March he occurs as conveying a message from the queen to the commons. He was, as he himself states, by the queen's particular choice and liking, selected to a continual private attendance upon her own person.

It is said that about this period his prodigality led him into disgrace, and that the queen declared she would not know him till he knew himself. Either by her persuasion, or owing to disgust at being kept waiting by an alderman to whom he went for a loan, he determined upon a change of life, and turned a thrifty improver of his estate. He commenced a continental tour and visited France and Italy. At Rome however he was a prisoner for fourteen days. This trouble was brought upon him by some who hated him for his love to religion and his duty to his sovereign. Whilst he was in that city he heard of the death of his father, which took place on 21 April 1566, and he hastened home a prudent and reformed man to enter upon his great inheritance, part of which had been settled upon him by his father in his lifetime.

In or soon after June 1566 the queen granted to him the manor of Knole in Kent, with the mansion house, park, woods and lands thereto belonging, subject to a lease granted to one Rolfe by the earl of Leicester, a former owner of the estate.

On 8 June 1567 he was knighted by the duke of Norfolk in the presence of her majesty, who on the same day raised him to the peerage by the title of lord Buckhurst. In the course of that year he resigned the office of grand-master of the freemasons. It is said that the queen, hearing that they were in possession of many secrets which they refused to disclose, sent an armed force to break up

their grand lodge at York, but lord Buckhurst initiated in the secrets of masonry some of the chief officers whom she had sent on this duty. They made so favourable a report to the queen, that she countermanded her orders and never afterwards attempted to disturb the meetings of the fraternity.

On 16 March 1567-8 he was sent to France, as appears by the following passage in sir William Cecil's Diary: "March 16. The L. Buckhurst sent into France with whom Cavalcant went, and by his Meanes the Queen Mother made a Motion for a Marriadg with hir second son the Duke of Anjou."

In 1568 he had apartments in the queen's palace at Shene, for which he paid the yearly rent of forty marks, his mother having the keeping of the house. Her majesty required him here to entertain the cardinal de Châtillon who had taken refuge in England. His reception of the cardinal gave great displeasure to Cecil and Leicester. There is extant a letter from him to the lords of the council, dated Shene 30th September, with reference to the cardinal's visit, which supplies us with curious information, as shewing how few and simple were the absolute requirements of domestic life in those days.

In 1569 he obtained from King's college a grant of the manor of Withyam, and the advowson of the church there in exchange for the manor and advowson of Sampford Courtenay in Devonshire.

In Feb. 1570-1 he was sent ambassador to Charles IX. of France to congratulate him on his marriage with Elizabeth of Austria daughter of the emperor Maximilian, and concerning a secret treaty of marriage between Elizabeth of England and the duc d'Anjou. He returned from this embassy, in which he displayed much magnificence and was most honourably entertained, a little before Easter.

In August 1571 he was by the queen's express command, in attendance upon Paul de Foix, specially sent as ambassador from France respecting the projected marriage of Elizabeth with the duc d'Anjou. On the 30th he was one of the noblemen who accompanied the ambassador from Audley-end to Cambridge. On this occasion lord Buckhurst was created M.A. by this university. In September he attended the ambassador on his visit to the Tower of London.

He was one of the peers who sat on the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk for high treason 16 Jan. 1571-2, and in June 1572 he, the earl of Pembroke, and lord Windsor were with great and mighty trains at Dover to receive the duc de Montmorency. In 1573 he occurs as keeper of the queen's house at Westerhanger.

We find him on 3 July 1585 acting as a commissioner of oyer and terminer in London on the arraignment of Thomas Alfield a jesuit; and his name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Sussex issued 1 Feb. 1585-6, under which William Shelley was indicted for high treason. On the 3rd of the same month he was sworn of the privy council, and he was one of the privy councillors before whom Philip earl of Arundel was examined in the Star chamber 17 May 1586.

In 1586, after the discovery of a great conspiracy against the queen, the coasts of Sussex and Kent were alarmed by the appearance of fifty ships. Lord Buckhurst as lord-lieutenant of Sussex with great promptitude assembled his men, marched to the Downs, lay all night between Rottingdean and Brighton, and was soon joined by a great force. The fleet proved to be dutchmen driven on the coast by stress of weather.

The earl of Leicester, writing from the Low-countries to secretary Walsingham 27 July 1586, says, "My Lord of Buckhurst, mythinks, would doe gret good here;" and in another letter to the secretary, dated at the Hague on the 30th of the same month, he urged that some man of quality should be sent over who should see plainly that all which he wrote or advertised were true, adding, "My lord of Buckhurst would be a very fitt man."

His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex 5 Sept. 1586, under which Anthony Babington and others were indicted of high treason. He was also one of the commissioners appointed for the trial of Mary queen of Scots, but his name is not found amongst the commissioners who assembled at Fotheringay castle, and afterwards in the Star chamber at Westminster. He was however in December 1586 selected to announce the sentence of death to the unfortunate queen, who gave him a piece of the furniture of her private chapel, the procession to Calvary

carved in wood. This is still preserved amongst the family relics at Knole.

From March 1586-7 to July following he was employed in the Low-countries to negotiate on certain points in dispute. His faithful discharge of his trust greatly displeased Leicester, of whom the states much complained. Lord Buckhurst was recalled, and by the queen's orders was confined to his house for nine months or more, during which time, in order strictly to obey her majesty's injunction, he would neither see his wife or children. He was restored to the queen's favour after the death of Leicester, and about December 1588 was constituted one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical.

He was one of the peers who on 14 April 1589 sat on the trial of Philip earl of Arundel for high treason. On the 24th of the same month lord Buckhurst was elected K.G. There is a letter from him to the lords of the council, dated 3rd of October following, justifying his conduct with regard to the levying of some soldiers for Dieppe. In the same year he was dispatched on an embassy to the Low-countries, his instructions being dated in November. His installation as K.G. took place at Windsor 18 Dec. 1589.

In December 1590 he was constituted grand butler of England, with the fee of 100 marks per annum.

In 1591 he was one of the commissioners who signed a treaty on behalf of her majesty with the plenipotentiaries of France. On the day following the death of sir Christopher Hatton, lords Cobham and Buckhurst were sent by the queen to fetch the great seal, and soon afterwards lords Burghley, Hunsdon, Cobham, and Buckhurst were constituted commissioners to seal writs, patents, and decrees, whilst sir Gilbert Gerard, certain of the judges, and others, were empowered to hear causes, and this arrangement continued till 3 June 1592, when sir John Puckering was sworn lord-keeper.

Lord Buckhurst was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford 17 Dec. 1591. His competitor was Robert Devereux earl of Essex, but the queen's influence was used decisively in favour of lord Buckhurst, who on or about 6 Jan. 1591-2 was incorporated M.A. in that university at his lodgings in London. In September 1592 he visited Oxford, her majesty honouring him with her presence for several days, during which she was entertained with speeches, plays, and disputations, and nobly feasted at his charge.

He was master of the swans, which office we find him exercising in 1593. In January 1593-4 he was in a commission to take the accounts of George Carew. His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex 21 February following, under which Patrick O' Cullen was convicted of high treason.

In April 1596 he was in a commission to take the accounts of sir Thomas Gorges and the other officers of the queen's robes. In August the same year he, the lord-mayor of London, the lord-keeper, the lord-treasurer, the earls of Cumberland and Essex, and lord Cobham were appointed to survey the fields about London fit for archery. In December following it was in contemplation to send lord Burgh to Ireland as lord-deputy, and lord Buckhurst and sir John Popham lord chief-justice of England as high commissioners.

In 1598 he joined with lord Burghley in negotiating a peace with Spain. This alarmed the united provinces, who sent over John Duvenwoord, admiral of Holland, and others, to renew their treaty with the english crown. A new treaty was accordingly signed by lord Buckhurst and the ambassadors from the states, whereby amongst other advantages the queen was eased of no less than £120,000 per annum.

He was in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex 6 Nov. 1598, under which Edward Squyer was convicted of high treason for having poisoned the pommel of the queen's saddle and the arms of the earl of Essex's chair.

On 19 May 1599 he was sworn lord high treasurer of England, which office had been vacant ever since the death of lord Burghley in August preceding. In his will he states that the queen advanced him to this important office, notwithstanding the opposition of some great persons who then very mightily withstood the same. He was one of the eighteen commissioners who sat at York house on 5 June 1600 to try the earl of Essex for misconduct in Ireland.

He presided as lord high steward at the trials of the earls of Essex and South-

ampton 19 Feb. 1600-1. On 20 April 1601 he was elected high steward of the town of Ipswich. In 1602 he was constituted one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal.

King James I. on 17 April 1603 granted him the lord-treasurership for life. He attended queen Elizabeth's funeral at Westminster on the 28th of that month, and on the 2nd of May met the king at Broxbourne, and was most graciously received. He was one of the peers who in November 1603 sat in judgment on Henry lord Cobham and Thomas lord Grey de Wilton for treason.

In the course of 1603 the manor of Knole, with the house, park, lands, and woods came into the possession of lord Buckhurst, who effected great improvements in the house, two hundred workmen being employed on the works for several years. He obtained from the famous architect John Thorpe the plan of an extensive building at Buckhurst. This plan however seems never to have been carried out.

He was created earl of Dorset 13 March 1603-4.

A treaty of peace with Spain was signed 18 August 1604. The earl of Dorset was one of the commissioners, and the king of Spain presented him with a ring of gold, enamelled black, wherein was set a great table diamond perfect and pure and of much worth, and a chain of gold of spanish workmanship, containing 48 several pieces of gold of divers sorts, enamelled white, wherein were 144 diamonds. The earl of Dorset was again constituted one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl marshal 5 Feb. 1604-5.

In August 1605 the king was entertained at Oxford. The earl of Dorset kept open house at New college for a week, and his generous hospitality was the theme of universal approval. After the king had left Oxford the earl sent £20 and five brace of bucks to the disputants and the actors in the plays before the king. He also sent money and venison to every college and hall.

Sir Francis Bacon, sending him a copy of his book of Advancement of Learning, says: "I humbly present one of the Books to your Lordship, not only as Chancellour of an University, but as one that was excellently bred in all Learning, which I have ever noted to shine in all your Speeches and behaviours. And therefore your Lordship will yield a gracious aspect to your first Love, and take pleasure in the adorning of that wherewith yourself are so much adorned."

As he had, as we have already stated, conveyed to Mary queen of Scots the message to prepare for her end, it is observable that in his character of lord-treasurer, he, in or about April 1606, entered into a contract with Cornelius Cure, the king's master mason, for framing, making and finishing of a tomb for her in Westminster abbey.

He was high steward of the college of Winchester, and master of the game in Ashdowne forest and the Broile park in Sussex, but we have not met with the date of his appointments to these offices.

In the beginning of June 1607 he was dangerously ill at his residence Horsley house in Surrey. The king sent him by lord Hay a ring and a gracious message, importing that his majesty wished the speedy and perfect recovery of his health, and that he might live as long as the diamonds in the ring did endure. This ring, which was of gold enamelled black, was set round with diamonds to the number of twenty, five being placed in the upper part in the fashion of a cross. It is said that shortly before this period the king had been greatly displeased at his refusing to pay to lord Hay some money as of his majesty's gift.

He died suddenly at the council table at Whitehall 19 April 1608, and his body being taken to Dorset house Fleet-street, was there disembowelled, and so much of him buried at S. Bride's on the next day. The body was conveyed in great state to Westminster abbey on the 26th of May, where his funeral sermon was preached by George Abbot, D.D., dean of Winchester, who had been one of his chaplains and ultimately became archbishop of Canterbury. By his will he desired to be buried with his ancestors at Withyam, and his wish was complied with by the removal of his body to that place from Westminster.

In the Sackville chapel adjoining the parish church of Withyam was formerly a tomb with the following inscription:

Illustrissimus Thomas Sackville Miles Baro Buckhurst Comes Dorset summus Angliæ Thesaurarius Elizabetha et Jacobo regnantibus a sacris Conciliis Ordinis periscelidis

Eques Auratus et Academiæ Oxoniensis Cancellarius ob. xix Aprilis Anno M.D.C.VIII.

This tomb was destroyed by fire 16 June 1663, but his coffin in the vault beneath still remains. On it may be read in raised letters:

Here lieth yᵉ Body of Thomas Sackv. Baron of Buckhurst Earle of Dorset Knight of ye Garter Chancellor of Ox. Lord High Treasr. of England a Privie Counselor to Queen Elizabeth and afterwards to King James, who died yᵉ 18 April 1608.

He married, in the first year of queen Mary, Cicely, daughter of sir John Baker of Sissinghurst in Kent, privy counsellor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. By this lady, who survived till 1 Oct. 1615, he had issue: Robert, second earl of Dorset, born 1561, died 27 Feb. 1608-9; Henry; William, born about 1568, knighted in France by Henry IV. in October 1589, and slain in the wars in that country 1591; Thomas, who died 1587; another Thomas, born 25 May 1571, who distinguished himself against the Turks 1595, and died 28 Aug. 1646; Anne, wife of sir Henry Glenham of Glenham in Suffolk; Jane, wife of Anthony viscount Montagu; Mary, the wife of sir Henry Neville, ultimately lord Abergavenny; and Winifred, who died 1587. He had also an illegitimate son, who bore the name of Thomas Sackville, alias Footes.

His will, made 7 August 1607, is a remarkable and interesting document. After a pious preamble, wherein he expresses his firm and assured trust, that by the death and passion of Jesus Christ, and by his only mercy, mean, and mediation, he should live and partake with God's saints in his heavenly kingdom of that eternal and inexplicable bliss which he hath prepared for his elect, he willed his body to be buried in the church of Withyam within the aisle and chapel there appropriated to the Sackvilles his ancestors. He directed that his funeral should be performed without superfluous and unnecessary pomp, and yet with such comely order, honour, and decency, as appertained to the state and dignity of his noble degree and high place. He charged and required his executors to pay his just debts; and if within the space of three years after his death it should be duly and justly proved by any person that he owed him any money, or that he had done wrong or injury not by him recompensed, whereof he protested before the Eternal Majesty that he did not remember any, that in every such case due satisfaction should be given by his executors, or if they did not think the proof sufficient, that the deans of Windsor, Westminster and S. Paul's should hear and order the same.

To his most virtuous and dearly beloved wife, whom he commends for her incomparable love, zeal, and hearty affection, and for her rare, many, and reverend virtues of charity, modesty, fidelity, humility, secresy, wisdom, patience, and a mind replete with all piety and goodness, he bequeathed £1000 and a large quantity of white silver plate, jewels of gold, pearls, and precious stones. He further bequeathed to her during her life the use of all his furniture at Dorset house, Knole house, and Horsley house, and his stock of cattle about his mansion houses of Dorset house, Knole house, Buckhurst house, Southover house, and Horsley house, as also his best carotch, his best coach, his litter and his waggon, with the furniture to them belonging, together with 4 mares and 12 geldings. He also granted to her during her life eight bucks and eight does yearly out of his parks of Buckhurst and Stoneland in Sussex, as also divers messuages and lands particularly mentioned.

To his son Robert lord Buckhurst he bequeathed a very large quantity of plate, all his great horses for service with their saddles and furniture, armoury, munition, weapons and other habiliments to the war, with all his coaches, &c. not before willed; likewise his earl's coronet, gilt cup of assay, and collar and George of the order of the garter, and all his Georges and garters of gold whatsoever not before bequeathed; also the furniture of his houses of Buckhurst and Southover, and after the death of his wife the furniture of his other houses with such lands as he had bequeathed unto her.

He gave to lord Buckhurst for life, and after his death to Richard Sackville his eldest son for life, and after his decease to the next heir male of the body of Richard, and so from heir male to heir male of the Sackvilles, the use of the ring given him by king James, the ring and chain given him by the king of Spain, and "one picture of the late famous

Queen Elizabeth, being cut out of an agate, with excellent similitude, oval fashion, and set in gold with 26 rubies about the circle of it, and one orient pearl pendant to the same." This picture had been bequeathed to him by his deceased sister Anne lady Dacre. During the minority of any heir male he directed the rings, chain, and picture to be deposited at New college in Oxford, where lord Buckhurst and all his other sons had been brought up in their studies of learning.

To his dear good lord and friend the archbishop of Canterbury (who is miscalled John), his special good lord and friend Thomas lord Ellesmere lord-chancellor, to his very good lord and kinsman Charles earl of Nottingham lord high admiral, his special good lord and kinsman Thomas earl of Suffolk lord chamberlain of the king's house, his very good lord and friends, William earl of Worcester and Harry earl of Northampton, and his singular good lord his most special and dearest friend the earl of Salisbury, he bequeathed plate and jewels particularly described. The earl of Salisbury, he highly commends for his noble parts, worthiness, and sufficiency for the public service, excelling virtues and sweet conditions. He also bequeathed plate to the earl of Dunbar, the bishop of London, sir Julius Cæsar, his chaplain Dr. Abbot, his son-in-law Anthony viscount Montagu, and sir Henry Hobart attorney-general. There are also bequests to his son-in-law sir Henry Neville, Richard Amherst, esq., high steward of all his lands and possessions in Sussex, and his loving servants Foster, Edward Legg, and Edward Lynsey; and to all his servants he gave a year's wages and meat drink and lodging for three months after his decease.

He bequeathed £1000 for erecting a public granary at Lewes for the use and benefit of the poor in those parts, £2000 as a stock for storing the same against times of dearth and scarcity, and £1000 for building a chapel at Withyam where his ancestors were interred.

Finally he willed to lord Buckhurst his heirs executors and assigns all his farms, leases, devises, letters-patent and grants not already willed and bequeathed, and constituted his wife and lord Buckhurst joint executors, and the earls of Suffolk and Salisbury supervisors of his will.

As a poet he displayed undoubted genius; and he was esteemed a consummate orator, and a prudent, moderate and able minister.

His hospitality was great; for thirty years his family consisted of little less, in one place or another, than 200 persons; and for more than twenty years, besides workmen and others hired, his number at the least was 220 daily. He was a very liberal landlord, and in 1597, which was a year of extraordinary scarcity, he sent into Sussex a free gift of Dantzic rye, which he bought at Billingsgate for £154. 14*s.* 7*d.* In the year of his death he weekly sold wheat from his granary at Lewes at three-fourths of the market price. He gave £100 to buy books for the Bodleian library, to which he also presented the bust of the worthy founder. We have been struck, however, with the smallness of his and his wife's new-year's gifts to queen Elizabeth. They gave only £5 each till he became lord-treasurer, when the amount was doubled.

His works are:

1. Sonnets written in or before 1560. They are not known to exist, but in the metrical preface to Jasper Heywood's translation of the Thyestes of Seneca, published 1560, allusion is made to the poets in Lyncolnes Inne, and Temples twayne, Grayes Inne and many mo. Sackville is thus mentioned amongst these poets:

There Sackvyldes Sonnets sweetly sauste,
And featly fyned bee.

Mr. Warton conjectured that the term Sonnets here meant only verses in general, and might signify nothing more than his part in the Mirror for Magistrates and his Gorboduc; but Mr. Haslewood has pointed out that the above lines were in print before either the communication was made to the Mirror for Magistrates or the play performed.

2. The Tragedie of Gorborduc, Whereof three Actes were wrytten by Thomas Nortone, and the two last by Thomas Sackvyle. Set forth as the same was shewed before the Quenes most excellent Majestie, in her highnes Court of Whitehall, the xviij day of January, Anno Domini 1561. By the Gentlemen of Thynner Temple in London. Lond. 12mo. 1565, 1569, 1570; 4to. 1590.

Reprinted by Mr. Spence at the instance of Mr. Pope, 1736; and in Dodsley's Old Plays; Hawkins's Origin of the English Drama; the Ancient British Drama, i. 23; in Sackville's Works, Lond. (Chapple) 1820; by W. D. Cooper, esq., for the Shakespeare Society, Lond. 8vo. 1847; with other old english dramas, by Francis James Child of Cambridge, U. S.; and in Sackville's Works, ed. West. Ferrex and Porrex is the title given to this tragedy in some of the editions.

3. Sonnet in commendation of sir Thomas Hoby's translation of the Courtyer of Castilio, and prefixed thereto 1561.

4. Indvction to a Myrrovr for Magistrates, 1563, and inserted also in subsequent editions of that work. Reprinted in Mrs. Cooper's Muses' Library; Warton's Hist. of English Poetry; Anderson's Collection of the English Poets; Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 34—43; and Sackville's Works, ed. West, also, with the text modernised, in Capel's Prolusions, 1760.

5. The Complaynt of Henry duke of Buckingham. In A Myrrovr for Magistrates 1563, and the subsequent editions of that work. Reprinted in Anderson's Collections of the English Poets; and Sackville's Works, ed. West.

6. Epitaph on sir Philip and sir Thomas Hoby. In Ashmole's Berks; Wotton's Baronetage; and Athenæ Cantabrigienses, i. 242.

7. Latin letter prefixed to Bartholomew Clerke's latin version of Castilio, 1571.

8. Answer to a collection of such points as have been misliked in the Lord Buckehurst's Negotiation 19 July 1587. MS. Cott. Galba, D. i. 107, and with the earl of Leicester's Reply; in Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 55-63; Cf. MS. Cott. Galba, D. ii. 163 b.

9. A True Declaration of the proceedings of the Lord Buckhurst and Dr. Clerk with the Earl of Leicester as well at the Hague as at Middleburg in the service of Her Majesty 24 July 1587. MS. Cott. Galba, D. i. 132 b.

10. Rejoinder to the Replies of the Earl of Leicester to the former Answers of the Lord Buckehurst. In Cabala, 3rd ed. ii. 63-65.

11. Answers to New Objections of the Earl of Leicester against Lord Buckehurst. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 65-67.

12. Answers of the lord Buckehurst to the Propositions verbally delivered to his Lordship by the Deputies of the States in the presence of sir John Norris, D. Clerke, and Mr. Wylkes. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 67-71.

13. A Draught of a Preamble to the Accord with the States 8 Aug. 1589. In Cabala, 3rd edit. ii. 53-55.

14. Journal during his embassy in Holland. Certain notes taken thereout are in MS. Cott. D. iii. 113.

15. Extracts from statutes and arguments to prove the importance of retaining the king's offices of customs to attend to the execution of the statutes, and to keep books of entries, that the king may know the true value of his customs for guidance when the lease now to be granted expires, 1604. MS. in State Paper Office.

16. Statement that the king has resolved to farm all his customs, both export and import, and has appointed commissioners to attend at the Custom-house three times a week to receive and conclude contracts, 1604. MS. in State Paper Office.

17. Regulations to be observed by Francis Jones and Nicholas Salter, farmers of customs, and by the merchants and others towards them, that they may receive the full benefit of his Majesty's grant of the farm of the customs, 6 Feb. 1604-5. MS. in State Paper Office.

18. Declaration of the state of the king's receipts at the parliament, anno tertio. MS. in State Paper Office.

19. Divers matters propounded to the chancellor and barons of the exchequer for the furtherance of the king's service, penult. Oct. 1606. MS. Lansd. 166. f. 117.

20. Notes on the principal points to be considered in the question of the king's right to the preemption and exportation of tin questioned by [Richard] Glover and the Pewterers' company, Nov. 1606. MS. in State Paper Office.

21. Letters. Many have been printed. Some are in latin. We are told that "his secretaries did little for him by the way of inditement, wherein they could seldom please him he was so facete and choice in his phrases and style."

The works of Thomas Sackville lord Buckhurst, afterwards lord-treasurer to queen Elizabeth, and earl of Dorset.

Edited by the hon. and rev. Reginald W. Sackville-West, M.A. Lond. 12mo. 1859; contain: (*a*) Biographical memoir by Mr. West; (*b*) Appendix consisting of ten letters by the earl and the preamble of his will; (*c*) Ferrex and Porrex; (*d*) Induction to the Mirour for Magistrates; (*e*) The complaint of Henry duke of Buckingham.

He was the original projector of the Mirror for Magistrates, and it appears that he at one time intended a translation of Boethius. To him has been attributed An Epilogue to Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, but that play was printed without an Epilogue. The probability is that this has been erroneously ascribed to him in consequence of Charles lord Buckhurst, afterwards the tenth earl of Dorset, having written an Epilogue to Every Man in his Humour, when that play was revived in the time of Charles II.

When he first came to the queen's court he enteriained musicians, the most curious which anywhere he could have, and therein he excelled unto his dying day.

There are portraits of the earl of Dorset at Knole and Buckhurst, and in the picture-gallery at Oxford is his portrait attired in the robes of chancellor of that university with the blue riband, George, and treasurer's staff. This was presented by Lionel duke of Dorset in 1735. There are several woodcuts of his portrait, which has been also engraved by George Vertue, E. Scriven, and W. J. Alais.

Arms: Quarterly O. & G. over all a bend Vaire. Motto: Aut nunquam tentes aut perfice.

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Wood's Coll. & Halls, App. 101—118. MS. Wood. Wright's Eliz. ii. 87, 246, 358, 417, 418, 485. Zouch's Sidney, 282.

RICHARD SWALE, born in Yorkshire in or about 1545, was matriculated as a sizar of Jesus college in June 1566, went out B.A. 1568-9, became a fellow in 1571, and commenced M.A. 1572. In or about 1577 he was admitted a fellow of Caius college, where he became eminent as a tutor, having amongst other pupils the celebrated Jan Gruter. In 1581, being president of Caius college, certain fellows of that house exhibited articles against him, charging him with papistical tenets. Pending the visitation of the college occasioned by these charges and other disputes, Mr. Swale endeavoured to procure the college to nominate him as one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing at Michaelmas 1582. Urgent intercession having been made on his behalf by sir Christopher Hatton, to whom he was servant, he was nominated, but the nomination was set aside by lord Burghley, chancellor of the university, to whom Mr. Swale gave great offence, and whose pardon he had to ask. In remitting all that had passed, his lordship paid a tribute to his learning.

In 1585 he occurs as official of the archdeaconry of Ely, and was one of the taxors of the university. Having been admitted to the degree of LL.D., he, on 16 May 1587 became a master in chancery. He owed his appointment to this office to sir Christopher Hatton, who used his advice in all important cases. In July following he was actually created LL.D., and on 20 October in the same year was admitted an advocate. On 20 Feb. 1587-8 archbishop Whitgift constituted Dr. Swale and John Bell, D.D., his commissaries for the diocese of Ely. Shortly afterwards Dr. Swale occurs as chancellor, vicar-general, official principal, and commissary of that diocese.

To the parliament which met 4 Feb. 1588-9 he was returned for Higham Ferrers, and on the 15th of the same month he had the prebend of South Newbald in the church of York. On 23 Nov. 1591 he was admitted to the rectory of Elm isle of Ely, with Emneth in Norfolk, on the presentation of the queen. On 6 Sept. 1593 he, Dr. Tyndal, dean of Ely, Dr. Neville, dean of Peterborough, Thomas Legge, LL.D., and Thomas Byng, LL.D., were commissioned by archbishop Whitgift to visit the cathedral and diocese of Ely.

In 1600 he, Dr. Richard Bancroft bishop of London, and Christopher Perkins, LL.D., were sent to Emden as commissioners on the part of England to treat on certain commercial matters with commissioners on the part of Denmark. The english commissioners, owing to contrary winds or some other error, came not at the day prefixed, and the danish commissioners, pretending that the time of their delegation was expired, hasted home. His name occurs in a special commission touching piracies, issued 2 April 1601, and he was one of the high commissioners for ecclesiastical causes in or before 1602.

King James I. knighted him at Whitehall 23 July 1603. He was one of the learned civilians who attended the Hampton court conference in Jan. 1603-4, and was soon afterwards in a commission to peruse and suppress or regulate the circulation of books printed without public authority. On 28 May 1606 he resigned the offices of chancellor and vicar-general of the diocese of Ely.

His death occurred in or about June 1608.

He is author of:

1. A declaration by Rich. Swale, M.A., official to the archdeacon of Ely, in answer to Rich. Bridgwater [chancellor of the diocese of Ely]. MS. Cai. Coll. 170.

2. A letter to lord Burghley 19 June 1582.

MS. Baker, iv. 127. Blomefield's Norfolk, viii. 409. Camdeni Epistolæ, 135. Camden's Eliz. translated by R. N. 528, 575. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, ii. 283. Cardwell's Conferences, 204. Coote's Civilians, 60, & Index. Ducarel's Croydon. Append. 37. Egerton Papers, 215. Foss's Judges of England, v. 401; vi. 8. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 216, 328. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 240, 314—341, 344—350, 353—369; ii. 153, 154. MS. Lansd. 33. art. 53, 57; 36. art. 35—37, 41, 42, 45, 47, 50. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 304. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 206. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 8, 57, 58, 91, 565, 587, 595, 596, 600, 613, 618, 622, 623. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 208. Nicolas's Hatton, 250, 254, 261, 467, 468. Parkes's Hist. of Court of Chancery, 70. Rymer, xvi. 412. Smith's Cat. of Cai. Coll. MSS. 83. Stevenson's Suppl. to Bentham's Ely, 9, 19, 28, 33. Strype's Annals, ii. 634. Strype's Whitgift, 573, 577. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 163. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 122. Wood's Annals, ii. 274, 275.

WILLIAM BARONSDALE, of Gloucestershire, was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Mar-

garet's foundation 5 Nov. 1551, being matriculated as a pensioner of that house in May 1552. He went out B.A. 1554-5, was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation in 1556, and in 1558 commenced M.A. He was elected medical lecturer of his college 5 Sept. 1560, and on 10 Jan. 1561-2 was admitted a senior fellow. In the same month he became senior bursar. On 26 May 1564 he was again elected medical lecturer. In January 1565-6 he gave up his bursarship, and in 1568 was created M.D. He became a member of the college of physicians, was censor 1581 to 1585, and on 14 Nov. 1583 was elected treasurer of that body, being the first person who held the office, which he gave up in 1587, when he became an elect. He was consiliarius 1588, and president from 1589 to September 1600. He was consiliarius 1600-2-4, and again elected treasurer 1604-5-7, and one of the elects in the latter year. His death occurred before 17 June 1608, when he was succeeded as elect by Dr. Moundeford.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 344, 358. Goodall's Coll. of Physicians, 329, 330, 335. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 73. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 212, 304. Sackville's Works, ed. West, p. xxxviii.

PETER SHAW, elected a scholar of Trinity college in 1560, went out B.A. 1563-4, was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1567 commenced M.A. In the confusion which ensued at King's college by the abdication of Dr. Philip Baker, the provost, in 1569, a Mr. Shaw claimed to have been elected provost. Whether he were the person here mentioned we cannot say. In May 1572 he occurs as one of the opponents of the new statutes of the university. On 9 August in that year he was collated to a canonry in the church of Durham. In 1574 he proceeded B.D., and in or before 1578 was presented by Henry earl of Derby to the rectory of Bury in Lancashire. In 1583 he was created D.D. He was one of the earl of Derby's ecclesiastical commissioners for the north. As rector of Bury he rendered himself memorable by the vigour with which he maintained and prosecuted the claim of himself and his tenants to grind corn and malt at the parson's water-mill, against the assumed right of the earl of Derby as lord of the manor. It is said that he had ceased to hold the rectory of Bury in 1600. We suppose him to have died in or about June 1608. He gave about 140 volumes to the library of Trinity college. His son Peter, M.A., who was successively of Trinity hall and Magdalen college, was rector of Radcliffe in Lancashire, and fellow of the collegiate church of Manchester.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 lozenges Erm.

Baines's Lancash. ii. 666. MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282. Bp. Barnes's Injunctions, 102. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 386. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 61. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 245. MS. Lansd. 11. art. 80. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 313. Stanhopii Memoriale Coll. Trin. MS. 99. Stanley Papers, ii. 49, 166, 167. Strype's Annals, ii. App. 74, 75.

ROBERT HUNT, whom we suppose to have been a son of Robert Hunt, M.A., who was vicar of Reculver in Kent from 1594 to 1602, was a member of Trinity hall, and proceeded LL.B. 1606, being then or soon afterwards in holy orders. In the same year he was appointed by the famous Richard Hakluyt, with the sanction of archbishop Bancroft, to accompany the first settlers to Virginia. The expedition sailed from Blackwall 19 Dec. 1606, and arrived in Virginia 27 April 1607. Mr. Hunt, whilst in the Downs, was so weak and sick that few expected his recovery. A settlement having been formed at a place which was called James Town, Mr. Hunt, on Sunday 21 June, there celebrated the holy communion, that being the first occasion on which the ordinance was observed by englishmen upon the shore of the western continent. Soon afterwards he caused a church to be erected amidst the log cabins which were rising up on the banks of James river. It was, says captain Smith, "a homely thing like a barne, set upon cratchets, covered with rafts, sedge, and earth; so also was the walls." Here daily common-prayer was performed both morning and evening, two sermons were preached on every Sunday, and the holy communion was administered every three months. Before the first winter had passed over the heads of those who worshipped beneath its humble roof, the church was burnt down, together with the greater part of the dwellings of the new colony. Mr. Hunt lost his library and all that he had

but the clothes on his back. In the spring of 1608 the church was rebuilt, and it is supposed that this pious and exemplary minister died soon afterwards.

Anderson's Colonial Church, 2nd ed. i. 168—183.

ROGER DODD, matriculated as a pensioner of Pembroke hall in November 1575, went out B.A. 1578-9, was elected a fellow 1581, commenced M.A. 1582, proceeded B.D. 1589, and was created D.D. 1594. In 1595 he occurs as holding the rectory of Scarthoe in Lincolnshire. On 16 Nov. 1598 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Salop in Lichfield diocese. On 7 June 1603 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Parndon in Essex, on the presentation of king James I. He also held the vicarage of Epping in the same county, but the time of his admission thereto appears not. On 27 Feb. 1603-4 he had a grant from the crown of the reversion of a canonry in the church of Windsor. Under a royal letter dated 13 Nov. 1605 he became bishop of Meath and a member of the privy council of Ireland. He died at Ardbraccan 27 July 1608, and was buried in the church there.

Cotton's Fasti, iii. 117. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 334. Elrington's Life of Ussher, Append. lvi. Erck's Repertory, 247. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 83, 238, 451. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 240. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 575. Newcourt's Repert. i. 50; ii. 248, 462. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, 156.

EDMUND WHITELOCK, born in the parish of S. Gabriel Fenchurch-street London 10 Feb. 1564-5, was eldest son of Richard Whitelock, merchant, by his wife ...... daughter of John Colte of Little Munden Hertfordshire, and widow of ...... Brokhurst, merchant of London. His father died at Bordeaux 7 Nov. 1570. After being educated at Merchant Taylors' school under the famous Richard Mulcaster, he was sent to Christ's college, being matriculated as a pensioner of that house in November 1581. He proceeded B.A. 1584-5, and leaving the university well grounded in the liberal sciences, the latin, greek, and hebrew languages, went to study the common law at Lincoln's-inn, "whear, having spent his time among to good companions, he betoke himself to travail into foreyne kingdoms, by studye and experience to redeem his mispent time; and to that purpose toke shipping from London about Whitsuntide 1587, and having bestowed mutch time in forein universities of Rostock, Witenberg, Prage, Rome, and other places in Italy, Paris, and other universities in Fraunce, and having traversed over almost all countries in christendom, he fell into the good liking of mounsieur Desguieres, governor of Provaunce in Fraunce, and by him was put into the charge of a band of footmen, and in that service remayned captayne of that band at Massiles and Grenoble so long as those wars continued, and afterward came to visit his frends in England, after his absence out of the realme of the space of almost a dozen yeares, without heering of him, whether he wear alive or not, and being out of hope ever to see him. After his return into England, by reason of his experience in foreyne affayres, his knoledge in the tongs, and pleasant behaviour, and great libertye of his wit in his conversation, according to the Frenche fashion, he grew into great goodliking of many Englishe noblemen and gentlemen, but especially of Roger erl of Rutland with whome he lived and conversed a good while."

On the day of the earl of Essex's insurrection the earl of Rutland casually met captain Whitelock in the street, and induced him to accompany him to Essex house and thence into the city. Although he came not back to Essex house and made no resistance, yet "he was had in sutche suspition, by reason that he was knowen to be pragmaticall and martiall," that he was imprisoned first in Newgate, then in the Marshalsea, and from thence brought to the Queen's bench bar and arraigned of high treason. Afterwards by privy seal he was committed to the free custody of his brother James (afterwards a judge), being ultimately discharged.

In the great quarrel between the earl of Northumberland and sir Francis Vere captain Whitelock carried the earl's challenge; and subsequently hearing that sir Francis uttered shameful speeches against him, he met him in his coach between Wilton and Salisbury and challenged him to fight, but sir Francis declined the combat. The privy council issued a warrant against the captain, who was fain for a good while to hide himself.

Having dined with the earl of Nor-

thumberland and Thomas Percy the day before the powder plot was to have been executed, he was suspected of complicity in that matter, and sent to the Tower and thence to the Fleet, but after a long imprisonment was discharged, as no evidence was to be found against him.

He had leave to visit his friend the earl of Northumberland during his imprisonment in the Tower, and the earl granted him a pension of £40, afterwards increased to £60 per annum.

He died at Newhall in Essex, on a visit to the earl of Sussex, in or about September 1608, and was honourably buried by that nobleman in the chapel of his family attached to the church of Boreham.

His brother James says: "He was well grownded in lerning, bothe philosophye and all other humanitye, and well seen in the tongs, both lerned and ordinarie, as the Frenche, Italian, Dutche, Spanish, but especially in the Frenche, which he acted so naturally as he was taken for a Frenchmean whear he was not knowen. He was exceeding pleasant in his conceit, and so good a companion that he was mutche esteemed of for that by divers great men. He was extream prodigall and wastefull in his expence, verye valiant, as was reported by those who knew his demeanor in forein countryes and by that he did heer at home."

Amongst his friends, besides the earls of Northumberland, Rutland and Sussex already mentioned, were the earl of Westmorland and Inigo Jones, and a slight acquaintance between him and sir Walter Raleigh occasioned the latter to be suspected of a guilty knowledge of the powder plot.

Arms: Az. a cheveron between 3 eagles close O.

Athenæum, 1858, p. 298. Baga de Secretis, pouch 57, file 2. Birch's Ja. I. i. 38. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 256, 330, 457. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 547. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 586. Whitelocke's Liber Famelicus, p. iv, 5—10.

WILLIAM FORRESTER, M.A., and a clergyman, practised physic in London without a licence, in consequence of which he was in 34 Eliz. summoned before the president and censors of the college of physicians. He confessed that he had practised the healing art in London for three years, but pleaded ignorance of the laws and customs of the college, and therefore requested a pardon. He was interdicted practice for the future, and told that if he were found guilty he should be punished for what he had already done. After this he was complained of by some patients, of whom he had received considerable sums of money without any advantage; by others, that he had bargained with them for their cures, taking part in hand and reserving the other part till the cure was performed. Wherefore he was admonished to appear before the censors, which he neglecting to do, a warrant for his imprisonment was issued, and a fine of £10 inflicted for his illegal and ill practice and not obeying the summons. About three years afterwards complaints were made of his having through unskilfulness caused the death of a woman with child. One Margaret Peacock likewise made complaint of his killing her husband by wrongly administering a powerful emetic. Others charged him with contracting to effect a cure for £20, of which he had received half, and yet by his negligence or ignorance the patient died. Upon these and the like complaints he was again summoned to appear at the college, but instead of doing so he sent a license from this university to practice physic and surgery which he had obtained on 10 July 1607. Orders were given for a speedy prosecution of him according to law, for his illegal practice. He however made friends with the attorney-general, who requested the college to be favourable to him, Forrester being willing to pay £10 that the action might be abandoned, or he be admitted of the college, which was denied upon his impudent and insolent behaviour.

Goodall's Coll. of Phys. 334.

WILLIAM HOLDSWORTH, of Emmanuel college, was created D.D. in 1598, although it does not appear that the existing records of the university contain any mention of this degree. On 17 Sept. 1603 he was instituted to the vicarage of East Tilbury in Essex, on the presentation of king James I. When or how he avoided that benefice does not appear.

He is author of

Heroologia seu Martyrologia, or the little Booke of Martyrs preached in three

Sermons in the Christmas Holydayes. MS.

Dr. Bliss's Sale Catalogue, iii. 21. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 596. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. vi. 188. Dr. Richardson's MS. List. of Cambr. Graduates.

SIMON PATRICK was matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse 21 May 1561, and was a member of that college when queen Elizabeth visited the university in August 1564. He however took no degree. After travelling abroad and acquiring an excellent knowledge of the french language he settled at Caister in Lincolnshire, in which county he had an estate of between £400 and £500 a-year. He was thrice married, (one of his wives was Mary, another Dorothy, his third wife survived him), and had fifteen children. Simon, his eldest son, will be hereafter noticed; Henry, his sixth son, was father of Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely.

He is author of:

1. The Estate of the Church, with the discourse of times, from the apostles unto this present: also of the lives of all the emperours, popes of Rome, and Turkes: as also of the kings of Fraunce, England, Scotland, Spaine, Portugall, Denmarke, &c., with all the memorable accidents of their times. Translated out of French into English. Lond. 4to. 1602. Dedicated to sir William Wray of Glentworth co. Linc., knt.

2. A Discourse upon the meanes of well governing and maintaining in good peace a kingdome or other principalitie. Divided into three parts, namely the Counsell, the Religion, and the Policie, which a Prince ought to hold and follow. Against Nicholas Machiavel the Florentine. Translated into English. Lond. fo. (Felix Kingston) 1602, (Adam Islip) 1608. Dedicated to Francis Hastings, nephew of the earl of Huntingdon, and Edward Bacon, son of sir Nicholas Bacon, kal. Augusti 1577. It is remarkable that the translator speaks of himself as never having visited England.

Bp. Patrick's Works, ed. Taylor, i. cxxix; ix. 107, 108. Originalia, 33 Eliz. p. 2, r. 3.

THOMAS RIDGLEY, of S. John's college, B.A. 1596-7, M.A. 1600, B.D. 1608, is author of:

Latin verses, subscribed T. R. de Col. Joan., in the university collection on the death of Dr. William Whitaker, 1595.

WILLIAM SPELMAN, a younger son of sir John Spelman of Narborough in Norfolk, one of the justices of the king's bench, by his wife Elah, daughter and coheiress of sir Thomas Frowyk chief-justice of the common-pleas, was educated in Magdalen college, but does not appear to have graduated. He travelled in the Netherlands and other foreign countries. A passport was granted him by Jean de Croy compte de Roeux at Bruges 5 April 1572. In 1573 he was engaged in an expedition on behalf of the king of Spain in the Low-countries, and we find him mentioned as ready to sail for the Netherlands 26 Sept. 1575. He is author of:

A Dialogue or Confabulation between two travellers, sometime companions in study in Magdaline Collydge in Cambridge. The one named Viandante, and the other called Seluaggio. Which treateth of ther hard adventures, and also of civile and pollitike Government in Civile Cawses, which they have noted in the tyme of ther travell through divers kingdomes and contries. MS. formerly in the collection of Mr. Dawson Turner.

William Spelman married Catharine, daughter of Cornelius von Stonhove a judge in Holland.

Arms: S. platée 2 flaunches A.

Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 152, 153. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 403, 408, 884, 1119. Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS. 190.

WILLIAM TYE, a grandson of Christopher Tye, Mus. D., was of Christ's college, and proceeded B.A. 1584-5. He is author of:

A Matter of moment: or a Case of Waight. As great as ever was any, to be pleaded and examined in the Hall of the heart and Conscience of every Christian at all times, before the receiving of the Lords Supper. Touching that waightie charge of the Apostle Paul, in the 1 Cor. xi. 28, Let every man examine himselfe, and so let him eate of this bread and drinke of this cup. Set forth Dialogue wise. Lond. 12mo. 1608. Dedicated to prince Henry.

Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline, 366.

THOMAS BURTON, born at Beverley in or about 1538, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar

16 Aug. 1553, and fellow 18 Sept. 1556. Subsequently we find him designated LL.B., but it does not appear that he took that degree here. On 27 Dec. 1574 he was collated to a canonry in the church of Carlisle, and he also held the vicarage of S. Michael in Appleby. In 1576 he was chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, which office, as also his canonry, he resigned in 1577, when he became rector of Stanhope in the county of Durham. He was one of the clergy of the diocese of Durham who undertook, in addition to their ordinary quarterly and monthly sermons in their own cures and churches, to preach twelve sermons at certain other places in the diocese between Michaelmas 1578 and Michaelmas 1579. On 5 Dec. 1578 he was appointed vicar-general and official-principal to the bishop of Durham. On 10 Oct. 1581 he was created LL.D. here in compliance with a mandatory letter from the queen. In 1582 he resigned his office of vicar-general and official-principal, and obtained the vicarage of Merrington in the county of Durham. In June 1584 he assisted Dr. Colmore vicar-general of the diocese in visiting the deaneries of Newcastle and Morpeth. On 3 Oct. 1587 he became prebendary of Tockerington in the church of York. This prebend he vacated in 1589, when he also resigned the vicarage of Merrington. His name occurs in the high commission for causes ecclesiastical within the province of York 24 Nov. 1599. He retained the rectory of Stanhope till his death, which occurred in 1608.

Alumni Eton. 170. MS. Baker, xxiv. 175. Bishop Barnes's Injunctions, 58, 67, 68, 74, 84, 92—96, 98, 102, 105—109, 111, 120, 125. Hutchinson's Durham, iii. 353, 393. Jefferson's Carlisle, 258. MS. Lansd. 30. art. 69. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 218, 251, 254, 255. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 166, 178. Rymer, xvi. 386. Surtees' Durham, iii. 283.

JOHN DEE, said to be descended from an ancient family seated in the county of Radnor, was son of Rowland Dee, gentleman sewer to Henry VIII., (though Anthony à Wood calls him a vintner in London), by his wife Johanna, daughter of William Wild. He was born at London on 12 or 13 July 1527, and after some time spent at school there, and at Chelmsford, was in November 1542 sent to S. John's college in this university. He proceeded B.A. 1544-5, and was admitted a fellow of his college about 1545-6. With regard to his manner of life at Cambridge, he says: "In the years 1543, 1544, 1545, I was so vehemently bent to studie, that for those years I did inviolably keep this order, only to sleep four hours every night; to allow to meat and drink, and some refreshing after, two hours every day; and of the other eighteen hours, all, except the time of going to, and being at the divine service, was spent in my studies and learning."

On the foundation of Trinity college in 1546, Mr. Dee was appointed one of the fellows. He says: "I was out of St. John's College chosen to be Fellow of Trinity College, at the first erection thereof by King Henry the Eight. I was also assigned there to be the Under-Reader of the Greek tongue, Mr. Pember being the chiefe Greek Reader then in Trinity-College. Hereupon I did sett forth (and it was seen of the University) a Greek comedy of Aristophanes, named in Greek Εἰρήνη, in Latin *Pax;* with the performance of the Scarabæus his flying up to Jupiter's palace, with a man and his basket of victuals on her back: whereat was great wondring, and many vain reports spread abroad of the means how that was effected. In that College also (by my advice and by my endeavors, divers wayes used with all the other Colleges) was their Christmas-Magistrate first named and confirmed an Emperor. The first was one Mr. Thomas Dun, a very goodly man of person, stature, and complexion, and well learned also."

In May 1547 he went into the Low-countries to confer with Gemma Frisius, Gerard Mercator, Gaspar à Mirica, Antonius Gongava, and other learned men and mathematicians. He returned to England in a few months, bringing with him the first astronomer's staff in brass, that was designed by Gemma Frisius, the two great globes made by Mercator, and the astronomer's ring of brass, devised by Gemma Frisius. All these instruments he subsequently left to Trinity college.

He commenced M.A. in 1548. At Midsummer that year he left Cambridge, and became a student in the university of Louvaine. As to his life in the Low-countries, we cannot do better than quote his own words: "Beyond the seas, far and

near, was a good opinion conceived of my studies Philosophical and Mathematical. First, from Lovain did the favourable fame of my skill in good literature so spread, that thereupon diverse Noblemen (Spaniards, Italians, and others) came from the Emperour Charles the 5th, his court at Bruxelles, to visit me at Lovain, and to have some proofe of me by their own judgements: so came the Duke of Mantua to me: so came Don Luys de la Cerda, afterwards Duke de Medina Cœli in Spain, unto me: so came to me, after them, from the Emperour's court at Bruxells, the honourable sir William Pickering Knight, and there with me remained some time, & of me was instructed in Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetic, in the use of the Astronomers staff, the use of the Astronomers Ring, the Astrolabe, in the use of both Globes, &c. Thither came some out of Bohemia, unto me, with strange and no vulgar opinion, settled in their imagination, of my skill. ...... Thither came some out of Denmark unto me, as Matthias Hacus, Danus, Regis Daniæ Mathematicus; Joannes Capito, Medicus Regis Daniæ, & a good mathematician also."

On 15 July 1550 he left Louvaine, where he had been created LL.D., and on the 20th of that month arrived at Paris, where, at the request of some english gentlemen, he undertook freely and publicly to read Euclid. "My auditory in Rhemes-College," says he, "was so great, and the most part elder than my selfe, that the Mathematical Schooles could not hold them; for many were fain, without the schooles at the windows, to be Auditores & spectatores, as they best could helpe themselves thereto. I did also dictate upon every proposition, besides the first exposition. And by the first four principal definitions representing to their eyes, (which by imagination onely are exactly to be conceived) a greater wonder arose among the beholders, than of my Aristophanes Scarabæus mounting up to the top of Trinity-hall in Cambridge."

In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained, through the favour of sir John Cheke, introductions to secretary Cecil and king Edward VI. His majesty bestowed on him various substantial marks of royal favour, granting him an annual pension of 100 crowns, which was afterwards exchanged for the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn in Worcestershire, to which he was presented on 19 May 1553. He also held the rectory of Long Leadenham in Lincolnshire. It is said that this benefice was given him by Edward VI.

In 1554 several influential members of the university of Oxford, amongst whom were Dr. Smith of Oriel college, and Dr. Bruarne of Christchurch, offered him a yearly stipend to lecture there upon the mathematical sciences. The offer was declined.

He did not escape the troubles of queen Mary's reign, for one George Ferrys and Prideaux having given information that he had sought to destroy her majesty by means of enchantments, he was confined at Hampton court just before the princess Elizabeth was imprisoned there. The doors of his lodging in London were sealed up, and he remained a prisoner for a long time under the keeping of different overseers. Being at length brought before the court of Star chamber he was discharged of the suspicion of treason, but was transferred to the custody of bishop Bonner for examination respecting matters of religion. Here he had for bedfellow Barthlet Green, who was ultimately burnt for heresy. At length, on 19 Aug. 1555, Dr. Dee was liberated by letters from the privy council, first giving recognizance for ready appearance and good behaviour until Christmas following. We next meet with Dee as chaplain to bishop Bonner, in which capacity he was present at the examination of Barthlet Green 17 Nov. 1555, and at the seventh examination of John Philpot two days afterwards.

On 15 Jan. 1556 he presented to queen Mary a supplication for the recovery and preservation of ancient writers and monuments. In this remarkable document he pointed out the losses which literature had sustained by the dispersion of old MSS. at the dissolution of monastic establishments, and prayed her majesty to take immediate steps to recover as much as possible from the wreck, whereby a magnificent national library might be formed at a trifling cost. This effort in the cause of learning, though fruitless, entitles him to grateful remembrance.

On the accession of Elizabeth he wrote, at the command of lord Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester, an astro-

logical calculation respecting the choice of a fit day for the coronation. This appears to have recommended him to her majesty's notice. She promised him the mastership of the hospital of S. Catharine by the Tower, but it was conferred on Thomas Wilson, LL.D.

In 1563 he was at Venice, where he became acquainted with Thomas Ravenna author of De Vita Hominis ultra 120 annos protrahenda. Dr. Dee is said at some period of his life to have visited S. Helena and to have written an account of his voyage. We are not able to verify the statement.

In the spring of 1564 he again went abroad to present his work entitled Monas Hieroglyphica to the emperor Maximilian, to whom he had dedicated it. He returned in the summer. In the course of this journey he rendered important services to the marchioness of Northampton, who ever afterwards remained his constant patroness. After his return from the emperor's court, the queen perused with him the Monas Hieroglyphica, and encouraged him to pursue his philosophical and mathematical studies. At the request of the marchioness of Northampton, her majesty, on 8 Dec. 1564, granted to Dr. Dee the deanery of Gloucester, and a caveat was entered in his behalf, but John Man warden of Merton college Oxford became dean. Not long after this Dr. Dee's friends made suit at court that he might obtain the provostship of Eton college. Favourable answers were given, but no vacancy in that office occurred for many years.

About 1566 archbishop Parker granted him a dispensation to hold for ten years the rectories of Upton and Long Leadenham, with any other benefice which he might acquire within that period.

On 11 Jan. 1567-8, by the advice of sir William Cecil, he engaged the earl of Pembroke to present the queen with his Propædeumata Aphoristica, which was graciously received, and on his presenting a copy to the earl himself he gave him £20.

He took a journey into the dukedom of Lorraine in 1571, and upon his return to England became dangerously ill, whereupon the queen was graciously pleased to send to him Dr. Atslowe and Mr. Balthrop, two of her physicians. She likewise directed lady Sidney to inquire after his health and comfort him "with diverse very pithy speeches and gracious, and also with diverse rarities to eat." He now settled at Mortlake in Surrey, where he pursued his studies with unremitting assiduity, and brought together a noble collection of books both printed and in MS.

The appearance of a new star in 1571 presented to Dr. Dee an opportunity not to be neglected of displaying his astronomical acquirements, and his performance is spoken of with respect by the illustrious Camden.

On 3 Oct. 1574 he addressed to lord Burghley a letter, complaining that he had not gained the rewards to which twenty years of hard study entitled him, and making the following proposal: "I will do the best I can at my own costis and chargis, to discover, and deliver true profe of a myne, vayn, or owre of gold, or silver, in some one place of her graces kingdoms and dominions, to her graces onely use; in respect, I mean, of any my demaund or part to be had thereof. But uppon this comfortable consideration, that her Majesty do frely give unto me, by good warranty and assurance of her letters-patents, her right and propriety to all *thresor trouvé*, and such things commodious, as (under that name and meaning comprised) by digging or search any where, in her graces kingdomes and dominions, I, or my assignes shall come to, or finde: and with all good warranty (for my indemnity) agayn all laws and persons, to make serch by digging, or otherwise. And this to dure the term of my life. And in token of my hart fully bent to shew myself thankfull to your lordship for compasing eyther of these two wayes: (I mean eyther an easyer means of provision, for two hundred pownds, yerely, during my life: or this casual marts of paynfull search); before God, I promise unto your lordship (or will by oth uppon the Evangelists be bownde) of all *thresor trouvé* (commyng to my hands) to impart unto your lordship, or your assignes, the one half, during my life." He also requested letters of introduction to Mr. Harley keeper of the records at Wigmore castle, that he might be permitted to examine and make extracts from the old MSS. under his care.

On 16 March 1574-5 the queen, attended

by many of her courtiers, visited Mortlake with the intention of examining Dr. Dee's library; but hearing that his wife had died only a few hours previously, she would not enter the house, but requested Dr. Dee to bring out his famous magic glass and describe its properties, which he accordingly did to her majesty's great contentment and delight.

In 1576 the queen signified to archbishop Grindal her desire that Dr. Dee should have a dispensation to hold for life the two rectories of Upton and Long Leadenham. The archbishop affixed his seal to the document in 1582, but Dee, being at that time busily engaged with his scheme for the reformation of the calendar, neglected to get the great seal attached, and consequently at a subsequent period sustained considerable loss.

In 1577 the people felt great alarm at the appearance of a comet, and the queen seems to have shared the general fear, for she sent for Dr. Dee to Windsor, where she listened for three days to his discourse and speculations on the subject. She promised to protect him, on account of his rare studies and philosophical exercises, against the designs of those who looked upon him as a wizard and a conjuror.

In 1578 the earl of Leicester and secretary Walsingham sent him to Germany to confer with the most learned physicians there on the state of queen Elizabeth's health. He left England on 9 November, and arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Oder on the 11th of December. Some are of opinion that on this and other occasions he was intrusted with a secret political mission.

On 17 Sept. 1580 the doctor was honoured by another royal visit, which he thus describes: "The Queen's Majestie came from Richemond in her coach the higher way of Mortlake field, and when she came right against the Church, she turned down toward my house; and when she was against my garden in the field, her Majestie staid there a good while, and then came into the field at the great gate of the field. Where her Majestie espied me at my door, making reverent and dutifull obeysance unto her; and with her hand her Majestie beckened for me to come to her, and I came to her coach side; her Majestie then very speedily pulled off her glove and gave me her hand to kiss; and to be short, her Majestie willed me to resort oftener to her Court, and by some of her Privy Chamber to give her to weete, when I am there."

The queen having desired to know her title to countries discovered in different parts of the world, Dr. Dee drew up a hydrographical and geographical description of such countries on two large rolls, which he delivered to her majesty at Richmond 3 Oct. 1580. She received them very graciously, and in the course of the day conferred with Dr. Dee about them in the presence of some of the privy council. Lord Burghley appears to have had but little opinion of them, but the queen directed him to peruse and examine them, which he accordingly did, returning them to Dr. Dee on the 10th of the same month, when the queen also called upon him, and told him that Burghley highly approved of the pains he had taken.

About this time he was engaged in reforming the Julian calendar, and his work on the subject is the ablest which proceeded from his pen, and though never published has passed through the hands of several eminent mathematicians, and been frequently referred to in later times, particularly when the new style was introduced in this country. Lord Burghley had a very high opinion of Dr. Dee's performance, and wrote his sentiments upon it to his son sir Robert Cecil.

It was at this period that Dee commenced those pretended interviews with angelic beings which spread far and wide his fame as a sorcerer and magician, and finally dragged him to the lowest depths of degradation. Holding the same idea as the then obscure sect of the Rosicrucians, some of whom he had perhaps encountered in his travels through Germany, he imagined that, by means of the philosopher's stone, he could summon these kindly spirits at will. By dint of continually brooding upon the subject, his imagination became so diseased, that he at last persuaded himself that an angel appeared to him, and promised to be his friend and companion as long as he lived. He relates that one day, while engaged in fervent prayer, the window of his museum looking towards the west suddenly glowed with a dazzling light, in the midst of which, in

all his glory, stood the great angel Uriel. Awe and wonder rendered him speechless; but the angel smiling graciously upon him gave him a crystal of a convex form, and told him that whenever he wished to hold converse with the beings of another sphere, he had only to gaze intently upon it, and they would appear in the crystal and unveil to him all the secrets of futurity.

Dee says that he found from experience of the crystal that it was necessary that all the faculties of the soul should be concentrated upon it, or the spirits would not appear. He also states that he could never recollect the conversations he had with the angels. He therefore determined to communicate the secret to another person, and accordingly he engaged as his seer or spyer one Edward Kelly, whose duty it was to look intently at a magic mirror or shew-stone, and describe what the spirits said and did to the doctor, who with pen in hand carefully wrote a minute account of what took place. Kelly had in early life been a notary, but having been convicted of forgery his ears became forfeit to the law. To hide this disgraceful mutilation he constantly wore a black skull-cap, fitting close to his head, and descending over both his cheeks. This not only concealed his loss, but gave him a very solemn and oracular appearance. So well did he keep his secret that even Dee, with whom he lived so many years, appears never to have discovered it. This man saw that it would be to his advantage to humour Dee in his delusions, and when told about the message of the glorious Uriel, expressed with fervour his belief of the story, and on 22 Dec. 1581 the incantations were commenced. Whatever Kelly reported as coming from the spirits was accepted by Dee with perfect credulity. Indeed no doubt of the integrity or truthfulness of his deceitful seer appears ever to have entered his mind, but on the contrary, when Kelly threatened to leave his service, a trick he very often played, Dee was in a state of mind bordering on despair and ready to make any sacrifice to retain his invaluable seer. Dee hoped to gain from the magic crystal a knowledge of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life, as well as many other important secrets, but the answers returned by the angels were by no means of a kind likely to afford him the least assistance in his alchemical studies. These mystical *séances* were continued for about two years, and Dee's accounts of many of them were printed in 1659 by Dr. Meric Casaubon, forming a large folio volume of the most arrant nonsense that ever proceeded from the press.

Albert Laski, palatine of Siradz in Bohemia, visited this country in 1583, and was received with great marks of distinction. This prince having run through a noble fortune, hoped to restore it by the discovery of the philosopher's stone. On 31 July 1583 the earl of Leicester informed Dee that he and Laski intended to dine with him on the next day but one. The doctor's extreme poverty obliged him to acknowledge that he could not prepare them a convenient dinner without selling some of his plate. This being reported to her majesty, she immediately sent him a present of forty angels. The dinner accordingly took place, Laski's curiosity being much excited by the conversation of Dee and Kelly, and their hints of the important secrets in their possession. He entreated permission to be received into their company, but this they would not too readily grant, knowing that a refusal would only serve to heighten his curiosity. At last however he was admitted to a participation in their secrets, and the trio spent most of their time in holding conversations with angelic beings, Kelly as usual acting as seer and interpreter, and in anxious attempts to discover the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life. These pursuits could not be carried on without a plentiful supply of money for the purchase of drugs and other materials, and in a short time the affairs of the alchemists became very embarrassed. Laski thereupon proposed that they, with their families, should accompany him into his own country, promising to provide for all their wants and enable them to pursue their studies. On 21 Sept. 1583 they left Mortlake and embarked for Holland. Immediately after his departure, the mob, who were prejudiced against him as a magician, broke into his house and destroyed a great part of his furniture, and books, also his chemical apparatus which had cost him £200, and a fine quadrant of Chancellor's which cost him £30. They also took away a magnet,

for which he gave £33. After encountering many dangers at sea, Dee and his friends arrived at the Brill, and thence proceeded by land through Germany into Poland, arriving at Lasko, the palatine's principal castle, situate in the neighbourhood of Cracow, 3 Feb. 1583-4. For a considerable time the palatine was deluded by the two magicians, but his patience being at length exhausted, he engaged them to leave the country and pay a visit to the emperor Rodolph II. Accordingly on 1 Aug. 1584, (N.S.) they entered on their journey towards Prague, where they arrived on the 9th, and soon afterwards obtained, through the influence of the spanish ambassador, an introduction to the emperor, who, it was rumoured, was much given to the study and encouragement of occult science. However, he was disgusted at the boasting accounts given by Dee of his acquirements, and refused to have a second interview with him. After many unsuccessful endeavours to secure the emperor's patronage, Dee applied to Laski, who promised to introduce him to Stephen king of Poland at Cracow. He did so on 17 April 1585. The interview was brief, but the king promised to hear Dee's account of his qualifications on a future occasion. His majesty subsequently attended one of the actions with spirits, Kelly acting as seer, but unfortunately for the sorcerers he saw clearly through the transparent delusion, and treated its authors with contempt.

About this period they admitted into their secret society one Francis Pucci, a florentine, a man of education and talent, much addicted to the study of occult science. But at the expiration of about a year he was ejected from their company, as he was suspected of treachery and bad faith.

Soon after this Dee and Kelly returned to Prague, but the bishop of Piacenza, apostolic nuncio at the emperor's court, protested against their presence, and with such effect that on 29 May 1586 a decree was signed commanding them to quit the emperor's dominions within six days. They hastened to Erfurt in Thuringia, but although they had letters from William Ursinus count Rosenberg, a knight of the golden fleece and chief burgrave of Bohemia, whom they had flattered by predicting that he would become king of Bohemia, the municipal authorities refused them permission to dwell in the city, though they allowed them to remain a short time until they might procure a residence elsewhere. Whilst they were at Erfurt Pucci brought Dee a document from the pope's nuncio promising him that if he would go to Rome he should be entertained with kindness and consideration. Dee however saw through the trick, and wisely declined to put himself in his holiness's clutches. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to Hesse-Cassel, where, being cheered by the letters and assisted by the purse of his patron count Rosenberg, he bore his exile with composure. On 8th August Rosenberg obtained a partial revocation of the decree of banishment, the magicians being permitted to remain in any of his lordship's towns, cities, and castles. Accordingly they repaired in the month of September to the castle of Trebona, Rosenberg's principal residence, where they recommenced their intercourse with spirits, which had been suspended for some time.

Dee appears to have devoted himself with uncommon ardour to the search after the philosopher's stone. He had found among the ruins of Glastonbury abbey a large quantity of the elixir, very rich in virtue, being one upon 272,330. This he took abroad with him, and by its means transmuted the baser into the precious metals. In particular he cut a piece of metal out of a warming-pan, and a grain of the elixir being placed upon it, it was converted into silver. This piece of silver he sent to queen Elizabeth, together with a warming-pan having a hole into which it exactly fitted.

The course of the conversations with spirits was frequently interrupted by Kelly refusing to act as seer, and in order to prevent this occurring in future Dee resolved to instruct his son Arthur in the use of the magic stone. After a great deal of prayer and preparation, the boy made his first experiment on 15 April 1587, but after gazing intently on the stone until his eyes ached, he was unable to perceive anything beyond meaningless marks and specks. Kelly accordingly returned to his post, when Dee's old angelic friends Madimi, Il, Is, and Uriel immediately reappeared. It is scarcely credible that after this Dee's

eyes should not have been opened to the deception which his seer was playing off upon him, but he appears to have been more credulous than ever. The crowning part of the imposture was reached on the 18th of April, when Kelly represented the angels to say, that it was the divine pleasure that he and Dee should for the future have their wives in common. Dee was exceedingly shocked and distressed in mind at the idea of so direct a breach of the commandment, and wished Kelly to consult the angels again on the subject. This the cunning seer at first refused to do, alleging that the spirits were demons, but after much persuasion he consented again to ascertain their wishes. As might have been anticipated, the same answer was returned, and so infatuated was Dee that he bowed to what he considered was the will of God, and meekly consented to the degradation. This circumstance, which is recorded by Dee's own hand, appears to us conclusive on the disputed question of his credulity.

After this Dee and Kelly had frequent and violent altercations which led to their final separation. Dee delivered up the elixir, books, glass, and some other things to Kelly, who thereupon received his discharge in writing. They never met again, but maintained a regular correspondence for some time. It may be mentioned that Kelly, after leading an adventurous and mountebank life in Germany, met his death in Feb. 1594-5 whilst endeavouring to escape from prison.

On 10 Nov. 1588 Dee wrote a letter from Trebona to queen Elizabeth, wherein, after congratulating her majesty on the defeat of the spanish armada, and after alluding to the invitation which he had received from her about a twelvemonth before, for the return to England of himself, Kelly, and their families, he goes on to say, "I and myne (by God his fauor and help, and after the most convenient manner we can) will, from hencefurth, endeuour our selues, faithfully, loyally, carefully, warily, and diligently, to ryd and vntangle our selues from hence: And so, very devowtely, and sowndlie, at your Sacred Majesties feet, to offer our selues, and all wherein we are or may be hable to serve God and your most Excellent Royall Maiestie."

On 1 March 1589 he set out from Trebona on his way to England. On 9 April he arrived at Breame, where he received a letter of compliment from the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, to whom in return he made a present of twelve hungarian horses. On 16 November he came to Staden, where he met with Mr., afterwards sir Edward Dyer, who was going as queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Denmark, and who had been sent to him the year before by the court. According to Dee's own account his journey must have been a very splendid one, for he tells us that he was escorted by a guard of horse, and besides waggons for his goods, had no less than three coaches for the use of his family, so that the whole expense amounted to £800. On 23 November he landed at Gravesend, and on 9 December following presented himself to the queen at Richmond, and was very graciously received. He retired to his own house at Mortlake, and began to collect the scattered remains of his library and museum. He succeeded in regaining about three-fourths of his books. His whole loss by the depredations and destruction of the mob he estimated under £400.

Dee found to his annoyance that the memory of his former deeds had not passed away, and that he was regarded with suspicion by almost all classes of the community, especially the clergy, who were scandalised at his researches in the curious arts. The common people universally believed him to be possessed of supernatural powers, and when he was observed in the streets the boys would run away pretending to be frightened out of their wits by the appearance of so notorious a conjuror.

The queen, though she made him many promises which were never performed, did not help him with what he most needed, thinking perhaps that he who possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone could not be in need of pecuniary assistance. Poor Dee's circumstances consequently became more and more straitened, and her majesty being at last informed of his poverty, promised, a little before Christmas 1590, to send him a present of £100. However he only received one half of that amount, and he hints that he and the queen were swindled out of the other moiety.

In 1591 the countess of Warwick requested the queen to grant him the mastership of the hospital of S. Cross by Winchester on the next avoidance. The queen answered that he should have it if it were a living fit for him. It appears that about 20 years previously, Dr. Dee had received a like promise from her majesty, but that ultimately Dr. Robert Bennet obtained the preferment.

He continued to retain his former credit with such of his old friends as were living. From sir Thomas Jones in particular he received frequent visits and some presents, and the offer of his castle of Emlin in Wales, with all necessary accommodation to live there. This last offer he declined, hoping to receive greater help from the queen.

In April 1592 the queen granted to Dr. Awbrey, master of requests, five advowsons of rectories endowed, and vicarages in the diocese of S. David's to be held to Dee's use when any of them should fall vacant. The gift however proved barren, as Dee, writing on 10 April 1594, says that not a penny did it ever bring into his pocket.

At length his necessities became so pressing that on 9 Nov. 1592 he addressed to the queen a supplication, that she would order two persons to meet him at Mortlake, and investigate his claims on the royal bounty. This had a good effect, for on the 22nd of the same month sir John Wolley, the queen's secretary for the latin tongue, and sir Thomas Gorges, gentleman of her majesty's wardrobe, went to Mortlake, where Dee exhibited a book containing a distinct account of all the memorable transactions of his life, excepting those which occurred during his last journey abroad; and as he read this historical relation he produced all the letters, grants, and other evidences requisite to confirm the statements, and where documents were wanting named living witnesses. The point he chiefly laboured to carry by this application was a grant of the mastership of S. Cross, when Dr. Bennet its then holder should be elevated to a bishopric, and he alleged many reasons why that preferment would be more convenient and acceptable than any other. Upon the report made by the commissioners to the queen, her majesty desired lady Howard to comfort Mrs. Dee by a letter and present, which letter was brought by secretary Wolley, on the 2nd of December following, with a present of one hundred marks from the queen, a promise of his having the preferment he desired when it should become vacant, and a pension of £200 a-year out of the revenues of the bishopric of Oxford till such time as he could be put in possession of it. These promises, like the former, coming to nothing, he on 15 Feb. 1592-3, having first consulted his friend sir John Wolley, engaged his patroness the countess of Warwick to present another petition to the queen.

After the death of John Man the deanery of Gloucester was held successively by Dr. Thomas Cooper, Dr. Laurence Humphrey, and Dr. Anthony Rudd. In 1594 it was again vacant by Dr. Rudd's promotion. Dr. Dee then made another effort to obtain it, but it was conferred on Griffith Lewis.

On 7 Dec. 1594 Dr. Dee's wife delivered a supplication to her majesty. This resulted in his obtaining on the next day a grant of the chancellorship of S. Paul's. This appointment not being to his taste, or the office not being void, he applied to archbishop Whitgift, and eventually obtained a grant of the wardenship of Manchester college. His patent passed the great seal 25 May 1595. On 14 Feb. 1595-6 he arrived at Manchester with his wife and family, and on the 20th was installed in his new office with great pomp and solemnity. It is a curious circumstance that in the register of the college of Manchester he is uniformly called M.A. only.

He lived on very ill terms with the fellows of his college, the cause of which is not stated; ill-management and a haughty behaviour are ascribed to him, while his colleagues are charged with having shewn a turbulent disposition. He was looked upon by the inhabitants of Manchester and the surrounding country as possessing a kind of supernatural skill, which could afford them relief in a variety of cases beyond the reach of medicine; and when seven persons in Lancashire, Margaret Byrom of Salford and six others, were believed to be possessed with evil spirits, the warden was requested to exert his supposed power of control over these demons, but he absolutely refused by any unlawful means to cast them out, and advised the suitors to apply for some

godly minister out of Northamptonshire that they might unite their prayers with those of other ministers in Lancashire. He also strictly examined and severely rebuked one Hartley, a conjuror, for his unlawful art.

On 5 June 1604 he presented a petition to king James I. at Greenwich, requesting to be publicly tried and cleared of the report which for many years had been raised against him, that he was a conjurer and an invoker of devils. He was particularly indignant that it had been affirmed in print by some malicious foreign enemy, or english traitor, that he was the conjuror belonging to the privy council of her late majesty queen Elizabeth. In conclusion the doctor submitted himself willingly to the punishment of death, "yea eyther to be stoned to death, or to be buried quicke, or to be burned unmercifully," if the reports against him were proved to be true. On the 8th of the same month he addressed a like supplication in verse to the parliament. The king having received information from the earl of Salisbury as to the nature of the doctor's studies, refused to accede to his request.

In November 1604 Dr. Dee, being in a very infirm state of health, quitted Manchester with his family, and returned to Mortlake, where he renewed his intercourse with the spiritual world, having procured the assistance of Bartholomew Hickman who acted as seer. John Pontoys was also admitted into his confidence. These transactions were continued till 7 Oct. 1607, which is the last date in the journal published by Casaubon.

At the latter end of his life he became miserably poor, and was obliged from time to time to dispose of his books to procure subsistence. He died in December 1608, and was buried in the middle of the chancel of Mortlake church, a little to the south side. Over his grave a plain marble was placed.

He built the gallery of Mortlake church.

Dr. Dee's first wife died 16 March 1574-5. By his second wife Jane, daughter of Bartholomew Fromond of East Cheam in Surrey, whom he married 5 Feb. 1577-8, he had issue: Arthur, born at Mortlake 13 July 1579, died 1651, whom we propose to notice hereafter; Katherine, born at Mortlake 7 June 1581; Rowland, baptized at Mortlake 2 Feb. 1582-3; Nicholas; Michael, baptized at Prague 14 March 1584-5, died 13 July 1594; Theodore, born at Trebona 28 Feb. 1587-8; John, buried at S. Andrew's Undershaft London 27 Oct. 1617; Robert Dey, apothecary of Norwich, whose will was proved 30 Oct. 1651, married Sarah Skinner; Madinia, baptized at Mortlake 5 March (O.S.) 1589-90; Frances, born at Mortlake 1 Jan. 1591-2; Margaret, born at Mortlake 14 Aug. 1595.

Aubrey says, "he was a great peacemaker; if any of the neighbours fell out, he would never lett them alone till he had made them friends. He was tall and slender. He wore a gowne like an artist's gowne, with hanging sleeves, and a slitt. A mighty good man he was." "He had a very fair, clear, sanguine complexion, a long beard as white as milke. A very handsome man."

His works are:

1. The Art of Logick, in English. 1547. MS.

2. The 13 Sophisticall Fallacians, with their discoveries, written in English meter. 1548. MS.

3. Prolegomena et dictata Parisiensia in Euclidis Elementorum Geometricorum librum primum et secundum in Collegio Rhemensi. 1550. MS.

4. Mercurius cœlestis lib. 24. MS. written at Louvaine. 1550.

5. De usu Globi Cœlestis: ad Regem Edoardum Sextum. 1550. MS.

6. De nubium, solis, lunæ, ac reliquorum planetarum, immo ipsius stelliferi cœli, ab infimo terræ centro, distantiis, mutuisque intervallis, et eorundem omnium magnitudine. 1551. Dedicated to Edward VI.

7. Aphorismi Astrologici 300. Anno 1553. MS.

8. The Astronomicall & Logisticall rules and Canons, to calculate the Ephemerides by, and other necessary Accounts of heavenly motions: written at the request, and for the use of that excellent Mechanicien Master Richard Chancelor, at his last voyage into Moschovia. 1553. MS.

9. The Philosophicall and Poeticall Originall occasions of the Configurations, and names of the heavenly Asterismes, written at the request of the Dutchess of Northumberland. 1553. MS.

10. The true cause, and account (not vulgar) of Floods and Ebbs: written at the request of the Right Honourable Lady, Lady Jane Dutchesse of Northumberland. 1553. MS.

11. De Acribologia Mathematica; opus magnum, lib. 16. Anno 1555. MS.

12. Inventum mechanicum paradoxum de novâ ratione delineandi circumferentiam circularem; unde valdè rara alia dependent inventa, lib. i. 1556. MS.

13. A Supplication to Queen Mary, for the recovery and preservation of ancient Writers and Monuments. In Hearne's Johannes Glastoniensis, 490. Reprinted in Chetham Miscellanies, i. 46. Cf. MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. vii. 310.

14. Articles concerning the recovery and preservation of the ancient monuments and old excellent Writers: and also concerning the erecting of a Library without any charges to the Queen's Majestie, or doing injury to any of the Queen's Highnes subjects, according to the tenor and intent of a supplication to the Queen's grace in this behalf exhibited by John Dee, Gentleman, A. 1556, the xv. day of January. In Hearne's Johannis Glastoniensis, 493. Reprinted in Chetham Miscellanies, i. 48.

15. De speculis comburentibus libri 6. 1557. MS. Cotton. C. vii. 279.

16. De annuli Astronomici multiplici usu, lib. 2. 1557. MS.

17. Speculum unitatis, sive Apologia pro fratre Rogero Bachone Anglo: in qua docetur nihil illum per Dæmoniorum fecisse auxilia, sed philosophum fuisse maximum; naturaliterque & modis homini Christiano licitis, maximas fecisse res, quas indoctum solet vulgus in Dæmoniorum referre facinora. 1557. MS.

18. De perspectivâ illâ, quâ peritissimi utuntur Pictores. 1557. MS.

19. Epistola præfixa Ephemeribus Joannis Feldi, 1557.

20. Trochilica inventa mea, lib. 2. 1558. MS.

21. Περὶ ἀναβιβασμῶν θεολογικῶν, lib. 3. 1558. MS.

22. ΠΡΟΠΑΙΔΕΥΜΑΤΑ ΑΦΟΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ Ioannis Dee Londinensis, de Præstantioribus quibusdam Naturæ virtutibus, ad Gerardvm Mercatorem Rvpelmondanum, Mathematicum, & Philosophum insignem. Annexed to Brevis et Perspicva Ratio Ivdicandi Genitvras ex Physicis Cavsis, &c., Cypriano Leonitio à Leonicia excellente Mathematico Authore. Lond. 4to. 1558. Also, separately, Lond. 4to. 1568.

23. De tertiâ et præcipuâ Perspectivæ parte, quæ de radiorum fractione tractat, libris tribus demonstrati. 1559. MS.

24. De itinere subterraneo, lib. 2. Anno 1560. MS.

25. De triangulorum areis, lib. 3, demonstrati: ad excellentissimum Mathematicum Petrum Nonium conscripti. 1560. MS.

26. Cabbalæ Hebraicæ compendiosa tabella. 1562. MS.

27. Monas Hieroglifica, Mathematicè, Magicè, Cabalisticè, Anagogicèque explicata, ad Sapientissimum Romanorum, Bohemiæ, et Hungariæ regem, Maximilianum. Antwerp, 4to. 1564, 1584; Frankfort, 8vo. and 12mo. 1591. Reprinted in Theatrum Chemicum, Strasburg, 8vo. 1659; ii. 178–215. An english translation was made by Thomas Tymme, M.D. Cf. MS. Ashmol. 1440. art. 15–17; 1459, iii. art. 3–6; 1819. art. 15.

28. Reipublicæ Britannicæ Synopsis, in English. 1565. MS.

29. De Trigono, circinoque analogico. Opusculum Mathematicum et Mechanicum, lib. 4. 1565. MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. vii. 4.

30. Testamentum Johannis Dee Philosophi Summi ad Johannem Gwynn transmissum, 1568. MS. Ashmol. 1442. art. 5. MS. Harl. 2407. art. 33. Printed in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, 334.

31. Epistola ad eximium Ducis Urbini Mathematicum Fredericum Commandinum. Prefixed to Machometi Bagdedini de superficierum divisionibus. Pisauri, 1570. Dr. Dee was concerned in editing this work.

32. De unico Mago, et triplici Herode, eoque Antichristiano, lib. 1. 1570. MS.

33. A fruitfull Præface, specifying the chiefe Mathematicall Sciences, what they are, and whereunto commodious: where also, are disclosed certaine new Secrets Mathematicall & Mechanicall, vntill these our daies greatly missed. Before H. Billingsley's translation of Euclid's Elements, 1570. After the tenth book of this edition of Euclid many annotations and inventions of Dr. Dee are inserted.

34. Hipparchus redivivus, tractatulus. 1573. MS.

35. De stella admiranda in Cassiopeiæ Asterismo, cœlitus demissa ad orbem usque Veneris, iterumque in cœli penetralia perpendiculariter retracta, post decimum sextum suæ apparitionis mensem, lib. 3. 1573. MS.

36. Parallaticæ Commentationis Praxeosq. Nucleus quidam. Authore Joanne Dee, Londinensi. Lond. 4to. 1573.

37. Hieroglyphical & Philosophical blason of the crest or cognizance, lawfully confirmed to my antient armes, lib. i. 1574. MS.

38. Ad Guil. Camdenum epistola prolixa, qua Roberti Turneri contra ipsum furti literarii accusationem refellit; de Ursonis aphorismis agit; tum de se, de numero mystico, '120,' et de charactere mystico Δ, quo seipsum designare solitus est; postremo, nomina quædam apud Giraldum Cambrensem corrigendo, prosapiam longam describit, a Roderico magno vigesimum secundum in recta linea se asserens fuisse ortum. Dated Mortlake 7 Aug. 1574. MS. Ashmol. 1788. art. 4; MS. Lansd. 19. art. 34.

39. An account of the manner in which a certayn Copper-smith in the land of Moores, and a certayn Moore transmuted silver into gold. Written 12 March 1576. MS. Ashmol. 1394, iii. 1.

40. The British Complement of the perfect art of Navigation. A great book, in which are contained our Queen Elizabeth her tables gubernautick for longitudes and latitudes finding most easily and speedily, yea, if need be, without sight of sun, moon, or starr: with many other new and needfull inventions gubernautick. 1576. MS.

41. The great Volume of famous and rich discoveries; wherein also is the History of King Solomon, every three years, his Ophirian voyage, with divers other rarities, written 1576. MS.

42. General and Rare Memorials pertayning to the perfect Arte of Navigation: Annexed to the Paradoxal Cumpas in Playne: now first published: 24 years after ye first Inuention thereof. Lond. fol. 1577 (anon.). Dedicated to Christopher Hatton, esq., captain of her majesty's guard, and gentleman of the privy chamber. See MS. Ashmol. 1789. iv. The running title is The British Monarchie. The advertisement and introduction are reprinted in Beloe's Anecdotes, ii. 264—292, and in Chetham Miscellanies, vol. i.

43. Her Majestie's title Royal to many foreign countreys, kingdomes, and provinces: in 12 Vellum skins of parchment, fair written for her Majestie's use, and by her Majestie's commandment. 1578. MS. Cf. MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. vii. 3.

44. De imperatoris nomine, authoritate, et potentia. 1579. MS. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

45. Additions to Robert Record's Ground of Artes. Lond. 8vo. 1579, 1582, 1590, &c.

46. Atlantidis, vulgariter Indiæ Occidentalis nominatæ, emendatior descriptio, quam adhuc est divulgata. 1580. MS.

47. Navigationis ad Cathayam per septentrionalia Scythiæ et Tartariæ littora delineatio Hydrographica: Arthuro Pitt et Carolo Jackmanno Anglis versus illas partes navigaturis in manus tradita; cum admirandarum quarundam Insularum annotatione, in illis subpolaribus partibus jacentium. 1580. MS. Lansd. 122. art. 5. Cf. MS. Cotton. Otho, E. viii, 77.

48. A map of a part of the northern hemisphere, including all America north of the line, and the western parts of Europe and Africa. 1580. MS. Cotton. Aug. i. vol. i. 1. On the back is, "A brief remembrance of sundry foreign regions discovered, inhabited, and partly conquered by the subjects of this British Monarchie."

49. De modo Evangelii Jesu Christi publicandi, propagandi, stabiliendi inter Infideles Atlanticos. Volumen magnum, lib. 4, quorum primus ad Serenissimam nostram Potentissimamque Reginam Elizabetham inscribitur; secundus ad summos Privati suæ sacræ Majestatis Concilii Senatores; tertius ad Regem Hispaniæ; quartus ad Pontificem Romanum. 1581. MS.

50. A playne discourse and humble advise, for our gratious Queene Elizabeth her most excellent Matie to peruse and consider: as concerning the needfull Reformation of the Vulgar Kalender, for the civile yeres and daies accompting, or verifyeing according to the tyme truely spent. 1582. MS. Ashmol. 179. vii. 1789. i.

51. Hemisphærii Borealis Geographica atque Hydrographica descriptio; longè

e vulgatis chartis diversa: Anglis quibusdam versus Atlantidis septentrionalia littora navigationem instituentibus dono data, anno 1583. MS.

52. Calendar for the Annus Reformationis, 1583 (May—Dec.), showing how the eleven days of excess should be cut off, the principal feasts, the places of the ☉ and ☽, the Roman reckoning, &c. MS. Ashmol. 1789. iii.

53. The originals, and chief points, of our ancient Brytish Histories, discoursed upon, and examined. 1583. MS.

54. Præfatio Latina in Actionem primam ex 7 (habitam 10 die Aprilis Pragæ) etiam in Latinum conversam sermonem, anno 1586. MS. Ashmol. 1788. art. 2; 1790. i.

55. Accounts of household expenses, and other memoranda, from 22 Jan. 1589 to 11 Oct. 1591. MS. Ashmol. 337. iii. 2.

56. A triple Almanack and Prognostication for the year MDXCI. 4to.

57. De hominis corpore, spiritu, et anima, libellus, 1591. MS.

58. The compendious rehearsal of John Dee his dutifull declaration, and proofe of the course and race of his studious life, for the space of halfe an hundred years, now (by God's favour and help) fully spent, and of the very great injuries, damages, and indignities, which for these last nine years he hath in England sustained (contrary to her Majestie's very gracious will and expresse commandment) made unto the two honourable Commissioners, by her most excellent Majestie thereto assigned, according to the intent of the most humble supplication of the said John, exhibited to her most gracious Majestie at Hampton-Court. A. 1592, Nov[r]. 9. In Hearne's Johannis Glastoniensis, 497–551. Reprinted in Chetham Miscellanies, i. 1–45. The original is in MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. vii. 1; and a transcript by Ashmole, in MS. Ashmol. 1788. A copy is preserved among Dr. Thomas Smith's MS. collections.

59. Θαλαττοκρατία Βρεττανική: sive De Brytanico Maris Imperio, Collectanea Extemporanea: 4 dierum Spacio, celeri conscripta calamo. Mancestriæ, 20 Sept. 1597. MS. Harl. 249. art. 13. Royal MS. 7. C. xvi. 17.

60. Dr. Dee's Apology, sent to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury 159$\frac{4}{5}$. Or, a Letter containing a most brief Discourse Apologiticall, with a plain Demonstration, and fervent Protestation for the lawfull, sincere, very faithfull and Christian course of the Philosophicall Studies and Exercises, of a certaine studious Gentleman: An ancient Servant to Her most Excellent Majesty Royall. 1599; 4to, 1604. Reprinted at the end of Casaubon's True & Faithful Relation of what passed for many Yeers between Dr. John Dee (A Mathematician of Great Fame in 2 Eliz. and K. James their reignes) and some Spirits, &c. 1659. Also reprinted in Chetham Miscellanies, i. 69–84.

61. Petition to the Kings most excellent Majestie exhibited: Anno 1604. Junij 5, at Greenewich. Broadside. Reprinted in Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 47.

62. A True & Faithful Relation of what passed for many Yeers Between Dr. John Dee (A Mathematician of Great Fame in Q. Eliz. and King James their Reignes) and Some Spirits: Tending (had it Succeeded) To a General Alteration of most States and Kingdomes in the World. His Private Conferences with Rodolphe Emperor of Germany, Stephen K. of Poland, and divers other Princes about it. The Particulars of his Cause, as it was agitated in the Emperor's Court; By the Pope's Intervention: His Banishment, and Restoration in part. As also The Letters of Sundry Great Men and Princes (some whereof were present at some of these Conferences and Apparitions of Spirits): to the said D. Dee. Out of the Original Copy, written with Dr. Dee's own Hand: Kept in the Library of Sir Tho. Cotton, Kt. Baronet. With a Preface Confirming the Reality (as to the Point of Spirits) of this Relation: and shewing the several good Uses that a Sober Christian may make of All. By Meric Casaubon, D.D. Lond. fol. 1659. A copy with Ashmole's notes is in MS. Ashmol. 580. Another copy with MS. notes is in MS. Addit. 3191. MS. Addit. 3677. art. 1, contains a transcript by Ashmole of Dee's conferences with angels from 27 Dec. 1581 to the end of May 1583. See also MS. Addit. 663. art. 10; 2575; 3188; 3189; 3191. MS. Ashmol. 1790. Aubrey has this note: "Meredith Lloyd sayes that John Dee's printed booke of Spirits

is not above the third part of what was writt, which were in Sir Rob. Cotton's library; many whereof were much perished by being buryed, and Sir Rob. Cotton bought the field to digge after it."

63. The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, and the catalogue of his library of manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford and Trinity College Library, Cambridge. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, F.R.S. Lond. 4to., printed for the Camden Society, 1842. The original MSS. are in the Ashmolean collection at Oxford, 487. 488. There is a transcript by Ashmole in the same collection, 423. art. 122. Mr. Halliwell has printed at the end of the diary "Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecæ Externæ Mortlacensis D. Joh. Dee, Ao. 1583, 6 Sept." From MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. O. iv. 20, transcribed by Ashmole in MS. Ashm. 1442. Another autograph copy is in MS. Harl. 1879.

64. Epilogismus Calculi diurnus Planetarum, tum longitudinis, tum latitudinis. MS. Harl. 532. art. 14.

65. Regulæ Astrologiæ. MS. Addit. 435.

66. Treatise of the Rosie Crucian Secrets, their excellent Method of making Medicines of Metals: also their Laws and Mysteries. With an alphabetical explanation of certain chymical hard Words used in the Treatise. MS. Harl. 6485.

67. Correctiones et supplementa in Sigeberti chronicon, ex manuscriptis codicibus. MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. ix. 2.

68. De Religione Christiana, lib. 6. demonst.

69. Account of an apparition to discover hid money. MS. Addit. 3677. art. 3.

70. Alchemical Collections. MS. Ashmol. 1486. v. MS. Addit. 2128; 2325. art. 1—8; 2327.

71. Figures set on horary questions. Sententia de anima, &c. MS. Ashmol. 337. ii. 4.

72. De temporibus opportunis ad magicas artes operandas. MS. Ashmol. 174. art. 77. In the handwriting of Dr. Dee, who is most probably the author.

73. A table of the latitude, longitude, distance, and bearing from London, difference in change of the moon, and length of the longest day, of places in all parts of the world. MS. Ashmol. 174. art. 76.

74. Certain considerations and conferrings together of these three (anciently accounted) Oracles, Nosce teipsum, Homo homini Deus, Homo homini lupus. MS.

75. Super nativitatem D. Edouardi Kelei (1 Aug. 1555 Wigorniæ nati) Johannis Dee horoscopus. MS. Ashmol. 1788. art. 11. Printed in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, 479.

76. The book of Zacharias, with the Alkanor translated out of french.

77. His own pedigree. Cotton. Cart. Antiq. xiv. 1. Herein he makes himself cousin to queen Elizabeth.

78. Pedigree of the english monarchs from the ancient british kings. Epitome by lord Burghley, in MS. Lansd. 94. art. 51.

79. Letters in latin and english. Several are in print.

Amongst his MSS. he had a large collection of deeds and charters relating principally to estates in Ireland, which he got out of a ruined church. He says that they had been examined by herald's clerks of the office of records in the Tower and other antiquaries, who had spent whole days at his house in looking them over; and had taken away to their liking.

At the bottom of his own pedigree is a small full-length portrait of him in a furred gown. In the Ashmolean museum is his portrait taken at the age of 67. His portrait on wood is at the end of Billingsley's Euclid, and there are engravings of him by Scheneker and Clamp.

The mirror or black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits, was a disc of highly polished cannel coal. It was preserved in a leathern case, and was successively in the hands of the Mordaunts earls of Peterborough, lady Elizabeth Germaine, John duke of Argyle, lord Frederick Campbell, Horace Walpole, and Mr. Strong of Bristol, who purchased it at the Strawberry-hill sale in 1842.

His shew stone or holy stone, which he asserted was given him by an angel, is in the British museum. It is a beautiful globe of polished crystal of the variety known as smoky quartz. In that great repository of curiosities are also preserved the consecrated cakes of

wax used in his mystical ceremonies, marked with hieroglyphical and mathematical figures.

Arms: G. a lion rampant within a bordure indented O. over all a delta; a crescent for difference. The delta was an augmentation granted by the emperor Rodolph.

Crest: (by grant 1574) a lion sejant guardant O. holding in the dexter jamb a cross formée fitchée Az. & thereon a label inscribed "Hic labor," the sinister jamb resting on a pyramid A. & thereon a label inscribed "Hoc opus."

As a caution against mistakes which might easily occur, it must here be noticed that contemporary with him at S. John's college was John Bee, B.A. 1546-7, admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation 28 March 1547, M.A. 1549, sublector 5 September in that year, and humanity lecturer 1550, on the 24th of June, in which year he was ordained by Ridley bishop of London.

MS. Addit. 15. art. 19; 663. art. 10; 885. art. 7; 2575; 3188; 3189; 3190; 3191; 3677; 6214 f. 52 b; Adelung, Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit, No. 68 (vol. vii. 1—80). All the Year Round, iii. 370. Archaeological Journal, xiii. 372. Journal of Archaeological Association, v. 52. Ashmole's Diary, 339. Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, 334, 478. Aubrey's Surrey, i. 82. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 395, 482, 507, 687, 860, 871—873. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 337. Ballard's Memoirs of Learned English Ladies, 177, 224. Beloe's Anecd. ii. 263. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Black's Cat. of Ashmolean MSS. 94, 117, 158, 167, 227, 265, 340, 350, 352, 719, 988, 1086, 1154, 1162, 1189, 1190, 1198, 1266, 1341, 1350, 1369, 1492—1501, 1516. Bodleian Letters, ii. 90, 310. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iii. 470. Sir T. Browne's Works, ed. Wilkin, i. 175, 177, 413, 463—467. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 165. Camdeni Epist. 47. Carlisle's Grammar Schools, i. 413. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 129. Chambers's Worcestersh. Biog. 65. Chetham Miscellanies, vol. i. Cole's Athen. Cantab. D 23. Collier's Bridgewater Cat. 96. MS. Cotton. Dr. Dee's Diary, ed. Halliwell. Dee's Compendious Rehearsal. A True Relation of Dr. Dee his Actions with Spirits &c. ed. by Casaubon. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 456. Ellis's Literary Letters, 32, 45, 87. Europ. Mag. Nov. 1798, p. 297. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vii. 77, 85, 349, 638, 641, 642, 644, 681, 734, 756, 783, 784. Fuller's Worthies (Lancash.) Gent. Mag. lxxxiv. (2) 207. Granger. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 41. Grey's Hudibras, ii. 22 &c. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 896. Halliwell's Scientific Letters, 13, 20, 30. MS. Harl. 249. art. 13; 374. art. 11, 12; 532. art. 14; 1879. art. 1—6; 2407. art. 33; 6485. art. 1; 6986, art. 26. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, ed. Brydges, 188, 233. Hearne's Johannes Glastoniensis, 493, 497. Herbert's Ames, 610, 647, 656, 661, 843, 844, 1107, 1156, 1609, 1717, 1738. Hibbert & Ware's Manchester, i. 129, 135. Hooke's Posthumous Works, 206. Hunter's Illustr. of Shaksp. i. 385. MS. Kennett, xlix. 123. MS. Lansd. 19. art. 34, 38; 39. art. 14; 61. art. 58; 94. art. 51; 109. art. 27; 122. art. 5; 158. art. 8; 161. art. 79. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 67, 219, 621. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 361. Lilly's Life & Times. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 610, 611. Lysons' Environs, i. 376—385; iv. 602, 603; vi. 53. Mackay's Popular Delusions, iii. 114. Manning & Bray's Surrey, ii. 304. Nash's Worcestersh. ii. 446. Niceron Memoires, i. 333 seq. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 16; iv. 122. Nicolas's Hatton, 331, 332. Notes & Qu. i. 142, 183, 22[illegible], 284; ii. 151; x. 444. Parr's Usher, 314, 3[illegible]. Peacock on Camb. Univ. Statutes, 11. Penny Cyclopædia. Philpot's Works, ed. Eden, 6[illegible], [illegible]. Potts's Euclid, p. xxvii. Rami Epistolæ, 174, 175. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. Rothscholz Bibliotheca Chemica. Rymer Collectanea, vol. 3, num. [illegible] Append. ad tom. 17. MS. Sloane. Smith's Annc. Smithii Vitæ, with Baker's MS. notes. State Papers, ii. 102, 130. Strawberry Hill Cat. [illegible]. Strype's Annals, ii. 353—356, 674, App. 8[illegible]—[illegible]; iii. 598—602; iv. 1—5. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Taylor's Rom. Biog. Eliz. i. 379. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, ii. 478, 479. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 1169. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 143. Zouch's Sidney, 330.

LAURENCE WEBB, a native of Cambridgeshire, was matriculated as a sizar of Catharine hall in November 154[illegible], went out B.A. 1551-2, and commenced M.A. 1555, in which year he subscribed the roman catholic articles. In 1 Eliz. he left England and proceeded to Louvaine to enjoy the society of his friend Thomas Baily sometime master of Clare hall whom he followed to Douay in 1576 to assist Dr. Allen in the foundation of the english college there. In 1578 he removed with the society to Rheims, where he became professor of moral divinity. Thence he went to Paris, remaining some time in that university, where in 1582 he was created LL.D. He immediately afterwards returned to Rheims, from which place he and Dr. Baily in 1591 again removed to Douay, where Dr. Baily died on 7th of October in that year. When the english college returned to Douay in 1593, Dr. Webb was made an assistant to the president. On 27 May 1607 he celebrated his jubilee or 50th year of his priesthood, although from age and corpulency he was incapable of saying mass. He died in the english college at Douay 14 Jan. 1608, aged 77, and was buried on the gospel side of the chapel of S. Nicholas in the parish church of S. James, near the remains of his old and attached friend Dr. Baily.

Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 382. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Strype's Annals, iii. App. 259; iv. 67.

ROBERT SOME, born at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in May 1559, and on 27 July in that year was

admitted a scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation, proceeding B.A. 1561-2, and being elected a fellow of Queens' college in 1562. When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in August 1564, he was one of the two bachelors of arts selected to compose latin verses in honour of the royal visit. He was also appointed the orator to welcome her majesty with a latin speech at Queens' college.

He commenced M.A. 1565, and was bursar of Queens' college 1567-8-9. In 1570 he preached at S. Mary's against pluralities and non-residence. In this sermon he maintained: (1) that the court of faculties was damnable, devilish, and detestable, and that he hoped to live to see it trodden under foot and overthrown; (2) that the queen's laws did permit and determine many detestable, devilish, and damnable things; (3) that he liked well of bishops, but as they were then chosen and usurped authority and governance over the clergy, he could not but away with them, neither were they according to the Acts of the Apostles; (4) that those who had pastoral charges were bound to be always resident unless with consent of their parish first had and obtained, but prebendaries were exhibitioners and at liberty to remain whereof or whereon they rested; (5) that excommunication as then used was not allowed by scripture, neither was it in one man's hand or power. In July and August the same year we find him subscribing letters on behalf of Thomas Cartwright.

In 1572 he proceeded B.D., and in the same year was vice-president of Queens'. On 18 April 1573 he was instituted to the rectory of Girton in the county of Cambridge, on the presentation of Francis Hynde, esq. He was created D.D. 1580.

He became master of Peterhouse 11 May 1589 by the appointment of archbishop Whitgift, who, as the see of Ely was then vacant, selected him from two persons who had been nominated to him by the fellows of that college. In 1590 he was elected vicechancellor, being reelected to that office in 1591. During the two years he held the post there were disputes with the stationers' company of London, a riotous rencontre between the scholars and lord North and his retainers, and a squabble with certain performers of plays, interludes or tragedies, who in defiance of the vicechancellor and justices exhibited at Chesterton, and set their bills on the gates of the colleges.

He was a warm opponent of Dr. Peter Baro and of William Barret of Caius college, and pending the proceedings against the latter preached a sermon on the controverted points. This sermon was delivered in such a manner, and contained such assertions, that archbishop Whitgift sent for him, reasoned with him in a friendly manner, and gently reproved him. On his return to Cambridge Dr. Some preached again at S. Mary's, from Acts iv. 5—7: "Their rulers and elders, and scribes, and Annas the High Priest, and Caiaphas and John, and Alexander, and as many as were of the kindred of the High Priest, were gathered together at Jerusalem. And when they had set them in the midst, they asked, By what power, or by what name have ye done this?" It was considered that he reflected upon the archbishop (whose name was John) and the rest of the high commission, comparing them to Jewish persecutors. The primate wrote to the heads of colleges respecting "Dr. Some's intemperate and indiscreet sermon," saying that if they did not correct such unkind, uncivil and childish kind of dealing, others would; adding however that he pitied the man, knowing with what humour he was carried away, and what cause did especially at that time drive him into those passions. In or about July 1595 Dr. Some was convened for this sermon before the vicechancellor and heads at the instance of Barret, who in the end acknowledged himself satisfied. Dr. Some also offered to testify on oath that he did not intend to reflect on the primate, who however some months afterwards alluded to Dr. Some's "foolery."

In July 1599 he took part in a disputation in the schools touching Christ's descent into hell. He also made a complaint of the opinions held by Dr. John Overall, the Regius professor of divinity, on that and other questions. In November following Dr. Some became vicechancellor of the university for the third time. He was elected vicechancellor for the fourth time in November 1608, but died 14 Jan. 1608-9. He was buried on the 20th with much solemnity, all orders of academics attending in their

formalities. Great S. Mary's was hung with black, as also with verses and escocheons of his arms and those of the college. The funeral sermon was preached there by Dr. Laurence Chaderton, master of Emmanuel college, and a funeral oration was there pronounced by John Cotton of the same college. A procession was then formed to Peterhouse, where Mr. Derham jun. made another oration. The hearse was borne by six ancients of Peterhouse, assisted by the four senior doctors of divinity, namely, Dr. Jeremiah Radcliffe, of Trinity college, Dr. Richard Clayton, master of S. John's, Dr. Edmund Barwell, master of Christ's, and Dr. Thomas Neville, master of Trinity. We suppose that he was buried at Little S. Mary's, as there was no chapel at Peterhouse at that period.

The verses to which allusion has been made were as follows:

Peter and Abraham were of late at strife,
Which of them two should entertain his life.
The cause was tendered in the highest court,
Where all the Host of Heaven did resort.
Peter possession pleaded, Abraham right,
(Oh, that the saint should harbour such despite!)
At last the destinies that strike all mute,
With a quietus est did end their Suite.
This Judgment past, and they contend no more,
Abraham enjoys what Peter had before.
In Peter's House he sojourn'd as a guest,
In Abraham's bosome now his soul shall rest.
Weep not, Peter, thy loss exceeds complaint,
And boast not Abraham, tho' thou'st got a saint.

He is author of:

1. Latin poem on queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge in August 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st edit. iii. 34.

2. Oratio cum Collegium Reginale contemplaretur R. M. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st edit. iii. 93.

3. A Godly Sermon, preached in Latin, at Great S. Maries in Cambridge, in Marche 1580, by Rob. Some, and translated by himselfe into Englishe. Lond. 16mo. 1580. Dedication to Master William Killigrew, esq., one of her majesty's privy chamber and Mystresse Margarie Killigrewe his wife, dated Camb. 20 April 1580.

4. A Godly and shorte Treatise of the Sacraments. Written by Robert Some. Lond. 16mo. 1582. Dedication to Robert earl of Leicester, dated Cambridge, 15 May 1582.

5. Two Treatises; one of the Church, the other against Oppression, written by Rob. Some. Lond. 16mo. 1583. Dedication dated at Queens' college in Cambridge 1 Nov. 1582. The Treatise of Oppression was also printed with bishop Pilkington's Exposition upon Nehemiah. Camb. 4to. 1585.

6. A Treatise of the Lordes Praier, twelue Articles of Faith, and ten Commandments, by Rob. Some, D.D. Lond. 8vo. 1583.

7. A Godlie Treatise; containing and deciding certaine Questions moued of late in London and other places, touching the Ministerie, Sacraments, and Church. Lond. 4to. 1588. Preface dated 6 May 1588.

8. A Defence of such Points in R. Somes last treatise as M. Penry hath dealt against: And a Refutation of many Anabaptistical, blasphemous and Popish absurdities touching Magistracie, Ministerie, Church, Scripture, and Baptisme &c. conteined in M. Penryes treatise &c. By R. Some, Doctour of Diuinitie. Lond. 4to. 1588. Preface dated London 19 Sept. 1588.

9. A Godly Treatise, wherein are examined and confvted many execrable fancies, giuen out and holden, partly by Henry Barrow and John Greenewood: partly, by other of the Anabaptistical order. Written by Robert Some, Doctour of Diuinitie. Lond. 4to. 1589. Dedication to sir Christopher Hatton and William lord Burghley chancellors of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford dated At my Lordes Grace of Canterburie his house in Lambeth, Maij 12 1589.

10. A true reporte of the manner of an arrest done by vertue of a decree from the Vicechauncellour of Cambridge, upon Rychard Parishe of Chesterton in the Countie of Cambridge one of the retayners of the right honourable the lord Northe, as also of the rescouinge of the said Parishe from that arrest with the true growndes and occasions of that whole action according as it hath been delivered unto me, upon assuraunce to justyfye the truthe thereof, yf it shall so please your Honors to requeare. 1591. MS. Lansd. 87. art. 19. In Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 494—497, and (under the erroneous date of 1598) in Heywood & Wright's Univ. Transactions, ii. 170—177.

11. A breife of sundry particuler

pointes conteyned in a complainte preferred againste the University of Cambridge by the righte honorable Lord Northe, and by them denied as followeth. 1591. MS. Lansd. 87. art. 17. In Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 499—501, and (under the erroneous dates of 1597 and 1598) in Heywood & Wright's Univ. Transactions, ii. 158—161.

12. A breife of such profe as is thoughte to concerne the University of Cambridge upon their deniall made unto certaine particuler pointes conteyned in a complainte preferred againste them [by lord North]. 1591. MS. Lansd. 87. art. 19. In Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 501—504, and (under the erroneous date of 1598) in Heywood & Wright's Univ. Transactions, ii. 165—170.

13. The answere of the Universitye [to a supplemental complaint of lord North]. 1591. MS. Lansd. 87. art. 19. In Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 504—507, and (under the erroneous date of 1598) in Heywood & Wright's Univ. Transactions, ii. 178—181.

14. The perpetuity of Faythe: written in Latine by Mr. Dr. Some, now translated into English. Licensed to Thomas Salisbury, 1593.

15. Rob. Some, D.D., and Mr. of Peters coll. Cambridge, his 3 Questions wherein is handled that Christ dyed for the Elect alone; also a Proposition, that they who have most grievously offended the Maiesty of God ought not to despair of his Mercy. Camb. 8vo. 1596. Translated into latin, and printed with this title: Propositiones tres, piè, perspicuè & breuiter tractatæ. 1. Qui donantur à Deo fide iustificante, non possunt eam penitus amittere. 2. Verè fidelis, ex fide, certus est remissionis peccatorum suorum. 3. Christus mortuus est efficaciter pro solis electis, ergo non pro singulis hominibus. Addita est propositio consolationis plenissima, piè & perspicuè tractata: vid. Qui Dei maiestatem grauissimè offenderunt, non debent de misericordia Dei desperare. Authore Rev. et Cla. Viro, Doct. Roberto Some, Præfecto Collegij D. Petri, Cantabrigiæ. Basle, 12mo. 1602. Also, with other treatises on the same subject. Harderwick, 8vo. 1613.

16. A Sermon on Galat. iii. 5. MS. Cai. Coll. 389 f. 279—290.

17. Letters.

MS. Baker, iv. 107, 108; xiv. 63, 66, 67; xxx. 243; xxxiii. 241; xxxix. 103. Christian Remembrancer, N.S. ix. 373. Clarke's Lives (1677), 218. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 188, 199, 251, 254, 481, 492, 512, 516, 518—520, 526, 528, 530, 535—537, 541, 562, 576, 587; iii. 23, 25, 26, 28; v. 303, 316. Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1840, iii. 120. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 177, 361. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 866, 867, 1116. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 52, 55, 56, 70, 72, 163. Herbert's Ames, 1058, 1084, 1085, 1122, 1124, 1148, 1150, 1278, 1416, 1425, 1685, 1686. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 283. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 119, 181, 182, 184; ii. 22, 23, 25, 29, 35, 40, 42, 45, 52, 53, 59, 62, 69, 108, 137, 158—161, 165—181, 195, 220, 221, 223, 226, 612—614. MS. Lansd. 68. art. 92, 30; 87. art. 17—19. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 381, 494. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 605, 668. Maskell's Marprelate Controversy, 119—122. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 133, 228, App. 62, 63. Mather's Life of John Cotton, 6. Montacuti Apparatus, 49. Parkeri Scel. Cantab. Pilkington's Works, ed. Scholefield, 468. MS. Searle. Smith's Cat. Cai. Coll. MSS. 32, 183. Strype's Annals, i. 623, 625; ii. 2, App. 3, 4; iii. 588, 613, 614; iv. 75, 163, 230, 312. Strype's Whitgift, 435—438, 440, 443—445, 448—450, 463, 474. Strype's Aylmer, 33. Sutcliffe's Answ. to Throckmorton, 72. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 681. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. iii. 31, 33. Waddington's Penry, 38, 146, 220—222. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 616. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 593.

THOMAS PLAYFERE, born in London in or about 1561, and son of William Playfere, by Alice his wife, daughter of William Wood of Bolling in Kent, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in December 1576, and on 5 Nov. 1579 was admitted a scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation. He went out B.A. 1579-80, commenced M.A. 1583, and on 10 April 1584 was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation. In 1587 he was prælector topicus of his college, on 5 July 1588 was chosen rhetoric examiner thereof, and on 22 Nov. following medical lecturer on Dr. Linacre's foundation. In 1590 he proceeded B.D. At Michaelmas 1591 he was elected a college preacher, being hebrew prælector of his college 26 Feb. 1593-4. In 1595 he was created D.D., in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 9 July 1596. On or about the 4th of December, in that year he was elected lady Margaret professor of divinity by 28 votes against 12 recorded for his competitor Hugh Gray, D.D. On 6 June 1598 he was elected and admitted a senior fellow of S. John's college, of which on 13 December following he became senior dean and sacrist, being on 4 July 1600 appointed principal lecturer. In 1605 he was presented by king James I., to whom he was chaplain,

to the rectory of Cheam in Surrey. In 1608 he was instituted to the rectory of Shipdam in Norfolk, on the presentation of sir Henry Gawdy. He had great reputation as a preacher, and for his fluency in latin. His death occurred 2 Feb. 1608-9. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Thomas Jegon, vicechancellor, John Williams, fellow of S. John's, afterwards archbishop of York, pronouncing an eloquent oration on him in the chapel of his college. He was buried in the church of S. Botolph, in Cambridge, where on the north wall of the chancel is a monument having his bust and this inscription:

Chariss. Desideratiss. que Conjugem Tho. Plaiferum olim F. Coll. D. Joan Cantab. S. Theologiæ Doctorem, et in Cathedra D. Margaretæ Profess. publ. 4to. Non. Febr. denatum, anno Salutis 1609, Æt. vero suæ anno 47. Alisia Plaifera Conjux merito Mæstiss. Pijs his quæ Publicè potest, Sanctiss. Amoris, et vivaciss. Memoriæ pignorib. Prosequitur.

Minister ille Triados Enthei Logi
Oraculum, Patronus artium, Parens
Scientiarum, Concionum Rex, Sacræ
Cathedræ Imperator, Fulmen & Tonitru Scholæ,
Suadæ maritus, et Gemellus Ingeni.
Ardor suorum, et exteræ famæ stupor,
Plaiferus ille, hic inde migrans cœlicos
Intelligentiarum ad Ordines (ibi
Præsentiam induturus æternam Jovæ
Christoque particeps futurus Gloriæ)
Quas posuit, exuvijs honorat hanc struem.

The use of the new style in the epitaph has in this, as in other cases, occasioned mistakes.

He is author of:

1. Greek verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

2. The Pathway to Perfection. A Sermon preached at Saint Maryes Spittle in London on Wednesday in Easter weeke 1593 [from Philip. iii. 14]. Lond. 8vo. 1596, 1597. Dedication to sir George Carey, knight marshal of the household and governor of the isle of Wight, dated S. John's college, Cambridge, 1 Feb. 1595-6.

3. Hearts Delight. A Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse in London in Easter Tearme 1593 [from Psalm xxxvii. 4]. Camb. 8vo. 1603. Dedicated to king James I.

4. The Meane in Movrning. A Sermon preached at Saint Maryes Spittle in London on Tuesday in Easter weeke 1595 [from Luke xxiii. 28]. Lond. 8vo. 1595, 1596, 1597. Dedication of the second and third editions to lady Elizabeth wife of sir George Carey knight, dated S. John's coll. in Cambridge, 1 Feb. 1595-6. Andrew Wise the publisher was fined 40s. for printing the first edition without authority.

5. The Power of Prayer. A Sermon preached in the Cathedrall Church at Exeter in August 1596 [from Matth. vii. 7]. Camb. 8vo. 1603. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

6. Christ's Wounds our Health. A Sermon preached at the Court at Whitehall, March 10, 1598 [from Joh. xx. 27].

7. God be with you. A Sermon preached before the King's Maiesty, lying at the Lord Sayes house, called Broughton, besides Banbury, the 2. day of September 1604 [from Rom. viii. 31].

8. Gods Blessing is enough. A Sermon preached at Winsor before the Kings Maiesty, the 11. day of September 1604 [from Matth. iv. 4].

9. Glory waighes downe the Crosse. A Sermon preached at Hampton Court before the Kings Maiesty, the 23 day of September 1604 [from 2 Cor. iv. 17].

10. The sick-man's Couch. A Sermon preached before the most noble Prince Henrie at Greenwich, March 12, Ann. 1604 [from Psalm vi. 6]. Camb. 8vo. 1605. Dedication to sir Edward Denny knight baron of Waltham, dated Cambridge 28 June 1605. Dr. Playfere herein acknowledges his being beholden to lord Denny ever since he was first of S. John's college.

11. Difference between Law and Gospell. A Sermon preached at White-hall before the King, on tuesday after Lo-Sunday 1604 [from 2 Cor. iii. 18].

12. The felicity of the faithfull. A fvnerall Sermon preached in S. Maries 10 May 1605 [on the death of Edward Lively, regius professor of hebrew, from Psalm xxxii. 6].

13. The Kings Crowne. A Sermon Preached before the King's Maiesty at Drayton in Northampton-shire the sixt day of August 1605 [from Psalm cxxxii. 18]. Camb. 4to. 1609.

14. Good Ground. A Sermon Preached before the Kings Maiesty, that day hee entr'd into Oxford, at Woodstocke, beeing the 27 of August 1605 [from Luke viii. 15]. Camb. 4to. 1609.

15. Say Well and Doe Well. A Sermon [from Matth. v. 10]. Camb. 4to. 1609.

16. Cæsaris Svperscriptio sive Conciuncula coram duobus Potentissimis Regibus, Jacobo Britanniæ, & Christiano Daniæ, in Superio atrio splendidæ illius domûs, Honoratissimi Comitis Sarisburiensis, qua vocatur Theobaldus. Anno 1606, habita Julij 27 [from Psalm lxviii. 1]. Lond. 4to. 1606.

17. Concio de Misericordia Dei in differenda Ira. Lond. 4to. 1607.

There are various collections of his sermons. Four were published together, Camb. 4to. 1609; others, Lond. 8vo. 1617; and nine, Camb. 8vo. 1621. The whole Sermons of that Elegant Divine Thomas Playfere, Doctor in Divinity. Gathered into one volume, 6th edit. Lond. 1633, contain: (*a*) The Meane in Mourning; (*b*) The Pathway to Perfection; (*c*) Hearts Delight; (*d*) The Power of Prayer; (*e*) The Sicke Man's Couch; (*f*) Gods Blessing is enough; (*g*) Glory waighes down the Crosse; (*h*) God be with you; (*i*) Christ's wounds our health; (*k*) Say well Doe well: (*l*) The King's Crowne; (*m*) Good Ground; (*n*) Felicity of the Faythfull; (*o*) Difference between the Law and Gospell.

Sir Francis Bacon solicited Dr. Playfere to translate his Advancement of Learning into latin.

Arms: G. a fleur-de-lis O.

MS. Baker, xxxix. 77. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 347, 350, 368, 439. Barksdale's Memorials, 28. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 67. Blomefield's Norfolk, x. 247. Bodleian Catalogue. Cabala, 3rd edit. i. 65. Cole's Athen. Cantab. P. 7. Ellis's Shoreditch, 318. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 431, 564, 611. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 73. Fuller's Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 299. Fuller's Worthies (Kent). Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 489. Hacket's Williams, i. 10, 18. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1069. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 8, 191. Herbert's Ames, 1034, 1251, 1373, 1374. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 15, 613. MS. Kennett, xlix. 129. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 654. Le Neve's Mon. Angl. i. 23. Lysons' Environs, i. 149. Manning & Bray's Surrey, ii. 479. Bp. Morton's Life, 24, 25. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. iii. 1073. Plume's Hacket, p. 5. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 192. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Whitaker's Life of Sir George Radcliffe, 45. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 274.

WILLIAM OVERTON, M.A. of Oxford, was incorporated here 9 July 1562. He was born in the city of London in 1525, and on 25 July 1539 was admitted a demy of Magdalen college Oxford. From some cause which we cannot divine he did not take any degree till 1551, when he became B.A. at Oxford, being in the same year admitted a perpetual fellow of Magdalen college. During the reign of Edward VI. he obtained by means of secretary Cecil an exhibition issuing out of the abbey of Glastonbury. On 8 July 1553 he was admitted M.A. at Oxford. He left or was expelled his college soon after the accession of queen Mary, but we know not how he disposed of himself during the residue of that reign.

On 20 Dec. 1559 he was installed a canon of Winchester, and on 14 Jan. 1559-60 was ordained deacon by Grindal bishop of London. On 20 February following he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Nursling in Hampshire. He was ordained priest by bishop Grindal 25 April 1560. In December 1561 he was suggested as a fit person to be appointed provost of Eton college. On 16 Feb. 1565-6 he proceeded B.D. and D.D. at Oxford.

Dr. Overton preached an english sermon before queen Elizabeth at Christ church Oxford on Sunday 1 Sept. 1566. He was also appointed to take a part in the divinity disputation before her majesty at S. Mary's on the 5th of the same month. On 7 May 1567 he was installed treasurer of the church of Chichester, wherein he also held the prebend of Arlington . On 20 March 1569-70 he was admitted to the rectory of Rotherfield in Sussex on the queen's presentation.

In 1569 he made an ineffectual application for the archdeaconry of Lewes, as he did in 1570 for the deanery of Chichester, on the vacancy occasioned by the election of Dr. Richard Curteys to the bishopric of that place. Of Thomas Drant's attack on Dr. Overton about this period, and his complaint against Drant, we have spoken in our former volume (p. 385).

It is said that he had a prebend in the church of Sarum, but we have no information respecting the period at which he obtained it.

On 10 Sept. 1580 he was elected bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The election was confirmed on the 16th, and he was consecrated on the 18th of the same month, being enthroned on the 11th of November. With his see he held in commendam the rectories of Stoke upon Trent and Hanbury in Staffordshire. In 1582 there was a great contest be-

tween bishop Overton and Dr. John Becon as to the chancellorship of the diocese. We have alluded to this matter in another part of the present volume (p. 17).

In 1588 he was suspended by archbishop Whitgift for departing from the convocation without leave.

He died 9 April 1609, and was buried at Eccleshall, where is a tomb with his effigy in his episcopal habit and this inscription, put up in his lifetime:

> *Hoc spe in Christo resurgendi posuit Wilhelmus Overton, Covent. & Lichf. Episcopus,* 1603.
>
> *Maria Uxor secunda Patrem habuit Edmundum Bradstock Arm. [Matrem] Elizabetham Scrimshere, ex Anna*
>
> *Talbot Filia Johannis Talbot Militis ex nobilissima*
>
> *Familia comitum Salopien. prognata.*

The following is partially corrected from an inaccurate extract from the first register of the parish of Hanbury:

> *Gulielmus Overtonus, sacrae Theologiae doctor, Coventriae et Lichfildiae episcopus et rector ecclesiae de Hanburie, obiit* 1609; *in cujus mortem hoc scriptum erat epitaphium:*
>
> *T riton erat dum tempus erat versusque tonabat*
> *O re suo, veri dogmata vera Dei.*
> *N unc silet, in caelo meliori sorte positus,*
> *O ssa premente solo, sidera pectus habent.*
> *V is erat in verbis, in vita vivida virtus*
> *E luxit! monuit more vel ore gregem.*
> *R es ...... inope curavit in hospita nulli*
> *V t ...... dum sibi vita foret.*
> *S ic functus reliquit terras caelum.......*

His first wife was Margaret daughter of William Barlow bishop of Chichester.

It seems that at his decease he was much indebted to the crown.

He is author of:

1. Three latin poems on the death of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551.

2. A Sermon at S. Paul's cross 5 May 1566, on 1 Pet. ii. 11. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 48.

3. A Sermon before queen Elizabeth at Christ church in Oxford 1 Sept. 1566, from Ps. cxviii. Abstract in MS. Baker, vi. ......

4. A Godly Exhortation made to the Judges and Justices of Sussex at the Assizes. Lond. (R. Newbery and H. Binneman) n. d. This we suppose to be what Wood and others call a Sermon against Discord on Rom. xvi. 17.

5. Oratio doctissima et gravissima a Reverendo in Christo Patre Gvlielmo Overtono Lichfieldiensi Episcopo habita in domo ibidem Capitulari, ad Prebendarios & reliquum Clerum in Visitatione Ecclesiæ suæ cathedralis congregatum, Ann. Dom. 1600. Oxon. 4to. 1601. [From Acts xx. 28, 29.] With a dedication to the bishop by Zachary Babington, LL.D., his vicar-general.

6. Letters in latin and english. Several of the latter have been printed. One to the earl of Shrewsbury, 12 Oct. 159.., touching his separation from his countess, is particularly worthy of notice.

Arms: Az. a cheveron between 3 unicorns' heads erased A. armed & crined O.: but Anthony à Wood says that he had found this bishop to have borne Lozengy O. & Az. on a chief A. a saltire charged with 5 bezants between 2 mullets G.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 134. Becon's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 501. Black's Cat. Ashm. MSS. 1... Blazon of Episcopacy. Brook's Puritans, ii. 41... 415. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 153; ii. 166. Clarke's Lives, (1677) 43, 117, 129, 1... Duthy's Hampshire, 207. Fruits of Endowment. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 505. Grindal's Remains, 370. Hackman's Cat of Tanner MSS. 1049. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 1... 196. Hay any work for Cooper? 10. Herbert's Ames, 917. MS. Kennett, xlix. 137, 150. MS. Lansd. 12. art. 36; 33. art. 14; 34. art. 8; 36. art. 14, 16, 17, 29, 55; 37. art. 21; 45. art. 51; 50. art. 37; 68. art. 25; 84. art. 80; 110. art. 16. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 297, 305, 314, 331, 651. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 268, 556; iii. 33. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 407—412. Maitland's Index of Early Eng. Books at Lambeth, 83. Marprelate's Epistle, ... Marprelate's Epitome, 44. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 209, 230, 234; iii. 4, 16, 440, ... Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 594. Nugæ Antiquæ. i. 97. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xv. 58... Shaw's Staffordsh. i. 76, 274. Strype's Annals ii. 657, 658; iii. 23, 43, 91—99, 332—335, 405, App. 24—32; iv. 54, 309. Strype's Parker, 105, 271, 3... 517. Strype's Grindal, 37, 40, 256, 263, 272—27... Strype's Whitgift, 99, 106, 283, 525, 535. Talbot Papers, H. 569. Willis'sCathedrals, i. 393. Wood's Annals, ii. 157. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss. i. 365; ii. 49, 817, 847. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. i. 131, 138, 168, 169. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 321, 326. Zurich Letters, ii. 263.

JOHN LUMLEY, only son of George Lumley, esq. of Thwing in the east riding of Yorkshire, (only son of John lord Lumley,) by his wife Jane, second daughter and coheiress of sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley in Northamptonshire, was born in or about 1534. His father on 9 May 1537 was indicted at York with Thomas lord Darcy, sir Robert Constable, sir Thomas Percy, sir Francis Bygott, and others, for high treason. Being convicted on the 16th of the same month of this offence under a special commission which sat at Westminster, he was condemned to death, and suffered at Tyburn.

Upon the decease of his grandfather, which occurred in 1544, he became entitled to the estates of the family by virtue of a settlement made after his

father's attainder. On his petition to parliament in 1 Edw. VI. he was restored in blood, it being enacted that he and the heirs male of his body should have, hold, enjoy, and bear the name, state, preeminence, and voice of a baron of the realm.

In May 1549 lord Lumley was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Queens' college, together with Henry Fitzalan lord Maltravers, who was, or soon afterwards became, his brother-in-law. He was also educated in the court of Edward VI., whose funeral he attended. On 29 Sept. 1553 he was created K.B., he and his wife being present at the coronation of queen Mary, which took place two days afterwards. He was one of the peers who, on 17 Feb. 1553-4, sat in judgment on Henry Grey duke of Suffolk, charged with high treason. We find him present at the condemnation of Dr. Rowland Taylor for heresy at S. Mary Overies, 30 Jan. 1554-5. On 24 April 1556 he and lord Talbot introduced to his audience of departure Osep Napea, the first ambassador from Russia to the english court.

Lord Lumley and other noblemen employed the elegant pen of Roger Ascham to draw up a latin letter to the doge and senate of Venice, on the insolence of Daniel Foscarinus, a citizen of that state, towards the earl of Arundel at Padua, stating that although the earl had resolved to take no further steps to obtain redress, they must resent the affront as a dishonour to the whole nobility of England. This letter bears date 2 Nov. 1556.

He was one of the peers who, on 26 Feb. 1556-7, sat in judgment on Charles lord Stourton for the murder of the Hartgylls.

On the accession of queen Elizabeth he was one of the lords appointed to attend her majesty on her journey from Hatfield to London, and he was constituted one of the commissioners to adjudicate on the claims at her coronation. On 24 Feb. 1558-9 he was nominated high-steward of the university of Oxford by his father-in-law, the earl of Arundel, chancellor of that university. Lord Lumley was one of the peers who, on 22 April 1559, sat upon the trial of Thomas lord Wentworth, charged with the treasonable surrender of Calais in the reign of Mary. We find him present at the court on 6 Jan. 1561-2, when Shane O'Neill made his submission to the queen, and he was one of the mourners for the emperor Ferdinand at the celebration of his obsequies at S. Paul's, 3 Oct. 1564.

In 1566 he was employed to recover for the crown from the duke of Florence certain sums which had been advanced by Henry VIII. for the service of that republic.

He was suspected to be much mixed up with the intrigues for the reestablishment of the roman catholic religion, and the marriage of his brother-in-law the duke of Norfolk to Mary queen of Scots. On 25 Sept. 1569 queen Elizabeth addressed him as follows: "We grete you well. Our Will and Plesure is, that upon the Sight herof yow doo make your Repayre at which Tyme yow shall understand our furder Plesure for respect of our Service." He was immediately put under restraint. On the 29th certain articles were ministered unto him, to which he gave answers. Then or soon afterwards he was sent to the Tower. In November he was allowed to ride out with certain gentlemen, and in March following was permitted to retire to the earl of Arundel's house at Nonsuch. In October 1571 he was again committed to the Tower, whence he was not liberated till April 1573, ten months after the execution of the duke of Norfolk.

His father-in-law, the earl of Arundel, died 24 Feb. 1579-80. By deed, dated 14 March 1565-6, he had conveyed a great part of his manors, lands, and estates to lord Lumley and Jane his wife, and, she being dead, he confirmed the same to lord Lumley by his will dated 30 Dec. 1579. On the day of the earl of Arundel's decease lord Lumley conveyed his life interest in the castle and honour of Arundel to his nephew Philip Howard earl of Surrey, in consideration of an annuity of £274. 18*s.* 4*d.*

His gifts to the queen at the new year 1583-4 were "oone cup of cristall graven and garnished with golde, the toppe of the cover set with smale rubies having a birde in the toppe therof with a ring on his back enamelled grene," and "oone laire of cristall graven, sletly garnished with golde."

His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for Sussex

issued 1 Feb. 1585-6, under which William Shelley was indicted of high treason.

From the letters of Thomas Morgan to the queen of Scots it appears that he confidently anticipated that lord Lumley would assist in the schemes on foot on her behalf. He however, as it seems, warily avoided doing so. Still, considering his long imprisonment on her account, it is an extraordinary fact that he was nominated one of the commissioners for her trial, and was present at Fotheringay castle and in the star-chamber in October 1586.

At the new-year 1586-7 he presented to the queen "a booke, wherein are divers Psalmes in Lattin written, the boards greate, inclosed all over on the outeside with golde enamuld cut-worke, with divers colours and one litle claspe." He was one of the lords who sat in the star-chamber 28 March 1587, when the unfortunate William Davison was arraigned for misprision. Lord Lumley's speech on this occasion did him no credit. His new-year's gift to the queen 1587-8 was "one lyttle coup of crystaull slytely garnished with gold with a braunche of deyses in the tope."

In 1589 he purchased for £5350 the manors of Harte, Hartnesse, Hartlepool, Thurston, Over Thurston, Nether Thurston, and Nelston in the county palatine of Durham.

Towards the close of 1590 he conveyed to the queen the palace and park of Nonsuch in Surrey, in exchange for lands of the yearly value of £534. In July 1591 he entertained queen Elizabeth at Lewes.

On the return of the earl of Essex from Ireland, the court was divided into two factions; lord Lumley sided with Essex, but nevertheless soon afterwards sat in judgment on him and the earl of Southampton.

He joined in the proclamation of king James I., and occurs early in 1603 as keeper of the house and park at Nonsuch, having probably held the office under queen Elizabeth. On 13 April in the same year king James I. paid a visit to Lumley castle. It does not however appear that lord Lumley was present. On this occasion Dr. James, dean of Durham, expatiated much on the antiquity of the Lumley family, with which he claimed to be related whereupon the king said, "Oh mon gang na further let me digest the knowledge I ha gained, for I did na ken Adam's name was Lumley." On the 7th of July lord Lumley was constituted one of the commissioners to adjudicate on claims at the coronation, and on the 22nd of the same month was in a commission for the creation of knights of the Bath, being as it is probable the oldest knight of that order then living. In September following prince Henry and Charles duke of York were on a visit at his house at Cheam.

He died on the 11th of April 1609 at his residence on the Tower hill in the parish of S. Olave Hart-street. On the following day his body was removed for interment in the church of Cheam in Surrey. Against the north wall of the Lumley aisle at the east end of the church there is a comely monument of white marble with corinthian columns. On the architrave is his motto:

Meres Æneus Sana Conscientia.

A large tablet, surrounded with nineteen coats of arms properly emblazoned, contains the following inscription:

Deo Opt. Max. et Posteritati Sacrum Johanni Dom. et Baroni de Lumley, viro nobilissimo, innocentiâ, integritate, constantiâ, fide, pietate, religione, comitate, rerum difficilium diuturnâ perpessione, et patientiâ ornatissimo, feliciter et sancte in terris mortuo decimo die Aprilis anno Christi Servatoris millesimo sexcentesimo nono, ætatis suæ LXXVI. uxor amantissima et amici acerbo in officio diligentes hoc ei monumentum, non honoris ergo quo abundavit vivus et florescet mortuus, sed amoris causa quem memoriâ colent, ut debent, sempiternâ, devotissime consecrarunt.

Pio quoque erga nobilissimam Lumleyorum gentem affectu ducti in honorem ac memoriam ejusdem, primogenitorum illius familiæ successiones seriatim hâc in tabulâ sculpi atque describi curârunt:—quorum primus Liulphus nomine nobilis generosusque minister, ex Anglosaxonum genere vir clarissimus qui laté per Angliam possessiones multas hæreditario jure possidebat cum tempore Regis Gulielmi Primi Conquisitoris Angliæ Normanni ubique sævirent, et quia Cuthbertum Dunelmensem antistitem inter Divos relatum, multum dilexerat, cum suis ad Dunelmum se contulit, et ibidem Walchero Episcopo adeo devenit charus et acceptabilis, ut absque illius consilio nihil consulte fieri videbatur: multorum dehinc odium sibi conflavit, donec a Gilberto quodam aliisque sceleratis dicti Episcopi ministris crudeliter tandem occideretur: in cujus necis vindictam Northumbri Walcherum Præsulem innocentem apud Gateshed trucidarunt Anno 1080 Ex Aldgitha conjuge Northumbrorum comitis Aldredi filia Liulphus filium suscepit Uctredum Patrem de Gulielmi de Lumley ejus nominis primi, a cujus loci dominio sui posteri cognomina sunt sortiti: Gulielmum, istum Uctredi filium Dunelmensis Episcopus Hugo

eisdem frui immunitatibus voluit, quibus cæteri sui Barones in episcopatu gaudebant et Secundi Henrici Regis cartam inde obtinuit. Tanti Beneficii non immemor Gulielmus villam suam de Dicton in Alverton-scira eidem episcopo et successoribus suis liberaliter contulit; a primo Gulielmo oritur secundus, a secundo tertius, qui ex filiâ Gualteri Daudre equitis Rogerum filium procreavit, maritum Sybellæ cohæredis inclyti Baronis Hugonis de Morovyco; inde natus Robertus, qui ex Luciâ sorore et hærede Thomæ Baronis de Thwenge Marmaducum filium genuit, paternorum armorum desertorem primum sibi suisque retentis materni stemmatis insignibus.—Procreat is, ex Margarettâ Holland conjuge suâ, Radulphum equitem strenuum quem Rex Ricardus Secundus anno Regiminis octavo ad Baronis Regni dignitatem evexerat; ductâque Aleanorâ primi comitis Westmariæ sorore, Johannem tulit qui ex Feliciâ Uxore Thomam suscepit cui Margaretta conjux, filia Jacobi Harrington equitis, Georgium enixa est maritum Elizabethæ hæredis Rogeri Thornton armigeri, inde pater efficitur illius Thomae qui ex magni Regis Edwardi Quarti filiâ naturali Ricardum susceperat: is Annam ducens sororem Gulielmi Baronis Coigners, Johannem reliquit hæredem sponsum Johannæ filiæ Henrici Le Scrope de Bolton Baronis eximii, avum Johannis ultimi Baronis de Lumley, hoc conditorio in certam spem futuræ resurrectionis repositi: quem illi Georgius filius, ex Jana cohæredi Ricardi Knightley equitis, unicum reliquerit nepotem ac haeredem; bino conjugio felix ultimus hic Johannes fuit, Janæ scilicet Arundeliæ Comitis Henrici filiæ ætate maximæ et cohæredi necnon et Elizabethæ filiæ Johannis Baronis D'Arcy, fœminae non solum prosapiae et antiquo stemmate nobili, sed quod magis laudandum virtutibus, pudicitiâ, verecundiae, et amore conjugali nobilissimae. Ex illarum prima nati filii duo Carolus et Thomas, filiaque unica Maria haud diu superstites adeo ipsa infantiâ mœstissimis fatis sublati.

At the base of the monument are these lines:

Conscia Mens Recti, Mentis spes Anchora sanctæ,
Spei chara Mater, vel Soror alma fides
Præsentis vitæ Comitesque Ducesque fuere,
Æternæ vitæ pignora certa manent.

The genealogy of his family on this monument was drawn up by himself, and inscribed on tablets at Lumley castle, and in the adjacent church of Chester-le-street.

The day of his death appears to be incorrectly stated on his monument. According to the register of S. Olave's Hart-street he died on the 11th of April, which agrees with the statement contained in the inquisition post mortem taken at Southwark 30 May 1609.

His grandfather negotiated his marriage first with a daughter of sir Anthony Wingfield, and then with a daughter of sir John Harington, but he married Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry Fitzalan earl of Arundel, K.G. By this very learned lady, who was buried at Cheam 9 March 1576-7, he had the three children named in his epitaph who died in infancy. His second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Darcy of Chiche, by whom he had no issue, died 3 Feb. 1617-18, and was buried at Cheam.

By his will, bearing date 28 Jan. 1605-6, he desired to be buried at Cheam with as little extraordinary charge as conveniently might be, and constituted Elizabeth his wife and sir Richard Lewkenor, serjeant-at-law and chief-justice of Chester, his executors.

On 23 Aug. 1587 he made a settlement of his estates in favour of his sister. This he revoked, and by his will and settlements made 2 May 1597, 10 March 1606-7, and 14 Feb. 1608-9, Lumley castle and the bulk of his estates came to Richard Lumley, son and heir of Roger, son of Anthony, second son of Richard lord Lumley his great grandfather. This Richard Lumley, who was knighted 19 July 1616, was on 12 July 1628 created viscount Lumley of Waterford in the kingdom of Ireland. From him descend the earls of Scarborough. The estates of lord Lumley in Surrey passed to Splandian Lloyd, the eldest son of his deceased sister Barbara, who was first the wife of Humphrey Lhuyd, the famous antiquary, and afterwards of John Williams.

He is author of:

1. A certein treatise called the institution of a christien prince or ruler, collected by Erasmus of Rotherodame. Royal MS. 17. A. 49. A translation made 1550, and inscribed to his father-in-law the earl of Arundel. The autographs of the earl of Arundel and lord Lumley are on the first page. Horace Walpole has erroneously attributed the translation to this lord Lumley's grandfather.

2. Speech at the condemnation of William Davison in the Star-chamber 28 March 1587. Abstract in Howell's State Trials, i. 1236; and Nicolas's Life of Davison, 321.

3. Letters. The number is not inconsiderable. Some have been printed.

Lord Lumley was one of the old society of antiquaries. From a letter of his to Mr. More of Loseley, dated 5 Sept. 1589, requesting him to send the picture of the queen of France, that he might take the like out, it has been surmised that he was skilled in painting. Certain

it is that he formed a noble collection of portraits, and patronised Richard Stevens a dutch artist of merit.

Lord Lumley erected a handsome monument to his father-in-law in the collegiate church of Arundel. He added to the buildings at Lumley castle, and erected in the church of Chester-le-street a series of monuments to his ancestors, removing to that place the bones of such of them as had been interred elsewhere. In 24 Eliz. he and Richard Caldwell, M.D., founded a surgery lecture in the college of physicians, endowing it with £40 per annum. In 1592 he built the Lumley aisle in Cheam church. He obtained for the town of Hartlepool a charter of incorporation which bears date 3 Feb. 1592-3. In 1598 he gave eighty-four volumes to the library of this university. He also gave forty volumes in folio to the Bodleian library at Oxford.

His library, the most valuable collection of books which up to his time had been made in England, was partly formed by his father-in-law the earl of Arundel, and as regards other portions he had the advice and assistance of his learned brother-in-law Humphrey Lhuyd. Soon after lord Lumley's death it was purchased by James I. for his son Henry prince of Wales, and on his death became part of the royal library, which was given to the nation by the munificence of George II. Bishop Hacket says that lord Lumley did pursue recondite learning as much as any of his honourable rank in those times; and speaking of his precious library says, that John Williams (afterwards archbishop of York) during his abode with bishop Vaughan, had the opportunity to tender his duty to lord Lumley, whom he styles that noble-minded and ancient baron, who received him with equal bounty and courtesy as his kinsman, and bestowed many excellent pieces, printed and manuscript, upon Mr. Williams for alliance sake, a treasure above all presents most welcome to him. He adds that the noble-hearted lord, a free Mecænas, gave with both hands, and never sent his young kinsman away from him without a donation of ten pieces.

There are three portraits of him at Lumley castle. The first, which has the date 1563, is a three-quarters, and represents him attired in black with a small skull-cap and a ruff. The second, a full-length, with the date 1588, æt. 54, represents him with a grey beard, in richly gilt armour. In the third, by Richard Stevens, dated 1591, he is depicted with a white beard, a little black skull-cap and in his parliament robes, with a glove and handcherchief in one hand. His portrait is also at Arundel castle. A fifth portrait on board was in the Lumley aisle at Cheam till the beginning of the present century, when it was very improperly given by the lord of the manor and the rector to William Bray the historian of Surrey, who exchanged it with the earl of Scarborough for a picture of the first lord Bray. The portrait of lord Lumley at Cheam is admirably engraved in Samuel Stebbing's edition of Sandford's Genealogical History. There are also engravings of lord Lumley by Fittler and Thane.

Arms: A. a fess G. between three popinjays V. accolled O. Crest: A pelican in her piety.

MS. Addit. 3562. art. 7; 5852. p. 174; 6732. f. 15; 12506. fo. 255, 265, 267, 293, 354. Archæologia, i. p. xx. Aschami Epistolæ, 347. Baga de Secretis, Pouches 10, 28, 36, 38, 47, 56. MS. Baker, xxiv. 375—377, 381; xxx. 372. Ballard's Learned Ladies, 86. Bayley's Tower of London, 465. Biog. Brit. 4276, 4277. Birch's Eliz. ii. 434. Birch's Prince Henry, 127, 128. Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, 77. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iv. 80—82. Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Peerage, 327. Cabala, 3rd ed. i. 157. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 8, 29, 37, 45, 121, 148, 276, 355; ii. 78, 292; iii. 75, 106. Camden's Britannia, ed. Gough, iii. 106, 122. Camden's Eliz. transl. by R. N. 110, 138, 305, 310, 347, 531. Carew Letters, 83, 84. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 259, 260, 262. Collectanea Topog. & Geneal. ii. 10, 311, 315, 355. Collins's Claims to Baronies, 373—377. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. (1) 21, 179; (2) 38, 66, 84, 101, 103, 123, 134, 144, 158, 161, 164, 166, 171, 174, 182, 208, 220, 299; ii. (1) 18, 41, 84, 240, 275, 372, 378. Collins's Peerage. The Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 80. Devon's Exch. Issues, Ja. I. 37. Dugdale's Baronage. Lit. Rem. Edw. VI. i. p. lvii, lxii, lxiv, lxv. Egerton Papers, 355. Correspondance Diplomatique de Fénélon, i. 258; ii. 257, 259, 268, 271, 273, 285, 299, 301, 303, 331, 336, 359; iii. 29, 74, 81, 97, 102, 123, 227, 391; iv. 83, 248; v. 313. Gent. Mag. lx. 117. Goodall's Coll. Phys. Epist. Dedic. Granger. Green's Cal. St. Pap. i. 15, 19, 220, 234, 442, 478, 505; ii. 40, 514. Grindal's Remains, 32. Hacket's Williams, i. 11. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1015. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 184. MS. Harl. 1520, f. 73 b. Haynes's State Papers, 530, 534—536, 552. Herbert's Ames, 1262. Leon. Howard's Letters, 225. Holinshed's Chron. 4to. ed. iv. 496. Life of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, 15, 181. Howell's State Trials, i. 1167, 1172, 1229, 1236, 1243, 1248. Hudson's Star Chamber, 100. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 508; iii. 27, 34. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 161, 495. MS. Lansd. 38. art. 62; 87. art. 14, 42, 43, 71; 158. art. 11. Lemon's Cal. St. Pap. 390, 432, 488, 640. Lingard's Hist. of Engl. ed. 1851, viii. 42, 84, 222. Lodge's Illustr. i. 372, 530; ii. 175, 543, 544; iii. 95, 96, 106, 146. Lysons' Environs, i. 138—157, 333; vi. 17. Machyn's Diary, 155, 344. Manning

& Bray's Surrey, i. 312, 455—457; ii. 222, 468—470, 473—475, 600; iii. 3, 601, 607. Mem. Scacc. Murdin's State Papers, 23, 25, 26, 34, 37, 43, 49, 50—52, 73, 92, 99, 104, 105, 112, 114, 118, 122, 139, 160, 472, 488, 493, 515, 795, 800. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 111, 122; ii. 70, 85, 253, 267, 397, 420, 499, 528; iii. 6, 17, 450, 451, 461, 462. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 66, 71—73, 205, 459, 466, 506, 595. Nichols's Life of Henry Earl of Arundel. Nicolas's Davison, 132, 140, 302, 321, 330, 344. Originalia, 1 Mar. p. 4, r. 9; 2 Eliz. p. 2, r. 15; 4 Eliz. p. 2, r. 261; 25 Eliz. p. 5 r. 8; 27 Eliz. p. 1, r. 260; 29 Eliz. p. 5, r. 80; 34 Eliz. p. 1, r. 57. Pennant's Second Scotch Tour, ii. 321, 324. Pennant's London, 237. Rymer, xv. 655—657; xvi. 524, 533. Sandford's Geneal. Hist. ed. Stebbing, 421—423. Stow's Survey, ed. Thoms, 49. Stradling Correspondence, 316. Strype's Mem. iii. 35, 36, 183, 383, 385. Strype's Annals, i. 455, App. 3; ii. 82, 297, App. 31; iii. 344, 345, App. 135; iv. 371. Strype's Grindal, 99. Surtees' Durham, i. (2) 8, 16, 124, 206, 234; ii. 139, 141, 142, 154, 155, 158—160, 163, 196, 233, 290, 397; iii. 95, 98, 102, 105, 354. Talbot Papers, E. 33; I. 224; K. 99, 115; L. 127, 147; M. 412. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 488. Thorpe's Cal. State Pap. 979, 981. Tierney's Arundel, 19, 94, 129, 347, 629. Univ. Libr. MS. Mm. 2. 30. f. 22, 23. Walpole's Royal & Nob. Authors, i. 252; ii. 22. Walpole's Painters, ed. Wornum, 187. Winwood's Mem. i. 297. Wood's Annals, ii. 191. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 382, 384, 511. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 183. Wood's Colleges & Hall's, App. 184. Wright's Eliz. i. 177, 223; ii. 345.

ROBERT LANDESDALE, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1552, went out B.A. as a member of that house 1554-5. Soon afterwards he became a fellow of Jesus college, where he was for many years in high repute as a tutor. We doubt not that he commenced M.A. in 1558, but the degree appears not to have been recorded. He occurs amongst the members of the senate who in 1572 opposed the new statutes of the university, and was one of the taxors in or about 1595. In that capacity he commenced a suit before the vicechancellor against James Robson for carrying wheat from the town without having licence from the taxors so to do. By his will, dated 3 May 1601, and proved 29 April 1609, he gave to Jesus college his Munster's Cosmographie; 53*s.* 4*d.* to buy a silver pot for the fellows' table; and 26*s.* 8*d.* for a funeral dinner. He also desired to be buried in that college.

MS. Baker, xxvi. 118. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 554, 555. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 117, 118. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 29.

RICHARD BIRD, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in February 1564-5, was chosen a scholar of the house 1568, and went out B.A. 1568-9. He was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1572 commenced M.A. In or about 1576 he appears to have been serving a cure at or in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden, and wrote to Dr. Whitgift soliciting his advice as to the best mode of answering certain persons who conceived that the moral law of Moses was no longer obligatory. He proceeded B.D. 1580. Subsequently he travelled as tutor with William Cecil, eldest son of sir Thomas Cecil, eldest son of lord Burghley. In France Mr. Cecil embraced the roman catholic faith, and Mr. Bird was subjected to harsh treatment by sir Edward Stafford, the english ambassador in that kingdom.

On 21 March 1588-9 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and on 29 Sept. 1590 became a canon of Canterbury. He resigned his archdeaconry in or before April 1601, was created D.D. 1608, and dying in June 1609, was buried in Canterbury cathedral on the 19th of that month.

He married Elizabeth daughter of John May, bishop of Carlisle.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses on Whitaker's translation of Jewel against Harding, 1578.

2. Appeal to lord Burghley against the cruel treatment of sir Edward Stafford, ambassador in France. MS. Lansd. 46. art. 9.

3 A communication dialogue wise to be learned of the ignorant. Lond. 8vo. 1595. This seems to have been commonly known as Bird's Catechism.

MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282. Hasted's Kent, xii. 98. Herbert's Ames, 1305. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 58; iii. 148. Strype's Annals, ii. 433, 451; iii. 189. Strype's Whitgift, 75. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

THOMAS CROPLEY, son of William Cropley of Ely, and born in the parish of S. Mary there, was matriculated as a sizar of Clare hall in June 1577, went out B.A. 1580-1, and commenced M.A. 1584. By his will, dated 24 Nov. 1607, and proved before Dr. Thomas Jegon, vicechancellor, 17 July 1609, he gave small sums to the vicechancellor, proctors, taxors, and bedels; 20*s.* to the poor scholars of Clare hall "to make them exceed in diet;" 13*s.* 4*d.* to each of 30 poor scholars, whereof at least 4 to be of Clare hall; 40*s.* to the poor of S. Clements: £3. amongst the poor of the other parishes in Cambridge; 40*s.* to the poor of S. Mary's in Ely; and 100 marks

to the founding of a free grammar school in Cambridge, or for some other charitable work of perpetuity, especially for the maintenance of learning. He willed this sum to be joined to the bequest of Mr. William Bridon, to the like purpose. There are also legacies to Anne, his wife, and his children.

He married Anne, daughter of ...... Hodson of Cambridge, by whom he had Thomas, who was in 1613 residing at Offord Cluny in Huntingdonshire; Luke; Jonathan; Anne, wife of George Gayer of Norfolk; Debora; Hester: Alice; Margaret; Sarah; and Mabilia.

Arms: (confirmed by William Camden Clarenceux): A. on a chief G. 3 owls of the field. Crest: a lion passant guardant Erm.

MS. Baker, xxvi. 119. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. iii. 95. Huntingdonsh. Visitation, ed. Ellis, 59.

JOHN MILWARD, of Cambridgeshire, matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in June 1577, was admitted a scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation 5 Nov. 1579, went out B.A. 1581-2, and commenced M.A. 1585. Subsequently he took the degree of D.D. and probably in this university, although it is not recorded. He was chaplain to James I. and prince Henry, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the lectureship of Christ's Church London, being defeated by the noted William Bradshaw, of Emmanuel college. About 1605 he became rector of Passenham in Northamptonshire. On 8 Nov. 1608 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Margaret Pattens, London, on the presentation of the mayor and commonalty of that city. On 15 April 1609 a warrant issued to pay him 100 marks on his being sent by the king into Scotland. His death occurred 1 August in that year.

He is author of:

1. A Sermon on Acts iii. 26. Royal MS. 17. A. 52.

2. Jacob's Great Day of Trouble and Deliverance; a Sermon at Paul's Cross, 5 Aug. 1607, upon his Majesties Deliverance from Gowry's treasons; on Jer. xxx. 7. Lond. 4to. 1610. Published by his brother Matthew Milward, B.D., of S. John's college, Cambridge, of whom mention will hereafter be made.

In 1604 a cause was pending touching Dr. Milward's marriage with Agnes How the younger, commissions of review being issued 30 May and 10 August in that year.

Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 307. Caley's Cat. of MSS. 262. Clarke's Lives (1677) 45. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 116, 119, 504. Nichols's Prog. Ja. ii. 289. Newcourt's Repert. i. [illegible] Watts's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 226.

RALPH WILKINSON, a native of Essex, became a scholar of Trinity college 1560, and went out B.A. 1562-3. He was subsequently elected a fellow, and commenced M.A. 1566. In 1572 he subscribed against the new statutes of the university, and in 1573 was created M.D. He was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians 22 Dec. 1586, and a fellow on the last day of February 1588, was censor 1588-89-93-94-96-97, 1604-5-7, and elect 1605, in the place of Dr. Roger Marbeck, whom he also succeeded as registrar at the general election of the officers of the college for 1605, being appointed for the fixed period of three years. Dr. Wilkinson was consiliarius in 1608, and died in the summer or autumn of 1609, his place as elect being supplied by the appointment of Mark Ridley, M.D.

MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 358. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 124. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 304, 305.

EDMUND BARWELL, matriculated as a sizar of Christ's college, went out B.A. 1567-8, subsequently became a fellow, and in 1571 commenced M.A. He occurs as one of the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572, and in 1578 proceeded B.D. In or about February 1581-2 he was elected master of Christ's college. On 10 May 1582 he was admitted a canon of Ely on the queen's presentation, and on 10 Oct. 1584 was instituted to the rectory of Toft in Cambridgeshire, a benefice in the patronage of his college.

In 1586 Dr. Copcot the vicechancellor visited Christ's college, where he found many things which he considered amiss. £700. was in the college treasury at the death of Dr. Hawford, the former master, whereof £400 had been laid out for a purchase whereby the fellows' commons had been raised from twelve pence to three shillings a-week. No care had been taken to restore the college treasury or to increase what was left, the fines for

leases and proceeds of wood sales being divided amongst the society. They had a dividend at the baker's hands, who allowed 15 to the dozen, the commodity whereof went to the fellows. The size in that respect was the less, and the scholars and others of the house were thereby pinched. Nonconformity much prevailed, and the fellows neglected public prayers as to the time and habit appointed by the statutes of the university and college. The partaking of the holy communion was also neglected. In their common places in the chapel their practice was to reflect upon particular persons, and these common places were so tedious and long that the lectures in the hall were omitted. They neglected to speak latin in the court and the hall. Those who were to perform divine offices or scholastic exercises neglected their duties. They ordinarily dined and supped out of the college. They wore not caps and went into the town without their academical habits, which the master himself neglected. When they disputed publicly or did their exercise ad clerum, the members of the college did not accompany them either to the schools or S. Mary's. Dr. Copcot drew up and submitted to lord Burghley, the chancellor of the university, injunctions having for their object the redress of these disorders, and continued his visitation from time to time until after his office of vicechancellor had expired. The society defended themselves against his accusations, and lord Burghley, on the solicitation of sir Walter Mildmay, appointed certain persons of the university to decide all questions, for which the college sent his lordship a letter of thanks.

He was created D.D. in 1587.

There were several disputes in the college during Dr. Barwell's mastership. In November 1590 the master and eleven fellows signed a paper forgiving and forgetting all injuries past whatsoever, and promising to deal christianly and friendly thereafter one with another in words and actions.

He was one of the four heads of colleges who on 27 Feb. 1591-2 signed a letter to Lord Burghley beseeching him to be favourable to the true and peaceable preachers of the gospel.

He died about Michaelmas 1609, and was buried in the college chapel. Nicholas Rush, one of the fellows, made a funeral oration, wherein it was alleged he spoke somewhat in disparagement of the defunct, but Rush denied the charge.

By his will, dated 29 Sept. 1609, and proved 13 Oct. following, before Dr. Thomas Jegon vicechancellor, he gave to John Talour (son of Thomas Talour) the half of his lease at Methwould in Norfolk; he willed that Edward Barwell, (son of John Barwell) then a scholar at Ely, should have somewhat of the aforesaid lease to bring him up in learning till he should be M.A.; to Edmund Harvey (son of John Harvey) he gave an acre of land in Toft Westfield. The lease which he had of S. John's college he gave unto John Harvey of Eversden, after his wife's decease. The lease which he held of Christ's college lying in Orwell, he gave unto Mary Barwell after the decease of his wife. All the rest of his goods and chattels he gave unto Elizabeth Barwell his wife, ordaining her his sole and full executrix.

It is remarkable that although master of a college for above 27 years, he never served the office of vicechancellor.

MS. Baker, xxvi. 120, 123. Bentham's Ely, 261. Clarke's Lives, (1677) 34, 116. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 280, 390, 394, 397, 419, 429, 437, 481, 513, 519, 526, 528, 537, 558, 576, 581, 584; iii. 25, 26, 28, 31. Green's Cal. St. Pap. i. 157. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 62, 344, 373, 375, 389, 411, 430, 465; ii. 8, 19, 20, 32, 42, 45, 52, 53, 62, 69, 74, 85, 93, 126, 137, 143, 146, 188, 195, 221, 223, 226. MS. Lansd. 39. art. 4, 10; 40. art. 16; 51. art. 55; 63. art. 96. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 361; iii. 690. Strype's Annals, iii. 341, 342, 439—441, 490, App. 66, 163—166, 187, 199, 201; iv. 163, 230, 312. Strype's Whitgift, 131, 320, 435, 436, 438, 445, 449, 455, 463, 473, 542, App. 156, 203. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 387.

RICHARD WOOD, elected a scholar of Trinity college in 1562 and matriculated in November of that year, went out B.A. 1565-6, was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1569 commenced M.A. In May 1572 he subscribed against the new statutes of the university, and in 1577 proceeded B.D. On 14 Oct. 1578 he was admitted a senior fellow, and on 14 July 1579 was incorporated B.D. at Oxford. In 1583 he was created D.D. here.

In 1584 archbishop Whitgift, to whom he was chaplain, recommended that he should be appointed dean of Ely or of Peterborough, in case certain contemplated promotions in the church took effect. On 27 January 1584-5 he was

instituted to the rectory of Allhallows Barking in London, on the archbishop's presentation. He held the prebend of Portpoole in the church of S. Paul, but the time of his admission has not been ascertained. In 1587 he occurs as prebendary of Yatton in the church of Wells. On 9 May in that year he became a canon of Westminster. On 26 May 1591 the archbishop collated him to the rectory of Bocking in Essex, and on 19 June in the same year empowered him and Dr. John Still to visit the deanery of Bocking. At or about the same period Dr. Wood resigned the rectory of Allhallows Barking. On 29 April 1597 he was installed a canon of Canterbury. The archbishop on 24 May 1599 constituted him and George Meriton, B.D., joint deans of Bocking; and on 9 June 1600 he was admitted to the rectory of Stisted in Essex, on the primate's presentation. On 5 Feb. 1604-5 he and Mr. Meriton had a renewed grant of the deanery of Bocking from archbishop Bancroft. Dr. Wood died 15 Sept. 1609, and was on the next day buried in Canterbury cathedral. His will was proved in the prerogative court on the 22nd of the same month.

Dr. Wood, who is supposed to have assisted in some of the works published in reply to the Marprelate tracts, was licenser of the press for archbishop Whitgift, and Martin Marprelate nicknamed him Neverbegood.

MS. Baker, xxxiii. 279, 282. Hasted's Kent, xii. 57. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 358. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 47, 199; ii. 428; iii. 351. Marprelate's Epistle, 43. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 149—153. Newcourt's Repert. i. 200, 242, 924; ii. 68, 69, 562. Pigot's Hadleigh, 271. Strype's Annals, iii. 18. Strype's Whitgift, 171, 216, 306, 382. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 214, 271.

GEORGE BEST, who was matriculated as a pensioner of Jesus college in November 1562, occurs as a scholar of that house in August 1564, proceeded B.A. 1565-6, was appointed a fellow of the college at or shortly before Lady-day 1567, and commenced M.A. 1569. He was instituted to the vicarage of All Saints Cambridge, 8 August 1572, on the presentation of his college, and proceeded B.D. 1580. His great reputation as a preacher secured him the patronage of archbishop Whitgift, on whose presentation he was, 21 June 1596, instituted to the rectory of S. Dunstan-in-the-east London. In or shortly before Lady-day 1597 he vacated his fellowship at Jesus college, and having also resigned his London rectory, he was, 28 May 1597, collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Midley in Kent. He died shortly before 11 Nov. 1609.

To him may perhaps be assigned the authorship of:

Beware the Cat. [by G. B.] Lond. 8vo. 1584. Dedicated to John Young, esq. The subject of this curious book is the presumed powers of conversation in birds. It is a satire on the Romish church.

The following work was published under the name of George Best:

A True Discourse of the late voyages of discoverie for the finding of a passage to Cathaya by the Northweast, under the conduct of Martin Frobisher Generall: Devided into three Bookes. In the first whereof is shewed, his first voyage. Wherein also by the way is sette out a Geographicall description of the Worlde and what partes have bin discovered by the Navigations of the Englishmen. Also there are annexed certayne reasons to prove all partes of the World habitable, with a generall Mappe adjoyned. In the second, is set out his second voyage, with the adventures and accidents thereof. In the thirde, is declared the strange fortunes which hapned in the third voyage, with a severall description of the Countrey and the people there inhabiting. With a particular card thereunto adjoyned of Meta incognita, so farre forth as the secretes of the voyage may permit. London, 4to. 1578. Dedicated to sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, Capitaine of the Queenes Majesties Garde, Vicechamberlaine, &c.

It must however be noted that there was a George Best who is styled captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, champion of England, and servant to sir Christopher Hatton. He was slain in a duel about March 1583-4 by Oliver Saint John, afterwards viscount Grandison.

MS. Baker, xxx, 242. Collins's Peerage, 4th ed. vi. 276. Hasted's Kent, 8vo. ed. viii. 414 Herbert's Ames, 981, 1238. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. 2nd edit. i. 91. Newcourt's Repert. i. 334 Nicolas's Hatton, 366. Strype's Whitgift, 131.

FRANCIS ALDRICH, born in Kent in or about 1576, was matriculated as a pensioner of Clare hall in June 1589, proceeded B.A. 1592-3, and commenced

M.A. 1596. He was appointed one of the first fellows of Sidney Sussex college 1599, proceeded B.D. 1603, and in December 1604 occurs as senior fellow. In or about April 1608 he was elected master of Sidney college on the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Dr. James Montagu to the see of Bath and Wells. He was created D.D. in 1609, and dying on 27 December in that year, was buried in the church of S. Margaret Canterbury, where is a mural tablet to his memory with the subjoined inscription:

Francisco Aldrich, Sanctae Theologiae Doctori, et Collegii Sidnesussexiensis in Academiâ Cantabridgiensi quondam praefecto, praematurâ morte absumpto, et in communi cum patre sepulchro condito, Simon Aldrich, Monimentum pietatis ergo posuit.

Septima saevit Hyems ex quo mandavimus urnae
Ter charum juncta cum pietate Patrem;
Et jam te socii solamen dulce doloris
Horridior reliquis septima tollit Hyems.
Te, Frater, cui Vitam anni, spondebat Honores
Virtuti faciles Praesulis almus amor.
Dum nova Sidnaei Dominum Musaea salutant,
Alterum et a Primo te decus esse putant.
Spem magnam, Specimenque domus primordia fausta
Quam cito festina morte perisse vident!
Sed periisse vetat mortis mors altera Christus
Et tua supremo spes rediviva rogo.

Justus erit in sempiterna memoria. Ob. Dec. 27, 1609, aetatis suae 33.

His will, which bears date 1 Nov. 1609, was proved in the prerogative court 1 Jan. 1609-10, and before the surrogate of Dr. Neville vicechancellor on the 8th of the same month. Thereby he gave to the library of Sidney college 12 volumes in folio to be selected by his brother, to whom he gave the seal ring which was his father's, his Book of Martyrs, and the Statutes of the land, also his gowns, cloaks, cassocks, and the rest of his apparel which might stand him in any stead. He also gave to Mr. Hamon a ring; to Mr. [Humphrey] Moorer [M.A.] fellow of Sidney college, the joint ring which he was wont to wear, two new leather chairs, Zanchius de Redemptione, Zanchius de Natura Dei, and Tho. Aquinas Summa; and to Mr. Roger Raven, schoolmaster of the King's school at Canterbury, his Bernard. He gave the rest of his goods to his tender and careful mother, of whom in a manner he had received them all, constituting her and his brother Simon executors, and Mr. Raven overseer.

Fuller's erroneous statement that he was a fellow of Trinity college has misled many.

Arms: O. on a fess Az. an ass ppr.

MS. Baker, x. 416, 417; xxvi. 125. Fuller's Hist. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 292. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 177. Hasted's Kent, xi. 231. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 703. Lit. Gazette 1847, p. 220. Parkeri Scel. Cantab. Parsons' Monuments, 264.

DAVID HUGHES, who is said to have been B.A. of Magdalen college in this university, but whose name cannot be traced in existing records, by his will (wherein he is described as of Woodrising in Norfolk), bearing date 30 Dec. 1609, founded and endowed the grammar school at Beaumaris, and an almshouse for eight poor impotent persons at Llanerch-y-Medd in the county of Anglesey, and made provision for the foundation of fellowships in the university of Oxford. It is observable also that he required the master of his school to be M.A., and the usher B.A. of Oxford.

Charity Reports, xxvi. 725. Wood's Colleges and Halls, 574.

CHRISTOPHER POWELL, of Herefordshire, was admitted a subsizar of S. John's college in 1577, being matriculated in March 1577-8. He was B.A. 1580-1, and on 10 April 1584 was admitted a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation. In the same year he commenced M.A., and in 1591 proceeded B.D. He was elected a college preacher at the feast of S. Mark 1593. In 1595 he was collated by archbishop Whitgift to the vicarage of Rainham in Kent.

The following inscription is on a flat stone within the altar rails on the south side of the church of Rainham:

Here lieth the body of Mr. Christopher Powell, bachelor in divinitye, Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and vicar of this parish of Rainham. He entered his charge the 6th of July, 1595, and dying in the faith of Christ was here interred the tenth of Januarie 1609. His second wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Wilkins, of Stoke, gent. hath caused this memorial of his [him] to be made.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 350, 369. Hasted's Kent, vi. 14. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. ii. 15, 65. Parsons' Monuments, 363.

AMBROSE FORTH, born in the city of London in or about 1545, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, being admitted a scholar 24 August 1560. He was never a fellow of King's, leaving that college and becoming a fellow-commoner of Jesus college. He proceeded B.A. as a member

of that house 1564-5, and commenced M.A. 1568. On 20 Nov. 1579 he was constituted one of the masters in chancery in Ireland. In 1581 he was created LL.D. in this university as a member of Trinity college. On 15 May 1589 the queen granted to Dr. Forth and Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, and the survivor, power to grant in Ireland such licences, faculties, and dispensations as the archbishop of Canterbury could grant in England, together with testamentary jurisdiction and other extensive powers. In or before 1603 he had a lease of the manor of Donamore, parcel of the possessions of the abbey of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Trim, at the annual rent of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* irish. He was knighted before 23 May 1605, when Charles Dunne, M.A. was joined with him in a patent for the faculty office and prerogative court in Ireland. He died 13 Jan. 1609-10 seized of the lands of Steephenson and Ballygartan co. Kildare, Robert his son and heir being then of the age of 8 years.

Alumni Eton. 175. Elrington's Life of Ussher, 392. Erck's Repertory, 3, 104, 162, 256. MS. Harl. 6992. art. 40. Inq. Kildare, temp. Car. I. nº. 42. Lib. Hiberniæ, ii. 21, 79. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 206.

RICHARD FAWCETT, of Bedfordshire, became a scholar of S. John's college on Dr. Lupton's foundation 8 Nov. 1560, being matriculated as a pensioner in December following. He went out B.A. 1563-4, was admitted a fellow on Dr. Lupton's foundation 26 March 1564, commenced M.A. 1567, was sublector 5 September in that year, and humanity lecturer 5 Sept. 1568. On 16 March 1569-70 he was readmitted a fellow and elected a college preacher. On 9 July 1570 he was elected greek prælector, and on 7 May 1573 was admitted a senior fellow, proceeding B.D. 1574. On 14 April 1575 he was instituted to the rectory of Boldon in the county of Durham, and on 10 Jan. 1575-6 was installed a canon of Durham. He was one of the clergy of the diocese who undertook to preach in certain places between Michaelmas 1578 and Michaelmas 1579, over and besides his ordinary quarterly and monthly sermons in his own church. He died 5 Feb. 1609-10.

By his first wife, who was of the family of Plumpton, he had besides other children who died in infancy or did not survive him, Eleanor wife of Henry Newton; and Joan, wife of George Southake. He married secondly, in or about Feb. 1598-9, Eleanor Blakiston of Hedley co. Durham, widow.

In his will, which bears date 17 Jan. 1609-10, he desired to be buried in the chancel of the church of Boldon, and gave 40*s.* to the poor of that parish; 26*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of S. Oswald's Durham; 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor of S. Margaret's there; and 20*s.* to amending Boldon bridge. To his wife Eleanor he gave a silver salt, a silver cup, and his silver spoons. To his son-in-law George Southake all his books, except english books. To his other son-in-law Henry Newton his white mare. There are also bequests to Joan Morell his daughter-in-law; Christopher Hill his brother-in-law; his sister-in-law Elizabeth, wife of George Plumpton; his daughters Joan Southake and Eleanor Newton; and the children of his brother Thomas Plumpton.

Arms: O. a lion rampant S. debruised by a bend compony G. & A.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 345, 349, 362, 364. Bp. Barnes's Injunctions, 51, 73, 84, 96, 102. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 260, 261, 623. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 316. Surtees' Durham, ii. 60, 62, 63.

GEORGE TURNER, of Derbyshire, matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in November 1569, was admitted a scholar on Beresford's foundation 9 Nov. 1570, went out B.A. 1572-3, and commenced M.A. 1576. Subsequently he took the degree of M.D. in some university abroad. On 4 Sept. 1584 he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, and on the last day of February 1588-9 became a fellow. He was censor 1591-92-97—1606-7, and was appointed an elect 12 Aug. 1602. He had been, it seems, deemed ineligible to this office on account of his being a Roman catholic, but the difficulty was got over by a letter from sir John Stanhope and sir Robert Cecil, dated from the court at Otelands 11 August, and directed to Dr. Forster president, and the rest of the electors. It was in these terms: "Whereas we are given to understand that there is an Elector's place void in your Society, and that usually heretofore choyce hath been made of the senior, being equall in degrees with the rest. These are therefore to pray you (now at your Election)

to admit Mr. Dr. Turner, who is now the Senior, into that place, and not to exclude him by preferring his Junior, seeing we are informed that there is no other exception to be taken but his backwardness in religion, in which he is no way tainted for malice or practice against the state, and therefore may receive this favour seeing he is for his knowledge and practice so well esteemed by divers noblemen and others in this place and Her Majestie herself; as it were to be wished he might not be so disgraced, especially seeing his election, as we are informed, is not against the statute, and that may be God may open his eyes hereafter to see his error, which we do wish with all our hearts. And so not doubting of your kindness herein we very heartily commyt you to the protection of the Almighty." On 27 Nov. 1607 he was by special grace permitted "certis de causis" to resign the office of censor to which he had been elected on 30th of September preceding. He was chosen treasurer at the general election of officers for 1609, but died about 1 March 1609-10.

It must be observed that although we have followed the register of S. John's in terming him a native of Derbyshire, the records of the college of physicians make him a native of Suffolk.

Coke's Reports, viii. 107, 114. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 91 seq. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 304.

THOMAS NEWMAN, matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in November 1568, migrated to Trinity college, went out B.A. 1571-2, and commenced M.A. 1575. On 12 July 1588 he was instituted to the vicarage of Canewdon in Essex, being again instituted thereto 13 April 1590. On 20 Sept. 1593 he was instituted to the vicarage of Stansted Abbots Hertfordshire, on the presentation of Jane Baesh widow. This benefice he resigned in or about May 1597. On 28 July 1601 he was instituted to the rectory of South Fambridge in Essex, on the presentation of Anne Osborne widow. He died shortly before 10 March 1609-10.

He is author of:

A congratulatory latin epistle prefixed to John Keltridge's exposition on 11 Luke, and dated Cambridge 2 June 1578.

Herbert's Ames, 776. Newcourt's Repert. i. 890; ii. 121, 254.

DANIEL ADREY appears to have been of this university, but we cannot ascertain his college. He was servant or clerk to Dr. Richard Cosin, and we think it probable that he is the Mr. Adey a barrister whom we find mentioned in 1609.

He is author of:

In obitum honoratissimi viri Domini Rich. Cosini legum Doctoris, Decani de Arcubus &c. Domini mei beneficentissimi. In the university collection, 1598.

Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 126.

JOHN ALBRIGHT, of Christ's college, B.A. 1578-9, subsequently removed to Magdalen college, commencing M.A. as a member of that house 1588. On 19 Nov. 1595 he was installed a vicar-choral of Christ church Dublin, becoming the dean's vicar-choral in 1600, in which year he was installed prebendary of S. Michael in that church. On 3 Oct. 1603 he was appointed dean of Raphoe. It is supposed that he died in or about 1609.

Cotton's Fasti, ii. 65, 83; iii. 360. Erck's Repertory, 43.

CHARLES BILL, born in the city of London in or about 1552, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 16 Aug. 1568, and fellow 17 Aug. 1571. He proceeded B.A. 1572, and commenced M.A. 1576. It appears that he was several times discommuned for quarrels with other fellows of King's college. During the time Dr. Bridgwater held the office of public orator Mr. Bill was his deputy. On 21 Feb. 1580-1 he was enjoined by the provost to divert to the study of the civil law. Subsequently he became secretary to lord Cobham, and was ultimately a schoolmaster at Bagshot, where he lived long in obscurity. We make no doubt that he was the Mr. Bill, an excellent scholar, who was in 1609 recommended by sir Vincent Skinner to sir Michael Hicks to succeed on sir Thomas Smith's decease to his office of latin secretary to the king.

He is author of:

1. Several latin letters, and one in english in the name of the university. In Epistolæ Academiæ MSS. ii. 462—466, 789.

2. Latin verses in the university col-

lection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Alumni Eton. 182. MS. Lansd. 91. art. 48. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 237, 251; ii. 28.

THOMAS BYNG, of Clare hall, B.A. 1595-6, M.A. 1599, is author of:

Latin and english poems (*a*) in the university collection on the accession of James I. 1603; (*b*) on the death of sir Edward and lady Lewkenor, 1606.

Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 131.

EDWARD ELWYN, of Norfolk, admitted a pensioner of Corpus Christi college 1579, and matriculated 15 March 1579-80, proceeded B.A. 1583-4, became fellow 1586, commenced M.A. 1587, served the office of taxor of the university 1591, was created M.D. 1595, and gave up his fellowship 1598. He practised his faculty in London, was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians 20 Dec. 1602, a candidate 5 Oct. 1604, and a fellow 22 Dec. 1605. On the following new year's day he presented the king with a box of confections, receiving gilt plate in return.

He was physician to the earl of Salisbury, by whom he was preferred to the office of physician to the royal household. Sir Charles Cornwallis, writing to the earl from Valladolid 28 March 1606, O. S., alludes to a conversation between one of his men and Christopher Walpole the jesuit, which Walpole concluded with a question concerning a most notorious slander raised of his lordship. Cornwallis's man, astonished at the statement, denied its truth. Walpole, says Cornwallis, "persisted in the affirmation, saying, it could not be but true, for the Report grewe from a Physitian whom your Lordship useth, and whom of late you have preferred to the King." Cornwallis adds: "That Physitian I wish your Lordship in any Case not to trust too farr. Most loath I am to doe wrong to any Man, by giving Councell of Suspition; but were he myne own Brother (the Case so neerly concerning your Lordship) I must adventure to let you know what by Conjectures I conceave, though Certaintie I can give of nothinge. The Physitian I take to be Dr. Elvyn, and the Report here growne by one Hopkins a Sonn-in-law of his; a Papist, and one very inward during his being here with the Jesuites. That your Lordship had preferred that Physitian of late, I understood by Letters out of England. That this Hopkins is his Wive's Sonne I know; as also that he is a Romanist, and had much Conversation with these infectious People."

In Oct. 1608 Dr. Elwyn had a grant of the benefit of the recusancy of lady Fitch of Essex.

His name occurs as physician of the household in an entry relating to the payment of money to George Sheires apothecary, under a writ of 20 April 1609.

Devon's Exch. Issues Ja. I. 45. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 463. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 329, 467. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. ii. 8. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 597. Winwood's Memorials, ii. 203.

WILLIAM FOWLER, of Trinity college, B.A. 1597-8, was at that period engaged secretly in the service of James VI. of Scotland. He commenced M.A. 1601, and immediately on the accession of James to the throne of England was made secretary and master of requests to the queen. This fantastical person is author of:

1. Sonnets (*a*) Upon a Horologe of the Clock at S[r] George More's at *his Place* of Loseley, 1603; (*b*) To the most vertuous and treulye honorable Ladye, Ladye Arbella Stewart. Printed in Lodge's Illustr. iii. 18; and Nichols's Prog. James I. i. 251, 261.

2. Six letters to the earl of Shrewsbury. Three of them have been printed.

D'Israeli's Cur. of Lit. 9th ed. iv. 368, 369. Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 463, 533. Lodge's Illustr. iii. 16, 47, 65, 97. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 251, 260, 261, 263, 268, 279, 449, 457—459. Talbot Papers, K. 145, 147, 163; L. 179. *Thorpe's Cal.* State Papers, 746, 747.

WILLIAM HUBBOCK, *M.A.* of Oxford 1585, was incorporated in that degree here in 1586. He was born in 1560 in the county palatine of *Durham*, and was originally of Magdalen hall, whence he was chosen scholar of Corpus Christi college Oxford, afterwards becoming fellow of that house. He occurs as chaplain of the Tower of London in 1595, and held that office on 12 March 1603-4, when he composed a congratulatory speech in latin intended *to be* addressed to king James I. on his entrance into that fortress. He again

occurs as chaplain of the Tower in a document which has been referred to the year 1609.

He is author of:

1. An Apologie of Infants. In a Sermon proving by the revealed will of God that Children prevented by death of their Baptisme by God's election may be saved. By W. H., preacher in the Tower of London. Lond. 8vo. 1595.

2. An Oration Gratulatory to the high and mighty James of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the faith &c. on the twelft day of February last presented, when his Majesty entered the Tower of London to performe the residue of the solemnities of his Coronation thorough the citie of London, differed by reason of the plague; and published by his highnesse' special allowance. Wherein both the description of the Tower of London, and the union of the kingdomes is compendiously touched. Oxford, 4to. 1604, and in Nichols's Progresses of James I. i. 325*. The oration is in latin, but an english translation is given. The date of February in the title is a mistake for March.

It is supposed that he was father of William Hubbock, matriculated at Oriel college Oxford 27 Oct. 1615, æt. 17. The latter was certainly the son of a minister in London.

Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 577. Herbert's Ames, 1333. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 320, 325*—332*. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 752. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 215, 230.

JOHN ALSOP, of Trinity college, B.A. 1584-5, is author of:

A letter to John Donne, her majesty's ambassador at Bremen, relative to a proposed treaty between Sweden and Denmark, dated Stoad, 26 Sept. 1602. MS. Tanner, 76. fo. 162.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 394, 802.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1602-3, was elected a fellow 25 May 1605, and commenced M.A. 1606. He was a benefactor to the library of his college, and author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the accession of James I. 1603.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 246.

EDMUND JERVIS, matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in November 1581, B.A. 1584-5, is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

WILLIAM NEGUS, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in June 1573, went out B.A. 1577-8, and on 31 March 1585 was instituted to the rectory of Leigh in Essex, on the presentation of Robert lord Rich. He was deprived of this benefice for nonconformity, his successor being instituted 3 Aug. 1609. A statement that he was suspended by bishop Aylmer in 1584 is of course erroneous.

Brook's Puritans, i. 296. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 384.

WILLIAM PARYS, matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in June 1582; went out B.A. 1585-6, and commenced M.A. 1589. On 9 Jan. 1594-5 he was elected master of S. Olave's grammar school in Southwark, which situation he held till his death in 1609. He left a widow and three children, and his successor, William Caryl, B.A., agreed to pay 40*s*. a-year for their relief during the term of five years.

We suppose him to have been the author of:

1. Fower great liers striuing who shal win the silver whetstone. Also a resolution to the countryman, prouing it vtterly vnlawful to buy or vse our yearely prognostications: by W. P. Lond. (Rob. Waldegrave) n. d.

2. The most Pleasaunt and delectable Historie of Lazarillo de Tormes, a Spaneyard: And of his maruellous Fortune & Aduersities: The second part translated out of Spanish by W. P. Lond. 4to. 1596. The second part of Lazarillo de Tormes was by Jean de Luna. The first part written by the famous Diego Hurtado de Mendoza marquis de Mondejar was translated by David Rowland of Anglesey, 1586. It is said that he also translated the second part. This we doubt.

3. A Booke of Secrets: shewing diuers waies to make & prepare all sortes of Jnke, & Colours: as Blacke, White, Blew, Greene, Red, Yellow, and other Colours. Also to write Gold & Siluer, or any kind of Mettall out of a Pen: with many other profitable secrets, as to colour Quills and Parchment of any

colour: and to graue with strong Water in Steele & Iron. Translated out of Dutch by W. P. Hereunto is annexed a little Treatise, intituled Jnstructions for ordering of Wines: Shewing how to make Wine &c. Written first in Italian, & now translated into English, by W. P. Lond. 4to. 1596.

4. John Hvighen van Linschoten his Discours of Voyages into ye East & West Indies. Deuided into foure Bookes. Translated out of Dutch by W. P. Lond. fo. 1598. Dedicated by John Wolfe the printer to Julius Cæsar, LL.D., judge of the admiralty, master of the requests, and of S. Katherine's.

Information from George R. Corner, esq., F.S.A. Herbert's Ames, 1144, 1183, 1281, 1286. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1326, 1327.

ALEXANDER SERLE, of Trinity hall, on 20 July 1604 had a grant for life of the office of king's proctor in the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts. In 1605 he was admitted LL.B., being incorporated in that degree at Oxford on 30 August in the same year during the king's visit to that place. On 25 Sept. 1608 he was constituted receiver of fines in all ecclesiastical and seafaring matters.

He is author of:

Notes containing reasons why process of jurisdiction ecclesiastical should proceed under the king's name and arms, 1609. MS. in State Paper Office.

Green's Cal. State Papers, i. 135, 407, 458, 541, 555. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1108. MS. Lansd. 166. art. 58. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 308.

JOHN SEARLE, who had a licence from the university to practise chirurgery in 1607, is author of:

An Ephemeris from the year 1609 to 1617; whereunto is annexed, three succinct treatises: of the use of an ephemeris; of the fixed starrs; foure sections of astrologie. Lond. 4to.

Bodleian Catalogue.

ROBERT THEOBALD, elected from Westminster school to Trinity college 1601, B.A. 1605-6, M.A. 1609, is author of:

Latin verses in the collection on the deaths of sir Edward and lady Lewkenor, 1606.

Alumni West. 70.

JOHN TICHBORNE, of an ancient and knightly family, was matriculated as a pensioner of Clare hall in June 1584, but migrated to Trinity college, whereof he became scholar. He proceeded B.A. 1588-9, and was subsequently elected a fellow, commencing M.A. 1592. He was one of the disputants in the philosophy act kept at the bachelors' commencement on the Friday before Ashwednesday 1594-5, when the earls of Shrewsbury, Rutland, and Essex, and other noblemen with many knights and gentlemen visited the university. In 1599 he proceeded B.D., and in 1605 was created D.D.

He is author of:

A Triple Antidote against certaine very Common Scandals of this Time, which like Infectious and Epidemicall Diseases, have generally annoyed most sorts of People amongst us, and poisoned also not a few, and divers ways plagued and afflicted the whole State. Lond. 4to. 1609. With a latin dedication to archbishop Bancroft.

Arms: Vaire a chief O.

Cole's Athen. Cantab. T. 156. J. R. Smith's Old Book Circular, 6813. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 428.

HUMPHREY TREDWAY, born at Eston Neston in Northamptonshire, 2 Feb. 1568-9, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 17 Aug. 1584, and fellow 17 Aug. 1587. He went out B.A. 1588-9, and commenced M.A. 1592. On 27 Nov. 1597 he was enjoined to divert to the study of divinity, and on 6 Dec. 1600 was enjoined to take priest's orders within the next quarter. In 1601 he proceeded B.D., and in 1604 was one of the preachers licensed by the university. On 30 May 1605 the college by power of attorney authorised him and six other fellows to receive all debts due to the college in any part of the kingdom. He was sometime vice-provost of the college, and ultimately had the rectory of Little Offord [Offord Cluny?] in Huntingdonshire.

He is author of:

Latin verses in the university collection on the death of sir Philip Sidney, 1587.

Alumni Eton. 194. Ledger Coll. Regal. iii. 130. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 65, 93, 160, 179.

JOSEPH WIBARNE, elected from Westminster school to Trinity college 1598, B.A. 1602-3, M.A. 1606, is author of:

1. The New Age of Old Names. Lond. 4to. 1609. Dedicated to sir John Wentworth, knight.

2. Machiavellus Comœdia. MS. Douce, 234. art. 3.

Cat. of Douce MSS. 38. Retrospect. Rev. xii. 23, 29. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

SAMUEL WRIGHT, matriculated as a pensioner of Corpus Christi college in June 1577, subsequently migrated to Magdalen college, went out B.A. 1579-80, commenced M.A. 1583, and proceeded B.D. 1593. In 1599 he was appointed the first fellow of Sidney Sussex college, being for several years president of that house.

Subsequently to his death, the time whereof we have not ascertained, were published:

Divers godly and learned sermons of a reverend and faithfvll servant of God, Mr. Samvel Wright, Bachelor of Diuinitie, late President of Sidney Colledge in Cambridge, deceased. Lond. 4to. 1612. At the end of other sermons by Richard Rogers, preacher of Weathersfield in Essex. Prefixed to Mr. Wright's sermons, which are separately paged, is an epistle by Rogers to all christian readers, and particularly to the students of Sidney college. Seven of these sermons are on Matt. xiii. 19—23; eight upon Psalm li. 1—4; three upon John xiv. 1—4; and three upon Luke xiii. 22—24. Rogers states that he had gathered and set out a few of many.

MS. Baker, x. 417. Bodleian Cat. iii. 299, 873. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

JOHN GRAVENOR, born at Eccleston in Cheshire in or about 1522, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 20 Sept. 1538, and fellow 21 Sept. 1541. He proceeded B.A. 1542, and gave up his fellowship in the summer of 1546. In 1564 he was chaplain to Guest bishop of Rochester.

He is author of:

A British prophecy of the sixth century, from a Register of the church of Rochester, translated out of saxon into english. MS. Tanner, 461. f. 47.

Alumni Eton. 157. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 785, 941. Lib. Protocoll. coll. Regal. i. 118, 126.

THOMAS DONELL, B.A. 1540-1, M.A. 1544, was constituted one of the fellows of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 1546. Soon afterwards he was appointed to superintend the dramatic performances at Christmas by the students of that college, having by the general consent of the university the title of emperor. In 1549 he proceeded B.D. On 26 Dec. 1551 he was instituted to the rectory of Toppesfield, Essex, on the presentation of William Perryte, patron for that turn. He was deprived of this benefice before 15 March 1553-4, and became an exile for religion, joining the english church at Frankfort 21 Dec. 1557. Returning to England soon after the accession of queen Elizabeth, he obtained restitution of the rectory of Toppesfield, and on 30 July 1559 had the rectory of Birdbroke in Essex. On 7 May 1560 he and Edward Stevens, vicar of Dunmow, were commissioned by Grindal bishop of London to visit the peculiar jurisdiction of Bishop's Stortford. He died shortly before 21 Feb. 1571-2. Dr. Dee, who miscalls him Dun, says that he was "a very goodly man of person, stature, and complexion, and well learned also."

Dee's Compendious Rehearsal. Rymer, xv. 107. Strype's Cranmer, 315. Strype's Grindal, 36. Troubles of Frankfort, 134.

MAXIMILIAN BROOKE, eldest son and heir of William Brooke lord Cobham, K.G., by his second wife Frances, daughter of sir John Newton, knight, was born at the Blackfriars in London 4 Dec. 1560. Queen Elizabeth was his godmother, and his godfathers were William Parr marquess of Northampton, and Henry Fitzalan earl of Arundel. In his father's house he learnt latin, french, and other languages, and in June 1577 was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of King's college, but after spending some time in philosophical exercises he left the university without a degree, and travelled abroad, where he died in or about 1583. We doubt not that he was the Maximilian de Cobham who on 8 June in that year subscribed the testimonial in a congregation celebrated in the university of Orleans for the degree of LL.D. for Gilbert Bourne.

There is extant:

A letter in french from him to his father touching the affairs of Geneva, dated Lyons, 24 April 1582. MS. Lansd. 36. art. 69.

He took this posie to him: Gaudet patientia duris: of which words and his crest, the black lion in a silver field, Giles Fletcher, fellow of King's college, made certain latin verses.

Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vii. 352. Dugdale's Baronage. Holinshed's Chron. 4to. ed. iv. 802, 803. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 264.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, only son of sir John Russell, afterwards lord Russell, and

ultimately earl of Bedford, by his wife Anne, only daughter of sir Guy Sapcote, and widow of sir John Broughton and sir Richard Jerningham, was born in 1528, and received part of his education at King's hall in this university. In early life he fell into the Thames against the Lymehurst, in very cold weather. He was rescued by Edward Underhill, well known as the hot gospeller, who carried him to his (Underhill's) house, and got him to bed. When Underhill was afterwards in Newgate he allowed him 20*s.* a week. A waterman who helped to rescue him was afterwards condemned to death. He obtained his pardon, and settled a yearly pension on him. He served under his father at the siege of Montreuil in 1544.

At the coronation of Edward VI., 20 Feb. 1546-7, he was created a knight of the bath. In 1547 he was sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, and was returned for the latter county to the parliament which met 8th November in that year. It is said that this is the earliest instance of the son and heir apparent of a peer sitting in the house of commons. In 1548 he was at the head of a commission to enquire touching enclosures in the several counties of Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick; and in 1549 had a command in the forces with which his father so promptly and effectually suppressed the great insurrection in the west of England. It is said that in the same year he represented the county of Northumberland in parliament. This is we doubt not an error.

He was commonly called lord Russell from 14 Jan. 1549-50, when his father was created earl of Bedford. In April 1550 he was one of the young english noblemen appointed to proceed to France as hostages for the restoration of Boulogne, but was ultimately excused, and appointed with others to conduct from Dover to London certain noblemen of France who were sent to England as sureties for the payment of the redemption money.

On 11 Nov. 1551 he with other noblemen escorted the queen dowager of Scotland from Hampton court to London. He was one of the auditors at the friendly conferences touching the sacrament held at the houses of sir William Cecil and sir Richard Morysin on the 25th November and 5th December in the same year. On 1 March 1552-3 he took his seat in the house of peers, having been summoned thereto in his father's barony. He occurs as one of the witnesses to the instrument dated 21 June 1553, by which Edward VI. settled the crown on lady Jane Grey.

On 30 July 1553 he was committed to the custody of William Garret, one of the sheriffs of London, and on the following day was sent to the Fleet. We suppose that he was charged with having assisted in the movement on behalf of lady Jane Grey, although Dugdale and others say that he took up arms against her. On 9th August the privy council sent a letter to sheriff Garret licensing the countess of Bedford to have free access twice or thrice a-week unto lord Russell her son, so that the sheriff were present at their talk and conference. At one period he was in the custody of lord Rich. It does not appear when or how he regained his liberty. During his confinement John Bradford, who afterwards suffered martyrdom, addressed two letters to lord Russell as then in trouble for the verity of God's gospel.

It is said that in 1553 he was returned to parliament for the county of Northumberland. The absurdity of the statement is obvious, as he was then a member of the house of lords. On the death of his father, which occurred 14 March 1554-5, he succeeded to the dignity of earl of Bedford and to a noble inheritance. He subsequently travelled abroad, and visited Zurich, where he became acquainted with Peter Martyr, Henry Bullinger, Conrad Gesner, Rodolph Gualter, and Conrad Hubert. There is a latin letter from the earl to Bullinger, written from Venice 26 April 1557, wherein he deplores the death of Hubert, and intimates his intention of revisiting Zurich on his return to England.

He was one of the generals of the english army at the battle and siege of S. Quintin in August and September 1557, and honourably distinguished himself. On 17 March 1557-8, being then lord-lieutenant of Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and the city of Exeter, he was dispatched to the west on the apprehension of an invasion from France, with instructions to muster the militia,

take order for the beacons, and preserve peace and quietness in those parts. He subsequently received letters from the council to levy men in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire for the relief of Calais.

He joined in the proclamation of queen Elizabeth 17 Nov. 1558, and was sworn of the privy council at Hatfield on the 21st of the same month. On 17th December he and others were appointed to examine into the condition of the ordnance and ammunition in the tower of London. On the 23rd of the same month he was in a commission for the care of Berwick and the northern parts, and his name occurs in a commission to receive the oath of supremacy 23 March 1558-9.

On 25 Jan. 1560-1 he was dispatched to France to congratulate Charles IX. on his accession, and to obtain from Mary queen of Scots a ratification of the treaty of Edinburgh. He had an interview with her at Fontainbleau on the 16th of February. She gave him a dilatory reply, and on 9 March following he returned to England. We believe that this was his only embassy to France, although according to some accounts he was dispatched thither twice. We find him present at court on 6 Jan. 1561-2 when Shane O'Neill made his submission to the queen.

In February 1563-4 the earl of Bedford was constituted governor of Berwick and warden of the east marches towards Scotland. His instructions bear date the 20th of that month, and on 29 March 1564 he arrived at Berwick, and immediately proceeded to strengthen the works and fortifications. On 23 April following he was elected K.G., being installed on the 14th of May by his proxy sir George Howard. Sir Gilbert Dethick was sent to him with the ensigns of the order. On 17 July 1564 he and sir John Forster were commissioned to settle the limits of the marches, and on 17 November following a conference took place near Berwick between him and sir Thomas Randolph on the part of England, and the earl of Murray and sir William Maitland of Lethington on the part of Scotland, touching the marriage of the queen of Scots and the earl of Leicester.

He was present at councils held 1 May and 4 June 1565 respecting the marriage of the queen of Scots with Darnley. In July following he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and the bishopric of Durham, and received instructions to increase the security of Berwick, and to have all things in readiness for war. He accordingly applied to the earl of Shrewsbury for a levy of 2000 men from the lieutenancy of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire.

About January 1565-6 he and sir John Forster were commissioned to treat with commissioners from the queen of Scots for the return to Scotland of the earl of Murray and other banished lords of that kingdom.

In December 1566 he went into Scotland, and was present at the baptism at Stirling on the 17th of that month of the prince who subsequently became king James VI. He carried with him a font of pure gold weighing 333 ounces, and worth £1043 19*s*., the gift of queen *Elizabeth*, and the queen of Scots presented him with a chain of pearls, diamonds, and rubies, worth 2000 crowns.

At the latter end of October 1567 the earl of Bedford gave up his charge at Berwick on account of ill health. He was present at certain conferences respecting the queen of Scots *which took* place at Hampton court in December 1568. We find him also present at a council held at Farnham *castle 17 Aug.* 1569, when certain orders were made respecting matters of commerce. On the breaking out of the northern rebellion in November the same year he was dispatched to Wales to preserve the peace in that part of the kingdom, being soon afterwards sent into Sussex to join viscount Montagu, whose loyalty was suspected.

In July 1570 the queen paid a visit to his residence at Chenies, *but he was* not present on the occasion. Her majesty remained at Chenies some days in consequence of having hurt her foot. We find it mentioned in August of the same year that he had fitted out a number of ships on the western coast. He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Thomas duke of Norfolk 16 Jan. 1571-2. In July 1572 the queen visited him at Woburn abbey. On 14 June 1574 he and the lord-president of *Wales* were commissioned to raise 1000 men for service in Ireland. His gift to the sovereign at the new-year 1576-7 is thus *described*:

"a juell of golde, being a dove, wherein is three emeralds, the biggest of them pendaunte without foyle, two table rubyes, two table dyamondes, the rest garnished with smale rubyes." In January 1577-8 he was in a commission touching piracy in Devonshire. In August 1579 he was again engaged in raising men for service in Ireland. In 1580 he occurs as lord-warden of the stanneries, but it does not appear when he first obtained that office. In the same year he was one of the commissioners for the increase and breed of horses. He was also chief-justice and justice in eyre of all the queen's forests southward of Trent, and high-steward of the duchy of Cornwall. In April 1581 we find him engaged as one of the english commissioners in a negotiation touching the queen's marriage with the duc d' Anjou.

At the new-year 1583-4 he presented to the queen "oone sault, the foote, shainke, and cover of lapis-lazule, garnished with golde, set with two diamondes, three table rubies with a cover, and in the toppe thereof a fishe, garnished with opalles, with a ring in his mouthe, hanging tharein a rose rubie, the foote therof set with sparcks of rubies, opalles and two pearles." The weight of this salt was 13¾ ounces.

He died of a gangrene at Russell or Bedford house in the Strand, 28 July 1585, and was buried with great pomp on the 14th of September in the family chapel at Chenies, where is a noble monument, with the recumbent figures in alabaster, of the earl and his first countess, and this inscription:

Here ly interred the noble and religious Lord, Francis Russell Earl of Bedford, Baron Russell, Knight of the Order of the Garter, Privi Counsellor to Q. Elizabeth, from her first Entry to the Crowne: Lord Governor of Barwick, and Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland, during the troubles in that Kingdom: Warden of the Stanneries in Devon, and Cornwall, Chef Justis and Justis in Eyer of all the q's Forrests by South Trent, and Lieftenant of the Counties of Dorset, Devon, & Cornwall: and the most virtuous Lady Margaret Countis of Bedford his wife, Daughter of Sir Ihon St. John Knight, and Sister to Oliver, first Lord St. John of Bletso, who had between them Issue 4 sonnes and 3 daughters, whose names and matches with ther Children they left, appeare about this Tombe. The sayd Earle departed this Life, with much Comfort, in assurance of a better, at his Mansion Place in the Strand, called Russell House, the 28 Day of July, in the 58 Yeare of his Age, and of our Blessed Saviour 1585, and the said Countiss made the like godly end, at Woobourne in Bedfordshire, the............

His funeral sermon was preached by Thomas Sparkes, D.D.

The wife mentioned in the foregoing monumental inscription was widow of sir John Gostwick of Willington in Bedfordshire. She died at Woburn 26 Aug. 1562, and was buried at Chenies 10 September following. By her he had Edward lord Russell, who died in or after 1573; John, called to parliament as lord Russell, who died without surviving male issue at Highgate in July 1584; sir Francis, treacherously slain on the borders of Scotland 27 July 1585, the day before his father's death—he was buried at Alnwick, and his son Edward became the third earl of Bedford; sir William, a distinguished military commander, successively lord-deputy of Ireland and governor of Flushing and ultimately created lord Russell of Thornhaugh, whose son Francis became fourth earl of Bedford; Anne, wife of Ambrose Dudley earl of Warwick, K.G.; Elizabeth, married at S. Stephen's Exeter 7 Aug. 1582 to William Bourchier earl of Bath; and Margaret, born at Exeter in July 1560, married 24 June 1577 to George Clifford earl of Cumberland.

The earl of Bedford married secondly, in or about September 1566, Bridget, daughter of John lord Hussey, and widow of sir Richard Morysin and Henry earl of Rutland. She died 12 Jan. 1600-1, æt. 75, and was buried at Watford. By her he had no issue.

Camden declares that the earl of Bedford was beloved of all good men as the perfect pattern of piety and nobility. With talents which evinced his capability of directing the most important affairs of state, he had so little ambition that he declined great offices which were repeatedly offered to him. The vast wealth which he inherited seduced him not into indolence, debauchery, or pride. His charity was as pure as his patriotism was conspicuous. He was trusted by the sovereign and beloved by the people.

We have already mentioned some of the eminent continental scholars with whom he became acquainted during his travels. He also patronized Peter Bizarri, and amongst his friends may be mentioned archbishops Parker and Grindal, bishops Jewel, Parkhurst, and Cooper, Dr. Laurence Humphrey, and Thomas Becon. He was godfather to Francis Drake the great navigator, who

was born at Tavistock, where the earl of Bedford had a seat.

By his will, which bears date 7 April 1584, he gave £20 per annum for the maintenance of two poor students in divinity in University college Oxford. He also bequeathed £20 for twenty sermons within five months after his death at Chenies, Abbots Woburn, and Melchbourn, by godly, learned, and discreet ministers. To lord Burghley he gave his great George of lapis lazuli decorated with gold, diamonds and rubies, and his ancient MSS. of Wycliffe's works, and to his son and heir John lord Russell he bequeathed his parliament robes, his robes of the garter, his collar of that order, and his George.

He gave 40 tons of squared stone from Thorney abbey for the erection of the chapel of Trinity college in this university, and 146 tons of stone from the same abbey for building the old chapel of Corpus Christi college here. By deeds dated 21 Feb. 1580-1 he and Bridget his countess founded almshouses at Watford for 8 poor women, and he founded a free school at Woburn.

He is author of:

1. Memoriall of an address to be made to the queen of Scotland on his being sent from England upon the death of the king of France to advise her as to the future government of her kingdom of Scotland, 25 Jan. 1560-1. MS. in State Paper Office.

2. Statutes for the government of the free school founded by him at Woburn in the county of Bedford.

3. Letters in latin and english. The number is great, and many have been printed.

He was also concerned in the revision of the liturgy which was made on the accession of Elizabeth.

In 1585 was published at London in 4to. a poem with the following title:

A Mirror of Treue Honnour and Christian Nobilitie: exposing the Life, Death, and Devine Vertues of the most noble and godly Lorde Frauncis Earle of Bedford, Baron Russell, Lord Chiefe Justice in oier of all the Queenes Forrests &c. by South Trent; Warden of the Stanneries in the West Countries; High Steward of the Duchy of Cornwale; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwale, and of her highnesse most honorable privy Counsell; who Deceased at Bedford-House, the xxviij of June 1585, Ætatis suæ 58. Whereunto is adjoyned A Report of the Vertues of the Right Valiant and Worthy Knight S. Fraauncis Lord Russell, sonne and heire apparent of the honour and good gifts of the said Right Noble Earle; who upon a day of truce was slain by the treacherous stratageme of the Scots, the 27 day of the said month of June. The report of George Whetstone, Gent. A Faithfulle Servant of the sayd Right Honorable Earle. Dedicated to Edward earl of Bedford. Reprinted in Park's Heliconia, vol. ii.

It seems also that immediately after the earl's death there was published a ballad entitled The poore peoples complaint upon therle of Bedfordes death.

Dr. Sparkes's sermon at the earl's funeral was printed at Oxford, 12mo. 1594, with a dedication to Arthur lord Grey de Wilton.

His portrait was taken in early life by Holbein, and there are other portraits of him at Woburn. Holbein's sketch has been engraved by F. Bartolozzi. There are also engraved portraits of this earl of Bedford by Houbraken and R. Dalton.

The mode in which David Lloyd has confounded him with his father is most absurd. Other authors seem not to have borne in mind the fact that the first earl of Bedford died before the accession of Elizabeth.

Arms: A. a lion rampant G. on a chief S. 3 escallops of the field quartering De la Tour, Muschamp, Herringham, Froxmere, Wise, Sapcote, and Saint Mark. He was, it seems, the first of the family who used the motto, Che Sará Sará.

MS. Addit. 4126. art. 36; 4160. art. 21, 52, 70; 5752. f. 376; 5754. f. 66, 122—127, 198; 5756. f. 225; 12506. f. 57. Ashmole's Garter, 302, 324, 325, 378. Baga de Secretis, pouch 42. Becon's Works, ed. Ayre, ii. 622. Bizarri Opuscula. Black's Cat. of Ashm. MSS. 463, 559, 742, 747, 1442. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, ii. 77, 138. Brook's Puritans, i. 304. Burnet's Reformation, ed. 1841, p. 809, 810, 826, ccccxxvii. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 106, 154, 185, 288, 325; ii. 38; iii. 100, 152, 259. Camden's Britannia, ed. Gough. i. 314, 318, 325, 333. Camden's Eliz. Chamberlain's Holbein. Charity Reports, viii. 39; xxv. 259. Churton's Nowell, 42, 393. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 259, 260, 269. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 198; iii. 394, 403; vii. 196. Collier's Reg. Sta. Comp. ii. 199. Collins's Peerage. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 38—40, 86. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 340, 370. MS. Cotton. Ducatus Lancastriæ, ii. 267; iii. 147. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 379. Dugdale's Summonses to Parl.

512, 513. Lit. Rem. Edw. VI. p. lxvi, 252, 260, 363. Corresp. of Eliz. & James VI. 18. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 207, 266; (2) ii. 304. Correspondance Diplomatique de Fénélon, i. 82, 170, 405; ii. 128, 223, 285, 367, 379; iii. 88, 124, 246, 258, 269, 292, 303, 390, 462; iv. 233, 372; v. 45, 131; vi. 121, 478, 479. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 537; vii. 218, 764; viii. 740. Gorham's Gleanings, 420. Granger. Grindal's Remains, 405, 417, 423, 427. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 102. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 184, 324, 430. Haynes's State Papers, 162, 166, 204, 491, 493, 494, 560, 598. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 187, 225, 226, 383. Holinshed's Chron. 4to. ed. iv. 87, 620, 801. Chron. of Q. Jane, 15, 99. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 78. MS. Lansd. 8. art. 33, 65; 14. art. 80; 17. art. 13; 18. art. 93; 20. art. 48; 25. art. 20; 28. art. 61; 42. art. 37; 155. art. 102—104. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lipscomb's Bucks. Lodge's Illustr. i. 375, 381, 429—432, 443; ii. 159, 269. Lords' Journals, i. 431. Machyn's Diary, 38, 84, 178, 229, 248, 252, 270, 291, 301, 392. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 209, 211, 212. Melvil's Memoires, 45, 47, 53, 74—77. Mem. Scacc. Mich. 6 Edw. 6, r. 12; Mich. 14 Eliz. r. 35. Murdin's State Papers, 157, 746, 752, 755—757, 759, 760, 762, 763, 771, 782, 783. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. C. MSS. 144. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 109, 110, 120, 122, 274, 294, 309; ii. 52, 66, 68, 82, 83, 420, 509; iii. 447, 460, 578. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 140, 145, 146. Nicolas's Hatton, 167, 255, 271. Originalia, 6 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 98; 7 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 57; 2 Eliz. p. 2, r. 65; 4 Eliz. p. 4, r. 59; 12 Eliz. p. 1, r. 21; 19 Eliz. p. 4, r. 85; 21 Eliz. p. 1, r. 109. Parker Correspondence, 73, 357, 381, 464. Parry's Guide to Woburn Abbey, 30, 56, 60. Pennant's Chester to London, 485. Pilkington's Works, ed. Scholefield, p. xi. Popham's Reports, 3. Rymer, xv. 496, 518. Sadler State Papers, ii. 35, 47, 477. Smith's Autographs. Stanhopii Memor. Coll. Trin. MS. 69. Strype's Memor. ii. 23, 94; iii. 16, 63, 107, 211, 446, 451. Strype's Annals, i. 6, 24, 25, 40, 52, 133, 192, 200, 443, 453, 563, App. 3; ii. 216, 617; iii. 171, 448; iv. Suppl. 9. Strype's Cranmer, 269, 447, App. 252. Strype's Parker, 283, 391, 409, 466, 532. Strype's Grindal, 65, 249, 265. Strype's Cheke, 70, 77, 133. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 393, 394 Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, ii. 493. Whetstone's Mirror of true honour and christian nobilitie. Wiffen's House of Russell. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 10. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 48. Wright's Eliz. i. 84, 105, 172, 184, 204, 212, 215, 218, 226, 507. Zurich Letters, i. 5, 29, 81, 165, 183, 267, 289; ii. 8, 9, 36, 52, 54, 60, 63, 74, 75, 116, 137, 145, 214, 215; iii. 138.

GEORGE CLOSSE, of Trinity college, was created M.A. 1579. His supplicat states that he was then of nine years' standing after his B.A. degree (which does not appear to have been recorded, nor can we trace his matriculation).

He was a minister in London. On Sunday 6 March 1585-6 he preached at S. Paul's cross, supplying the room of some other person. His sermon treated of justice, and he reproved sir Wolstan Dixie, the lord mayor, who was present, for shuffling up a cause on the Friday previous. He was cited for this sermon before the mayor, aldermen, and council of the city at the Guildhall. It was concluded that certain aldermen and the recorder should complain of him to archbishop Whitgift. They did so, and his grace and other high commissioners ordered him to make a submission in another sermon to be preached by him in the same place on Palm Sunday 27 March 1586. On that day he preached again at S. Paul's cross, where thousands were gathered together. Six preachers (three doctors and as many bachelors of divinity) were appointed to hear and report on the sermon wherein he vindicated himself, and made report of the whole case before the lord mayor, alleging the reasons which had moved him in his former sermon to deal so particularly. The lord mayor and his brethren, after Easter, renewed their complaint to the archbishop, but in the meantime the primate and the other commissioners had dismissed Closse from further molestation upon a certificate from the six preachers before mentioned. Complaint was then made to the privy council, who referred it to commissioners, namely, the bishops of London, Winchester, and Salisbury, the chief justice of the common pleas, the master of the rolls, the chief baron, the attorney-general, and the master of S. Catharine's hospital. They accordingly heard the cause upon articles and answers. Upon conference with the parties the commissioners urged a private reconciliation. Closse assented, but the lord mayor would not, and urged a certificate to be made by the commissioners to the council. This he at last obtained, and the matter was continued in suspense till his mayoralty expired.

Closse subsequently drew up:

A large Account of the offensive clause in a Sermon preached at S. Paul's cross 6 March 1585, which clause was distasted by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Wolstan Dixey. Together with an Account of a second Sermon there also preached 27 March then next following, as also of the proceedings against the preacher. MS. Flemingi.

This he sent under his own hand to Abraham Fleming, lest a false account should be published in the second edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, which appeared in 1587.

Holinshed's Chron. 4to. ed. iv. 888—891. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, fo. ed. lib. vi. 51.

THOMAS MANNERS, fourth son of Thomas Manners earl of Rutland, K.G.,

by his second wife Eleanor, daughter of sir William Paston, knt., was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of S. John's college in May 1549, being then of immature age. He left the university without a degree, and served in the wars in Ireland, but at what particular period we are unable to state. The earl of Sussex knighted him at Berwick 11 May 1570, he then having the command of 200 shot, who formed part of the army which on that day commenced its march towards Scotland. During the siege of Hamilton castle sir William Drury, the commander-in-chief of the english forces, consigned the duchess of Chastelherault to his care. When the army arrived at Edinburgh he sent sir Thomas Manners, with two bands of soldiers under one ensign, to seize the gates of the city. In this or some other campaign in Scotland he received sundry great wounds.

To the parliaments which met 8 May 1572 and 23 Nov. 1585 he was returned for the town of Nottingham. He and his wife were present as mourners at the funeral of Mary queen of Scots in Peterborough cathedral 1 Aug. 1586.

He was buried at S. Leonard's Shoreditch 29 May 1591. In the old church of that parish was a monument commemorating him and other members of his family. The inscription thereon stated that he died in June 1591 at about the age of 50. No doubt he was above that age, and it will be seen that the inscription was erroneous as regards the month in which his death occurred.

He married Theodosia, daughter of sir Thomas Newton, knt., by whom he had sir Charles; Anne, wife of William Vavasour, esq. of Haslewood in Yorkshire: Eleanor, wife of Thomas Putterell, esq. of West Hallam; and Theodosia, wife of Robert Lane, esq. (eldest son of sir William Lane, knt., of Horton in Northamptonshire). He had another child or other children, for shortly after his death we find mention made of his sons.

The queen granted an annuity of £33 to his widow. Hence, and from the letters of his brother Roger Manners, it may be inferred that he died in needy circumstances.

Arms: O. 2 bars Az. a chief quarterly Az. & G. the first and fourth charged with 2 fleurs-de-lis O. and the second and third with a lion of England. Crest: A peacock in his pride ppr.

Blore's Rutland, 169. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 368. Churchyard's Chips, ed. Chalmers, 118. Collins's Peerage. Eller's Belvoir, 42, and pedigree. Ellis's Shoreditch, 57—60, 77. Holinshed's Chron. 4to. ed. iv. 243, 244, 249, 251. MS. Lansd. 108. art. 2. Mem. Scacc. Mich. 33 Eliz. r. 1. Talbot Papers, H. 295, 325. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 93, 103.

WILLIAM PAINTER, of Middlesex, was matriculated as a sizar of S. John's college in November 1554. On the 30th of that month he was admitted clock-keeper of the college, and scholar on the lady Margaret's foundation, as he was in 1556 to a scholarship on Mr. Beresford's foundation. Leaving the university without a degree, he became master of the school at Sevenoaks in Kent. On 25 April 1560 he was ordained deacon by Grindal bishop of London. In 1561 he occurs as clerk of the ordnance in the Tower, which office he retained for many years, notwithstanding complaints of malversation were more than once made against him. He appears to have been living in 1593. At the time of his death, the date whereof is to us unknown, he owed queen Elizabeth £7800. A portion of this sum was unpaid on 11 May 1622, when his grandson of the same name had a discharge from James I. This grandson, who was a poet, obtained a reversionary grant of the office of master of the revels.

He is author of:

1. A latin tetrastic prefixed to William Fulke's Antiprognosticon, 1560.

2. Antiprognosticon, that is to saye, an Invective against the vayne and unprofitable predictions of the astrologians, as Nostrodame, &c. Translated out of Latine into Englishe. Whereunto is added by the author, a short treatise in Englishe, as well for the better subversion of that fained arte, as also for the better understanding of the common people, unto whom the fyrst labour seemeth not sufficient. Lond. 8vo. 1561.

3. The Cytie of Cyvilitie translated into English. Licensed to William Jones 1562. No copy is now known to exist.

4. The Palace of Pleasure beautified, adorned, and well furnished, with pleasaunt Histories and excellent Nouelles, selected out of diuers good and commendable authors by William Painter

Clarke of the Ordinance and Armarie. Dedicated to Ambrose Dudley earl of Warwick. Lond. 4to. 1566. It contains sixty tales translated from Boccacio.

5. The Second Tome of the Palace of Pleasure, containing store of goodly histories, tragical matters, and other moral arguments, Very requisite for delight & Profit chosen and selected out of divers good and commendable authors. By William Painter. Lond. (Thomas Marsh) 4to. n.d. Dedication to sir George Howard, master of the queen's armoury, dated from the author's poorhouse beside the Tower of London, 4 Nov. 1567. An edition by Henry Bynneman, Lond. 4to. 1567, is mentioned. At the end of this second tome is the following curious notice: "Bicause sodaynly, contrary to expectation, this Volume, is risen to greater heape of leaues, I doe omit for this present time sundry Nouels of mery devise, reseruing the same to be joyned with the rest of an other part, wherein shall succeede the remnant of Bandello, specially sutch, suffrable, as the learned French man François de Belleforrest hath selected, and the choycest done in the Italian. Some also out of Errizo, Ser Giouanni Florentino, Parabosco, Cynthio, Straparole, Sansouino, and the best liked out of the Queene of Nauarre, and other Authors. Take these in good part, with those that haue and shall come forth." There is reason to believe that no third volume ever appeared. It is conjectured however that the sundry novels came forth as separate pamphlets which cannot now be recovered. Both parts of the Palace of Pleasure were reprinted, Lond. 4to. 1569, 1575. The second tome was also reprinted by Joseph Haslewood, Lond. 4to. 1813. The only copy of this reprint which we have been able to meet with is that in 2 vols. on vellum in the British Museum. Mr. Park says that the Palace of Pleasure was reprinted by Mr. Haslewood in 3 vols. 4to. 1813. Shakspere was largely indebted to the Palace of Pleasure, as were others of our older dramatists.

6. A moorning diti upon the deceas of the high and mighti Prins Henry Earl of Arundel, the auncient and Primer Counte of England, and right honorabl Baron Mautravers and Clun, one of oour most gracious Queen Elizabeths Majesteez most honorabl privy Coounsel, and of the right nobl Order of the Garter the eldest Knight: that departed in the Lord at his Place by Toour hil, ny London, on Thurzday Saint Matthiez day the latter xxiiij. of February, in the xxij. yeer of her highnes most prosperous Rein. 1579. Broadside in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It contains thirteen stanzas, and there are marginal, historical, and biographical notes.

MS. Addit. 5752. f. 33, 268. Bibl. Grenvilliana, 516. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 419; ii. 416, 419; iii. 153. Collier's Poet. Decam. ii. 165, 167, 191, 195. Collier's Reg. Sta. Comp. i. 11, 12, 66, 121, 165; ii. 29, 107—110. Green's Cal. State Papers. iii. 390. Herbert's Ames, 845, 856, 858, 967, 1319. MS. Lansd. 5. art. 19; 40. art. 87; 51. art. 25; 55. art. 3; 73. art. 59; 78. art. 29. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 276. Strype's Grindal, 40. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 570. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, iii. 375, 376. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

THOMAS BEDWELL, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in November 1562, became a scholar of that house in the same year, and in 1566-7 went out B.A. He was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1570 commenced M.A. Taking holy orders, he became a minister in London, but ultimately held the office of keeper of the ordnance stores in the Tower. He was an admirable mathematician, and first projected the bringing the waters of the Lea from Ware to London. In 1588 he was engaged in conjunction with Frederico Genibelli, the famous military engineer, in strengthening the works at Tilbury and Gravesend. He was buried in the church of the Tower of London 30 April 1595.

Thomas earl of Sussex demised to him the manor of Shering in Essex, and it is probable that he also had the manor of Overhall in Little Yeldham in the same county. Elizabeth Bedwell, widow, held her first court for the latter manor 30 Oct. 1596. She died 20 Feb. 1608-9, leaving Anne her daughter and heiress, then of the age of 14 years.

He was uncle of William Bedwell the great arabic scholar, who speaks of him as "our English Tycho, a man so ingenious, industrious, and learned, that I suppose, there were few things vndertaken by him, if fecible, which hee would not haue effected and done."

His works are:

1. Trigonicum architectonicum: the carpenter's rule explained, reformed, and enlarged. Invented and first published

1612, &c. A single folio sheet in the British Museum, 531. l. 10 (5).

2. De Numeris Geometricis. Of the nature and properties of geometricall numbers, first written by Lazarus Schonerus, and now englished by Tho. Bedwell. Lond. 4to. 1614. With a preface by William Bedwell.

3. Mesolabivm Architectonicum, that is, A most rare, and singular Instrument, for the easie, speedy and most certaine measuring of Plaines and Solids by the foote: Necessary to be knowne of all men whatsoeuer, who would not in this case be notably defrauded: Inuented long since by Mr. Thomas Bedwell Esquire: And now published, and the Vse thereof declared by Wilhelm Bedwell, his nephew, Vicar of Tottenham. Lond. 4to. 1631, 1639. The latter edition contains an Address to the Reader, with a table for measuring timber or stone that is square. At the end is this advertisement: "You may have these Rulers made by John Tompson, in Hosyear-Lane, who doth make all sorts of Jnstruments for measuring of Land."

Arms: Per saltire Erm. & lozengy O. & G. Crest: On a rock a fort in flames ppr.

MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282. Bedwell's Tottenham, chap. viii. Bodleian Cat. i. 217; iii. 402. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 109. Cruden's Gravesend, 245, 246. De Morgan's Arithmetical Books, 35. Morant's Essex, ii. 304. Notes & Queries, 2nd series, x. 29, 74, 75. Ward's Gresham Professors, 129 (where mistaken for William Bedwell). Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wright's Essex, i. 533.

LUKE HUTTON, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity college in October 1582, left the university without a degree, took to evil courses, repented, relapsed, and at length in 1598 was executed at York for robbery.

He is author of:

1. Luke Hutton's Repentance: a poem dedicated to Henry earl of Huntingdon. MS. in the Museum of Ralph Thoresby.

2. The Blacke Dogge of Newgate, both pithie and profitable for all readers. Lond. 4to. n. d. Dedicated to lord chief-justice Popham. Reprinted under this title: The Discovery of a London Monster, called the Blacke Dogg of Newgate. Profitable for all Readers to take heed by. Lond. 4to. 1638. In the first edition the work commences with a poem entitled: Certain fearfull Visions appearing to the Authour of this Book most worthy to be noted. This is followed by prose. In the second edition, which contains additional matter, the prose is placed before the poetry. The introduction contains an allusion to his poem entitled Repentance. The Black Dog of Newgate was dramatised by John Day and others in 1602.

3. Luke Hutton's Lamentation, which he wrote the day before his death, being condemned to be hanged at Yorke this last Assises for his robberies and trespasses committed......1598.

There is good reason for believing that he was a younger son of Matthew Hutton, D.D., successively fellow of Trinity college, master of Pembroke hall, dean of York, bishop of Durham, and archbishop of York. Sir John Harington has the following passage in his account of the archbishop: "For matters of the world I can say but that that is known to the world; his eldest sonne is a Knight of faire living, and now or lately Sheriffe of Yorkeshire, and a man of very good reputation. One other sonne he had, that had an ill life brought to a worse end, his name was Luke Hutton, so valiant that he feared not men nor Laws, and for a robbery done on St. Luke's day, for names sake he died as bad a death, I hope with a better mind than the Theef, of whom St. Luke writes, that he bad our Saviour, if he were Christ to save himself and him. The Arch-bishop herein show'd the constancy and severity worthy of his place; for he would not endeavour to save him (as the world thought he easily might) deserving herein the praise of Justice, which Eli wanted, that was too indulgent of his sonnes vices, and having hereby no blot, but such as may sort him with the great Monarch of this last age, King Philip, with two famous warriours of the old Romans, Manlius and Brutus, and with the highest Priest even Aaron."

Fuller asserts that the unhappy victim of the law was not the archbishop's son, but the son of Robert Hutton, canon of Durham. Thoresby and Hutchinson adopt Fuller's opinion. Now sir John Harington well knew and greatly honoured the archbishop, and boldly appeals to the notoriety of the circumstance, which was not, as far as appears, questioned till above fifty years after the archbishop's death. The absence of the name of Luke Hutton from the family

pedigree can be easily understood, and is entitled to little weight. Even if Robert Hutton had a son named Luke, which is not satisfactorily established, he could not have been the culprit, for Robert Hutton was a fellow of Trinity college up to 1589, and perhaps afterwards. It may indeed appear unlikely that dean Hutton should send his son to Cambridge as a sizar, but he had been a sizar himself, and had other children, and it was not at that period uncommon for persons in easy circumstances to enter their younger sons as sizars.

Collier's Bridgwater Cat. 149. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 356. Henslowe's Diary, 244—246, 249, 274. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 581. Thoresby's Vic. Leod. Musæum Thoresbyanum, 85. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 254. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

1.

WILLIAM HANNAM.

He was born at Combe in Somersetshire in or about 1541, admitted a scholar of King's college 25 Aug. 1559, and a fellow 26 Aug. 1562.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 200, 213.

1, 2.

JOHN PEDDER.

He was collated to the vicarage of Snitterfield in the county of Warwick 26 Sept. 1561.

Dugdale's Warwickshire, 505.

2.

MICHAEL BRYSLEY LL.D.

He was born in the city of London in or about 1533, admitted a scholar of King's college 13 Aug. 1550, and a fellow 14 Aug. 1553. On 27 Feb. 1561-2 he was enjoined to divert to the study of the civil law.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 158, 165, 211.

2.

ROBERT HARVEY.

He was not, as stated, of S. John's college, but was matriculated as a pensioner of Clare hall 26 Feb. 1564-5, and proceeded B.A. as a member of that house 1570-1.

Strype's Annals, ii. 448, 449.

5.

EDWARD FLOWERDEW.

It is said that he was concerned in the proceedings which led to Kett's rebellion in Norfolk in 1549, but it appears to us that herein he has been confounded with his father.

Russell's Kett's Rebellion, 26—29.

5, 6.

THOMAS WILSON, D.D.

He was lecturer in dialectics at S. John's college 1551, philosophy lecturer 5 Sept. 1552, and hebrew lecturer 24 July 1559.

6.

CLEMENT ADAMS.

He was born at Buckington in Warwickshire in or about 1519, and admitted a scholar of King's college 17 Aug. 1536. It is believed that he was admitted fellow 18 Aug. 1539, but the records are defective on the point. On 17 Nov. 1545 he was enjoined to divert to the study of theology.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 111, 144.

7.

JOHN HATCHER, M.D.

It seems that he was first married to Alice, daughter of Edward Green.

Arms: Az. a cheveron between 6 escallops A. Crest: An arm embowed vested Az. charged with 3 bars A. and holding in the hand a branch of olive V.

Blore's Rutland, 134.

7.

HENRY ALLEN.

He was born at Eythorn, Kent, in or about 1560, admitted a scholar of King's college 25 Aug. 1578, and a fellow 26 Aug. 1581. Whilst at college he was frequently admonished for negligence in chapel, playing forbidden games, and want of respect to the officers.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 8, 33.

9, 10.

HENRY CHEKE.

He had also daughters. Mary the eldest married Thomas Spencer of Claverdon in the county of Warwick.

Burke's Ext. & Dorm. Baronetcies, 498.

10.

WILLIAM GOLDINGHAM, LL.D.

In 1581 he was chosen counsel of the town of Ipswich for admiralty causes, with the annual fee of 40*s*.

Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 146.

10, 11.

NICHOLAS MORTON, D.D.

The indictment found in 1589 against the earl of Arundel for high treason states that William Alleyn, D.D., Dr. Morton, Robert Parsons, Edmund Campyon, John Harte, and other false traitors on 31 March 1580, at Rheims, and on other days at Rome and Rheims, compassed and imagined to depose and kill the queen, and to raise war against her, and to subvert the established church and government, and to bring in the queen's alien enemies to invade the kingdom and levy war against the queen, and held divers conferences and consultations to carry their intentions into effect. Furthermore that Alleyn, Morton, Parsons, Campyon, and Harte, together with other traitors, on 20 May 1580, at Rome and elsewhere, comforted and excited the before-mentioned strangers to invade the kingdom. Furthermore, that Alleyn, Morton, Parsons, Campyon, and Harte, on 20 May 1580, at Rome, and 31 May following at Rheims, agreed that Parsons, Campyon, and Harte should repair to this kingdom to move and persuade the queen's lieges to aid the strangers whom they should procure to invade the kingdom for the purpose of subverting the established church and government. Furthermore, that Parsons, Campyon, and Harte, on 1 June following, went from Rheims towards England in order to carry their treasonable intentions into effect.

Baga de Secretis, pouch 49.

12.

JOHN NEWDIGATE.

He was born at Beaconsfield in Buckinghamshire, admitted a scholar of King's college 25 Aug. 1559, and a fellow 26 Aug. 1562.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 200, 213.

12, 13.

WILLIAM WEBB.

He was living at Pirgo in Essex in 1591, as appears by a letter from him to Robert Wilmot, prefixed to The Tragedie of Tancred and Gismund. Lond. 4to. 1592.

13, 14.

EDWARD MANNERS earl of Rutland.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1018.

14, 15.

HENRY BERKELEY, LL.D.

On 10 Nov. 1567 he was constituted commissary of the deaneries of the Arches, London, Shoreham, and Croydon.

Ducarel's Croydon, App. 23.

15, 16.

RICHARD BARNES bishop of Durham.

He gave 10 volumes to the library of this university.

Univ. Libr. MS. Mm. 2. 30. f. 21.

16, 17.

JOHN BECON, LL.D.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 27 July 1559, appointed humanity lecturer 5 Sept. 1564, greek prælector 20 April 1566, and principal lecturer 5 Sept. 1566 and 9 July 1570.

17.

LUKE GILPIN.

On 3 Aug. 1572 he was instituted to the vicarage of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, on the presentation of his college.

MS. Baker, xxx. 241.

18.

ROBERT NORGATE, D.D.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 1 Nov. 1561, being described in the register of that house as a native of Norfolk.

In 1581 he was created D.D.

18, 19.

THOMAS SECKFORD.

Record of the House of Gournay, 808, 809.

19, 20.

RICHARD BRIDGWATER, LL.D.

He was born at Dedham in Essex in or about 1539, and admitted a scholar of King's college 1 Sept. 1555. On 23 April 1558 he was punished "eo quod tonso capite incedebat." On 2nd Sept. following he was admitted a fellow. On 28 Aug. 1570 he was enjoined to divert to the study of theology, and on 28 Oct. 1576 ordered to take the degree of doctor in the civil law before the ensuing commencement.

His wife was daughter of Henry Vesey of Isleham in Cambridgeshire. After

the death of sir Thomas North she married John Courthope, second son of John Courthope of Wyleigh in Sussex.

Information from T. W. King, esq. York herald. Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 176, 193, 245, 289.

21.

RICHARD GREY.

He was born in the city of London in or about 1506, admitted a scholar of King's college 9 Nov. 1523, and a fellow 14 Nov. 1526. He went out B.A. 1528, and commenced M.A. 1531. On 8 Nov. 1533 he was enjoined to divert to the study of theology. In 1537 he proceeded B.D.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 69, 77, 102.

21, 22.

EDWARD AGLIONBY.

He was born at Carlisle in or about 1520, and admitted a scholar of King's college 17 Aug. 1536. No record exists of his admission to a fellowship, but he was probably admitted 18 Aug. 1539.

On 17 Nov. 1545 he was enjoined to divert to the study of theology.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 111, 144.

23.

GEOFFREY WHITNEY.

Gage's Hengrave, 203.

24.

GEORGE TUKE.

He occurs as preacher at Chesterfield in February 1594-5.

Hall's Chesterfield, 55, 56.

24.

THOMAS HUGHES.

After leaving Cambridge he became a member of Gray's inn.

In the composition of The Misfortunes of Arthur he was assisted by Nicholas Trotte, William Fulbecke, and Francis Flower, all also members of Gray's inn. The play was acted before the queen at Greenwich 28 Feb. 1587-8. Christopher Yelverton and Francis Bacon assisted in the preparation of the dumb shows on that occasion.

Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 267; ii. 414; iii. 39, 108. Foss's Judges of England, v. 439.

24—29.

EDWIN SANDYS archbishop of York.

MS. Douce, 363. f. 126. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 50, 142, 342. Newcome's Life of Abp. Sharp, i. 226, 229.

29, 30.

THOMAS THOMAS.

He was born in the city of London 25 Dec. 1553, admitted a scholar of King's college 24 Aug. 1571, and a fellow 24 Aug. 1574. On 20 Jan. 1580-1 he was enjoined to divert to the study of theology.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 252, 267; ii. 26.

30—34.

ROBERT DUDLEY earl of Leicester.

MS. Douce, 393. f. 40, 41, 91. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 904. Jones's Guide to Printed Books in Brit. Mus. 29. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers. Madden's Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. 3, 4, 37.

36, 37.

SIR THOMAS GAWDY.

Peck proposed to publish:

A large Account of Babington's Plot as the same was delivered in a Speech at Fotheringay at the Examination of Mary Q. of Scots xiiii. Oct. MDLXXXVI. by Judge Gawdy.

Record of House of Gournay, 809. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 51.

38.

FRANCIS KET, alias KNIGHT.

He was son of William Ket, son of Robert Ket the tanner.

Arms: O. on a fess between 3 leopards' heads erased affrontée Az. a lion passant A.

Record of House of Gournay, 566, 567. Russell's Kett's Rebellion, 176, 177.

40, 41.

JOHN HERD, M.D.

He was born in or about 1512 in that part of Surrey which adjoins the city of London, admitted a scholar of King's college 16 Aug. 1529, and a fellow 17 Aug. 1532.

It appears from a letter from sir William Cecil to archbishop Parker 25 Aug. 1563, that he had recovered five or six of archbishop's Cranmer's books from Dr. Herd.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 87, 98. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 338.

41.

THOMAS HOLLAND.

He was born at Steyning in Sussex 25 Dec. 1566, admitted a scholar of King's college 24 Aug. 1583, and a fellow 24 Aug. 1586.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. ii. 52, 86.

42.

EDWARD THRELKELD, LL.D.

He was born at Burgh by Sands in Cumberland in or about 1526, admitted a scholar of King's college 11 Aug. 1544, and a fellow 12 Aug. 1547.

Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 139, 149.

45—50.

ANDREW PERNE, D.D.

Gage's Hengrave, 135.

50.

RICHARD WORME.

He was one of the gentlemen who walked at the funeral of Mary queen of Scots at Peterborough minster 1 Aug. 1587.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 516.

51.

WILLIAM HARWARD.

It seems that he was sometime of Magdalen college, and author of:

A Sermon preached at S. Paul's cross 25 August 1566, on Luke xviii. 9 seq. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 72.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 191, 951 (where miscalled Harold).

51—55.

SIR WALTER MILDMAY.

MS. Ashm. 858. art. 209; 859. art. 14. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers.

57—60.

WILLIAM FULKE, D.D.

He is said to have been educated in the Mercers' school London.

He was sacrist of S. John's college 9 Jan. 1564-5, principal lecturer 5 Sept. 1565, hebrew lecturer 18 April 1567, and again sacrist 16 Jan. 1567-8.

For G. Painter *read* William Painter.

Of the work numbered 4, Richard Keurden, alias Jackson, M.D., left a translation ready for the press.

Carlisle's Schools, ii. 48. Hardwick's Preston, 663.

61, 62.

STEPHEN LIMBERT.

Add to his works:

Vulgaria quædam variandæ sententiæ exemplaria. MS. Tanner, 301. f. 118.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 706, 1002.

64, 65.

JOHN GARBRAND, alias HEEKS, D.D.

He held the rectory of Farthingstone in the county of Northampton, but we are not informed when he was instituted thereto. He gave £5. to the poor of that parish.

Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 64.

66—70.

AMBROSE DUDLEY earl of Warwick.

MS. Douce, 194. f. 162. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 184, 216, 317, 425.

70—72.

BARTHOLOMEW CLERKE, LL.D.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 875, 1173.

74.

ROBERT DRURY, LL.D.

He had the manor of Goldingham hall in Essex.

Popham's Reports, 39.

75.

JOHN HAMMOND, LL.D.

On 6 Feb. 1569-70 he was constituted commissary of the deaneries of the Arches, Shoreham and Croydon.

Ducarel's Croydon, App. 24. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 52.

76—77.

THOMAS MARTYN, LL.D.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1020. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 180, 187.

78, 79.

ROBERT PRIEST, M.D.

Gerarde's Herball, ed. 1636, address to the reader.

79.

ROBERT BISHOP, LL.D.

On 31 Dec. 1570 he was constituted commissary of the deaneries of the Arches, Shoreham and Croydon.

Add to his works:

A Chronicle of the kingdom of the East Angles, collected by him about 1575. MS. Cf. MS. Tanner, 70. f. 77.

Ducarel's Croydon, App. 24. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 834, 851.

80—85.

LAURENCE HUMPHREY, D.D.

Judith, his daughter, was the third wife of sir Edmund Carey, third surviving son of Henry lord Hunsdon.

Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. iii. 381.

78.

THOMAS PENNY, M.D.

In January 1570-1 he came before the comitia minora of the college of physicians for examination, but failed to satisfy the censors of his fitness to practice. He must have done so however at a subsequent period, although there is no record of it in the annals of the college, or of his admission as a fellow, which he really was in 1582, being then M.D.

Information from Dr. Munk.

85, 86.

JAMES HILL.

He was junior dean of S. John's college 24 Jan. 1575-6; junior bursar 18 Sept. 1577, and 31 Jan. 1577-8; sublector 8 July 1578; senior bursar 3 Feb. 1579-80; principal lecturer 8 July 1581; junior dean 27 Jan. 1581-2; sacrist 26 Jan. 1582-3; senior bursar 11 Dec. 1583; and senior dean 14 Dec. 1585.

86—92.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

He was appointed high steward of the town of Ipswich 1581, and was also high steward of Kingston upon Hull.

MS. Douce, 393. f. 10. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1151. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 467, 488. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 53. Tickell's Hull, 255. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 117.

94, 95.

JOHN COPCOT, D.D.

Add to his works;

Injunctions for Christ's college Cambridge. Given by the vice-chancellor their visitor, December 1586 (Latin). In Strype's Annals, iii. App. 163—165.

96, 97.

EDMUND FREAKE bishop of Worcester.

Add to his works:

A sermon at S. Paul's cross 18 Nov. 1565, on Matt. xviii. 21. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 27 b.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 929, 930.

98.

PHILIP BARROW.

He was the son of John Barrow of the county of Suffolk, and married Catharine, daughter of......Netford of Linton in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had Isaac; Charles; Samuel; Thomas; and Dorothy, wife of William Chapman.

Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619.

98.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

He had letters dimissory for his ordination from archbishop Parker 7 Sept. 1565.

Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 292 n.

102.

THOMAS LORKIN, M.D.

His wife was buried at All Saints' Cambridge 22 Dec. 1582. Jane. his daughter, was buried there 9 Sept. 1584.

On 10 Dec. 1594 he gave about 140 volumes to the university library.

Register of All Saints', Cambridge. Univ. Lib. MSS. E. b. 9. 12, f. 24—28.

103—108.

HENRY SMITH.

Harington's Epigrams, iii. 16.

108.

THOMAS HUETT.

He was concerned with Davies, bishop of S. David's, and William Salesbury in translating the New Testament into welsh.

Newcome's Memoirs of the Goodmans, 34, 36.

108.

THOMAS BAILY, D.D.

He died at Douay, and was buried in the chapel of S. Nicholas, in the parish church of S. James there.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 382.

109.

JOHN BELL, D.D.

Cat. of Harl. MSS. iii. 121.

111, 112.

JOHN STUBBE.

MS. Douce, 46. art. 3; 259; 363. f. 26.

112—117.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

It has been said that he lived at Ipswich in a court called Hatton court, leading from Tavern street to the churchyard of S. Mary at Tower.

The heralds made him a pedigree, in which, according to Dugdale, they "patcht together whatever they found of the name, though of noe kindred to one another nearer than Adam our Common Ancestour."

Clarke's Ipswich, 351. MS. Douce, 393. f. 20, 36. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 953. Hamper's Dugdale, 214. Life of Philip Howard earl of Arundel, 72. Ward's England's Reformation, ed. 1716, p. 267.

117, 118.

JOHN MORE.

MS. Baker, iii. 314. Madox against Neal, 341. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 194.

119, 120.

ABRAHAM FRAUNCE.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 8 Nov. 1578.

121—124.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY.

He built a sessions house at Spittle in the street in the county of Lincoln.

Camden's Britannia, ed. Gough, ii. 266. MS. Douce, 393. f. 107, 108. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1170.

124.

JOHN PARKER.

He had the rectory of Shipdam, Norfolk, 1557.

Blomefield's Norfolk, x. 247.

136—139.

THOMAS CAVENDISH.

Captain Francis Allen, writing to Anthony Bacon from London, 17 Aug. 1589, says, "The passing up the river of Thames by Mr. Cavendish is famous, for his mariners and soldiers were clothed in silk, his sails of damask, his top-masts cloth of gold, and the richest prize, that ever was brought at one time into England."

Birch's Eliz. i. 57.

139, 140.

MARMADUKE MIDDLETON, bishop of S. David's.

The date of the sentence on Marmaduke Middleton is 15 Aug. 1567. It is not alleged in the record that he was a member of this university, and Mr. Romilly thinks it clear that he was not.

140.

SIMON ENGLISH.

He was a native of Yorkshire, and admitted a scholar of S. John's college on Riplingham's foundation 8 Nov. 1560.

141, 142.

SIR GILBERT GERARD.

We have now ascertained that Alice, daughter of sir Thomas Revet of Chippenham in Cambridgeshire, knight, married Thomas, eldest son and heir of sir Gilbert Gerard.

MS. Douce, 393. f. 19. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 190.

143, 144.

RICHARD GREENHAM.

We followed what we supposed to be good authority in saying that he died in 1592, but have since met with a statement that on 2 April 1593 he visited John Penry in the Poultry compter.

Waddington's Penry, 123.

146, 147.

EVERARD DIGBY.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on Dr. Keyton's foundation 9 Nov. 1570, and was principal lecturer of that house 9 July 1584.

147.

OLIVER PIGG.

He was a native of Essex, and admitted a pensioner of S. John's college 6 Oct. 1565, and scholar of that house on Dr. Keyton's foundation 8 Nov. 1566.

150, 151.

HUMPHREY FENN.

He became vicar of Trinity church Coventry 21 Feb. 1577.

In 1641 was published:

The last Will and Testament, with the profession of faith, of Humphrey Fenn, Pastor of one of the churches in Coventry.

Humphrey Fenn, jun., who was appointed to the Bablake Saturday lecture 24 April 1624, is supposed to have been his son.

Bruce's Cal. State Papers, iii. 542. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 922. Sibree and Caston's Independency in Warwickshire, 4, 16—19, 21.

154—158.

JOHN PENRY.

Stanley Papers, ii. 30, 127.

164.

WILLIAM DODINGTON.

His suicide, which appears to have occurred in 1600, made a great sensation. Francis Bacon, in a conversation with queen Elizabeth, said, "If I do break my neck, I shall do it in a manner as Mr. Dorrington did it, which walked on the battlements of the church many days, and took a view and survey where he should fall."

MS. Baker, vii. 425. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. iii. 36.

165.

ROGER LEE, M.D.

He practised at York, and had an estate at Pinchinthorp near Guisborough, by the gift of George Conyers, who had married an aunt of his. It is said that he was of the family of Edward Lee archbishop of York. He left a son named William.

Orde's Cleveland, 242. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 407, 408.

167, 168.

EDMUND SCAMBLER, bishop of Norwich.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1102, 1103. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 58.

168—173.

JOHN AYLMER, bishop of London.

Aylmer hall is in the parish of Tivetshall S. Mary.

Peck proposed to publish:

Part of a smart Letter written 1 March MDLXXXI. by Elmer Bishop of London, to the then Lord Mayor (Harvey) in Answer to some scurrilous Reflections cast on the Bishop by that Gentleman, as also an Account of his ill using of the clergy. MS. Manu Flemingi.

Whether a Bishop or any other Churchman may have the Tuition of a Ward: affirmed by Bishop Elmer in a Sermon at S. Paul's Cross xi. Oct. MDCLXXXIV. MS. Manu Flemingi.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 818. Notes & Queries, 2nd series, x. 287, 481. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 50, 51.

174.

RICHARD BECON.

He was a native of Suffolk, and admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 7 Nov. 1567.

174.

ROBERT HOLLAND.

One R. Holland is author of:

De remissione peccatorum in ecclesia, in Joh. xx. 23, et Matth. xvi. 18, datum Gravesend, Apr. 12, 1586. MS. Tanner, 279. f. 265.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 667.

175, 176.

WILLIAM MALIM.

Add to work 2:

And in Hackluyt's Voyages.

176.

JOHN VOLPE, M.D.

Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 228.

178.

JOHN JAMES, M.D.

He died about 26 Jan. 1600-1.

Winwood's Memorials, i. 292.

179, 180.

HENRY WALPOLE.

There was at Strawberry hill a fine old portrait of Henry Walpole. He is represented crowned with glory, and holds a palm branch, the emblem of martyrdom. The arms of the family are in one corner.

This picture came from Mr. Walpole of Lincolnshire, the last of the Roman Catholic branch of the family, who died about 1748.

Strawberry Hill Sale Cat. 222.

180.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, bishop of Winchester.

Peck proposed to publish:

Some Account of Bishop Wickham's Sermon at S. Paul's Cross, xiv. Febr. MDLXXXIV. MS. Manu Flemingi.

Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 51.

182.

GEOFFREY DOWNES.

He was appointed principal lecturer of S. John's college 5 Sept. 1563.

183, 184.

BARTHOLOMEW DODINGTON.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 11 Nov. 1547.

By his will he gave £10 to Trinity college. He was also a benefactor to S. John's college library.

Add to his works:

Greek verses on the death of Anne Countess of Oxford, 1588. In MS. Lansd. 104. art. 78.

Arms: S. 3 bugle horns A. stringed G.

MS. Harl. 6350. art. 8.

187.

ROBERT FORTH, LL.D.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 927. Popham's Reports, 39.

187—192.

PHILIP HOWARD, earl of Arundel.

MS. Ashm. 829. f. 219 b; 862. f. 215. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 973. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 54.

192—195.

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE.

In 1590 he was elected high-steward of Kingston upon Hull.

Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 283, 433. Madden's Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. 15. Tickell's Hull, 255.

196—200.

WILLIAM WHITAKER, D.D.

He married Joan Fenner, widow, at the church of Stratford Bow in Middlesex, 8 April 1591.

Add to work 16:

Edited by John Allenson.

[*For* MS. Baker xxxiii. 201, *read* MS. Baker xxxiii. 241.] Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1159. Lysons' Environs, iii. 500.

200—202.

HENRY HASTINGS earl of Huntingdon.

Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 184, 488.

203.

THOMAS RANDALL, M.D.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 8 Nov. 1560, and was appointed sublector 5 Sept. 1565, mathematical lecturer 5 Sept. 1567, and medical lecturer 5 Sept. 1568.

204.

HUGH BELLOT, bishop of Chester.

He was author of:

A Spital Sermon preached Easter Monday 1582. MS. in the possession of the late archdeacon Churton.

He also assisted Dr. William Morgan in his translation of the bible into welsh.

Churton's Nowell, 268, 282. Newcome's Memoirs of the Goodmans, 35. 37.

204, 205.

RALPH ROKEBY.

On 19 Feb. 1568-9 the privy council made an order for his recal from Ireland after two years' service in that kingdom.

There is a letter of archbishop Loftus to sir William Cecil, 26 Oct. 1570, recommending justice Rokeby as chancellor of Ireland; and in a letter from sir William Fitzwilliam, lord deputy, to lord Burghley, 26 May 1573, Mr. Rokeby and Dr. White are commended for the office of chancellor.

Three of Mr. Rokeby's letters to sir William Cecil are extant. It is observable that in one dated Galway, 15 April 1570, he begs to be revoked, or to have licence to return to England for three months to marry.

Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 402, 422, 425, 429, 431, 435, 448, 506.

205—207.

RICHARD FLETCHER, bishop of London.

Add to his works:

Sermon preached on Wednesday 12 Oct. 1586 in the chapel royal at Fotheringay before the lords commissioners appointed for the examination of Mary queen of Scots. MS. Coll. Joh. Cantab. I. 30.

A relation of the proceedings against Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay 12, 13, 14, 20 Oct. 1586. MS. Coll. Joh. Cantab. I. 30.

A relation of divers matters which passed at Fotheringay on Thursday 8 Feb. 1586-7, and of the execution of Mary queen of Scots. MS. Coll. Joh. Cantab. I. 30.

Sermon preached before queen Elizabeth immediately after the execution of Mary queen of Scots. MS. Coll. Joh. Cantab. I. 30.

The manner of the solemnity of the funeral of Mary queen of Scots, 1 Aug. 1587. MS. Coll. Joh. Cantab. I. 30.

Peck proposed to publish the foregoing.

Cowie's Cat. of S. John's MSS. 96. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 926. Madden's Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. 15. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 51—53.

209—213.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 991. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation, 85, 112, 124.

213—219.

HENRY CAREY, lord Hunsdon.

MS. Douce, 393, f. 29. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 859. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 184.

219, 220.

WILLIAM DAY, bishop of Winchester.

Add to his works:

Sermon at S. Paul's cross, 3 Feb. 1565-6, on Rom. xiii. 1 seq. Notes in MS. Tanner. 50. f. 39.

Sermon at S. Paul's cross, 23 June

1566, on Isa. xl. 1. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 50.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 895.

222.

JOHN HARRISON.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes in 1625 visited at Brisingham in Norfolk one Mr. Harrison, a great collector and storer of ancient greek and roman coins. These sir Symonds purchased after Mr. Harrison's decease in 1631.

His house at Brisingham was adorned in a very odd manner. In the parlour was the image of a man with a speaking trumpet (put through the wall into the yard) fixed to his mouth, so that upon one's entering the room it used to bid him welcome by a servant speaking into the trumpet in the yard. On the parlour door was a latin distich in brass capitals inlaid in the wood, and on the staircase a brass plate with a circle engraved thereon equally divided by the twenty-four letters, also a distich in capitals of lead inlaid in the wood.

Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 73. D'Ewes's Autobiography, i. 282.

223.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Wright's Eliz. ii. 44.

230—232.

RICHARD COSIN, LL.D.

He was a benefactor to Trinity college, having contributed £40 to ornament the library, and given the reversion of £16 per annum for two poor scholars.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 851, 883, 959. Stanhopii Memoriale Coll. Trin. MS. 63.

233, 234.

JOHN MAY, bishop of Carlisle.

On 16 Nov. 1557 he was instituted to the rectory of Aston Sandford, Bucks, on the presentation of Anne countess of Oxford. This benefice he resigned in 1558.

Add to his works:

Sermon at S. Paul's cross the Sunday after S. Bartholomew's day 1565, on Luke xix. 41. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 18 b.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1022. Lipscomb's Bucks, i. 47.

236.

THOMAS BARBAR.

He was admitted scholar of S. John's college on Mr. Beresford's foundation 8 Nov. 1560.

236, 237.

WILLIAM BARRET.

Add to his works:

Recantatio et Retractatio de concione coram acad. Cantab. habita Maii 10, 1595. MS. Tanner, 279. f. 346 b.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 668, 824.

238.

HENRY BLAXTON.

The person of this name who was B.A. 1564-5 and M.A. 1568, was a native of Huntingdonshire, admitted a sizar of S. John's college 20 Jan. 1561-2, and a scholar of that house on the lady Margaret's foundation 1562.

238, 239.

ANDREW BOARDMAN, D.D.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 9 Nov. 1568, and appointed greek lecturer 5 Sept. 1580, and junior bursar 27 Jan. 1581-2.

239, 240.

PHILIP FERDINAND.

We have now ascertained that he was the jew to whose death bishop Montagu alludes. Joseph Scaliger, writing to Janus Drusius from Leyden, 12 kalend. Januarii Juliani 1599 (*i.e.* 21 Dec. 1598) says that he cannot conceal his grief at the loss of Philip Ferdinand, "ex Judæo Christiani," he laments it as premature, and because it interrupted his own hebrew studies. Since Ferdinand's illness began he had not touched a hebrew book. Ferdinand, he adds, had learnt the Talmud in boyhood, after the jewish fashion, without grammatical rules. Hence he (Scaliger) could often correct him in points of grammar, "neque ipse invitus a nobis monebatur;" but his practical familiarity with the Talmud was surprising, and such as could only be found in a jew trained in it from childhood. In the same letter Scaliger states that he had learnt from Ferdinand many proverbs which he proposed to send for insertion in Drusius's Commentarium verborum.

In another letter to Isaac Casaubon, 12 Jan. 1602, Scaliger says: "I wish that Hubert had come; I would have prevailed on the curators of the university to make him a professor. Two years ago I was the means of procuring this distinction for a Jewish convert, my teacher in the Talmud; but he died and left my studies barren and desolate."

It is related that Ferdinand was amazed by the skill with which at seven years of age the younger Drusius translated the hebrew psalms.

Præf. Jo. Drusii Annotationes in totum Jesu Christi Testamentum sive Præteritum, libri x. Amst. 1632. 4to. Scaligeri Epistolæ. Lugd. Bat. 1627, p. 208, 594.

240.
ROGER FLUDD.

He was a native of Shropshire, and admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the foundation of the lady Margaret 7 Nov. 1593.

241.
JOHN HUDDLESTON.

Add to his works:

Latin verses in the university collections on the accession of James I. 1603, and the death of Henry prince of Wales 1614.

241.
PAUL IVE.

In January 1601-2 he was employed in fortifying the isle of Halbolin, six or seven miles from Cork, and Castle Ny Park, to command the haven of Kinsale.

Pacata Hiberniæ, 252.

242.
ANTHONY MARTIN.

Add to work 3:

Reprinted in Harleian Miscellany.

Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1487, 1489.

245, 246.
WILLIAM LEWIN, LL.D.

His daughter Judith married sir John Isham, bart. She died 25 June 1625.

Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 39.

246.
FRANCIS BEAUMONT.

Hall's Chesterfield, 57.

247.
JOHN BULLINGHAM, bishop of Gloucester.

Add to his works:

Sermon at S. Paul's cross 24 Sept. 1565, on Isa. lv. 1. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 19.

Sermon at S. Paul's cross 7 Feb. 1565-6, on Mark iv. 1. Summary in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 42.

Sermon in S. Paul's cathedral on S. Bartholomew's day 1566, on Acts v. 11, seq. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 68.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 848.

247—249.
THOMAS PRESTON, LL.D.

In a recently published history of Preston in Lancashire he is erroneously stated to have been a native of that town.

On his monumental brass is his effigy in full length in his habit as LL.D.

Arms: A. 2 bars G. on a canton of the last a cinquefoil O. a crescent for difference. Crest: a cinquefoil O.

Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 207. Hardwick's Preston, 663.

249—258.
WILLIAM CECIL lord Burghley.

MS. Douce. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. Hamilton's Cal. State Papers. Jones's Guide to Printed Books in Brit. Mus. 22. Madden's Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. 4, 16, 21. Nichols's Narratives of the Reformation.

258—267.
EDMUND SPENSER.

A MS. copy of work 21 is amongst the papers of lord Ellesmere at Bridgewater house.

In 1855 Prof. Francis J. Child of Cambridge, U. S., published an edition of Spenser's works, with a life of Spenser. He has taken great pains in recollating the text.

268.
WILLIAM GRAVET.

Add to his works:

Sermon at S. Paul's cross 18 Aug. 1566, on 1 Cor. xii. 1 seq. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 64.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 941.

268, 269.
LEONARD PILKINGTON, D.D.

He was mathematical examiner of S.

John's college 5 Sept. 1548, mathematical lecturer 1550, principal lecturer 1551, and hebrew lecturer 14 Jan. 1560-1.

Gent. Mag. ccix. 484—487.

269, 270.

REUBEN SHERWOOD, M.D.

Harington's Epigrams, i. 7; ii. 79; iii. 33.

272.

JOHN BEAUMONT, D.D.

He had the rectory of Whatfield, Suffolk, in 1581, and held it till his death.

Pigot's Hadleigh, 276.

272, 273.

RICHARD SMITH, M.D.

He was a native of Gloucestershire, admitted a scholar of S. John's college on Dr. Keyton's foundation 1555, and a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation 1557-8, being appointed mathematical lecturer 5 Sept. 1561, and principal lecturer 5 Sept. 1564.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 338.

273, 274.

GODFREY FOLJAMBE.

One Margaret Roper was brought before Mr. Foljambe on the charge of having bewitched Catharine Wright, who had been exorcised by the subsequently notorious John Darrel. Mr. Foljambe detected the imposture, discharged the accused, and threatened to send Darrel to prison. As Mr. Foljambe died soon afterwards, the event appears to have been represented by Darrel as a judgment on his incredulity.

Darrel's Detection, 193. Hall's Chesterfield, 27, 28, 45, 55—58. Harsnet's Discovery of the fradulent practices of John Darrel, 310, 311. Taylor's Rom. Biog. Eliz. ii. 121, 134.

274—278.

PETER BARO, D.D.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 824.

278.

SIR CONYERS CLIFFORD.

Mason's S. Patrick's, App. p. lii.

279.

JOHN CLARKSON.

Arms: Checky O. & G. 2 cheveronels S.

Bourne Poematia, ed. Mitford, 259. Stanhopii Memoriale Coll. Trin. MS.

279, 280.

THOMAS BYNG, LL.D.

On 6 Sept. 1593 he was in a commission for the visitation of the cathedral and diocese of Ely.

His appointment as dean of the Arches during life is dated Croydon, 24 July 1595. It was confirmed by the dean and chapter of Canterbury 29th November following.

Ducarel's Croydon, App. 25*. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 851. Stevenson's Suppl. to Bentham's Ely.

281, 282.

ROBERT SWIFT.

He was by command from the visitors of the university admitted a scholar of S. John's college on Riplingham's foundation 4 July 1549.

283, 284.

WILLIAM HOLT.

He was first of Brasenose and afterwards of Oriel.

Captain Richard Williams and captain Edward Yorke, who in 1594 were charged with coming to England to assassinate the queen, in their confessions implicated father Holt as having advised the crime.

Birch's Eliz. ii. 311. Dixon's Pers. Hist. of Lord Bacon, 59. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 970.

285, 286.

EDMUND SNAPE.

It is not improbable that he was living in 1608.

Gent. Mag. ccviii, 388. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1115. Le Quesne's Const. Hist. of Jersey, 157, 158.

287.

JOHN ALLENSON.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on Mr. Ashton's foundation 10 Nov. 1576, and appointed prælector 5 July 1583, sublector Porphyrianus 1586, examiner in dialectics 7 July 1587, greek prælector 15 Oct. 1591, junior dean 12 Dec. 1592, junior bursar 11 Dec. 1593, sacrist 15 Jan. 1595-6, greek prælector 1 Dec. 1596, junior dean 16 Dec. 1596, sacrist 26 Dec. 1596, senior dean 15 Dec. 1597, principal lecturer 7 July 1598, greek prælector 13 Dec. 1598, senior dean 13 Dec. 1599, greek prælector 6 Dec. 1600, sacrist 6 Dec. 1601, senior dean 17 Jan. 1601-2, greek prælector 18 Jan. 1602-3, senior dean and sacrist 19 Jan. 1602-3, senior bursar 19 Jan. 1603-4 and

20 Jan. 1604-5, greek prælector 21 Jan. 1604-5, 19 Jan. 1606-7, and Jan. 1608-9.

290—293.
ROGER NORTH, lord North.
Add to his works:
His opinion concerning certain articles propounded by the earl of Essex relative to the spanish invasion, 1596. MS. Tanner, 235. f. 13.

MS. Douce, 393. f. 6, 20, 22, 27, 32, 34, 36, 38, 45. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1042.

294, 295.
HENRY HERBERT, earl of Pembroke.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 957.

296—301.
ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex.

In 1598 he was appointed chancellor of the university of Dublin.

Collier's Ancient Biographical Poems, (in Camden Miscellany, iii.) 10, 21. Dixon's Pers. Hist. of Lord Bacon. MS. Douce, 171. f. 1; 393. f. 40, 41, 91. Fuller's Ch. Hist. ed. 1837, iii. 123. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 897, 898. Jones's Guide to Printed Books in Brit. Mus. 23. Madden's Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. 4. Taylor's Hist. Univ. Dublin, 12, 218. Wiffen's House of Russell, ii. 35—65.

302.
LEONARD BARKER.
On 5 Feb. 1568-9 he was instituted to the vicarage of Rainham in Essex, on the presentation of William Plumbe, esq., as he was on 30th Dec. 1569 to the rectory of Stifford in the same county, on the presentation of Robert Harleston, gent. His death occurred shortly before 15 June 1575.

Newcourt's Repert. ii. 481, 561.

304, 305.
JOHN KEARNEY or CARNEY.
Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 458, 481, 486.

305.
EDWARD LICHFIELD.
He personated the character of Hippocrastus stultus medicus on the representation of the latin comedy of Leander at Trinity college at the bachelors' commencement 1602-3.

MS. Univ. Lib. Ee. 5, 16 (2).

305, 306.
WALTER MARSH.
He was a native of London, and admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 5 Nov. 1579.

306—309.
THOMAS NASH.
He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 1584.

Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1651.

310, 311.
SIR EDWARD LOFTUS.
Amongst the funeral entries in Ulster's office is the following: "Edward Loftus, esq., Serjeant-at-Law, buried in St. Patrick's Dublin, the 5th September 1602. he was eldest son to the elder brother of Adam Lord Archbpp. and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was never married." According to Lodge the eldest son of Robert the archbishop's elder brother was Robert, serjeant-at-law, who died 5 Sept. 1602.

Information from Thomas William King, esq. York herald. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall, vii. 246.

311—314.
ROBERT BEALE.
Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 827. (where miscalled John). Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, 513. Madden's Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. 4.

314—316.
ANTHONY BACON.
Dixon's Pers. Hist. of Lord Bacon. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 819.

317—319.
GABRIEL GOODMAN, D.D.
Dixon's Pers. Hist. of Lord Bacon, 95.

321.
RICHARD WEBSTER, D.D.
He was admitted scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 6 Nov. 1573, and appointed prælector 12 Oct. 1579, sublector 8 July 1581, and hebrew examiner 6 July 1582.

323—325.
SIR ROBERT JERMYN.
In 1596 he was in a commission to determine controversies between the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Gillingwater's Lowestoft, 143—148.

325—329.

JOHN LILLY.

1601 has been assigned as the date of his petitions or letters to queen Elizabeth.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 412, 1015.

329—331.

GILES WIGGINTON.

Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 115.

333, 334.

WILLIAM REDMAN, bishop of Norwich.

Exceptions were taken to his election to the bishopric of Norwich, but we know not the nature thereof.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 1081, 1132.

341, 342.

GEORGE BOLEYN, D.D.

The date of Dr. Chaderton's translation from Chester to Lincoln is incorrectly stated, he not having been elected bishop of Lincoln till 5 April 1595, and we therefore suppose that Dr. Boleyn did not become rector of Bangor before that year.

342—344.

THOMAS BLUNDEVILLE.

De Morgan's Arithmetical Books, 9, 30.

345—349.

SIR HENRY KILLIGREW.

His marriage with Catharine Cooke took place at S. Peter-le-Poor London, 4 Nov. 1565, and on 7 Nov. 1590 he married at the same church Jaél de Peigne a french woman.

Madden's Guide to Autographs in Brit. Mus. 4. Notes & Queries, 2d ser. xi. 17. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 52.

350, 351.

SIR THOMAS NORTH.

By a letter from the privy council, dated 24 Jan. 1588-9, he was appointed captain of a band of 300 men raised by the inhabitants of the isle of Ely.

MS. Douce, 393. f. 34.

352, 353.

THOMAS SPEGHT.

Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 55.

354.

LIONEL DUCKET.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 5 Nov. 1579.

356—358.

WILLIAM GILBERT, M.D.

He was appointed mathematical examiner of S. John's college 5 Sept. 1565 and 5 Sept. 1566, and senior bursar 22 Jan. 1569-70.

358.

JOHN PILKINGTON.

Gent. Mag. ccix. 484—487.

359, 360.

GEORGE BROOKE.

Cabala, 3rd ed. 116. Holinshed's Chron. 4to. ed. iv. 804.

360—366.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

His admission as a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation on 5 Nov. 1550 is duly entered in the register of the college.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 864. Le Quesne's Const. Hist. of Jersey, 157, 158.

367, 368.

SIR HENRY WILLIAMS, alias Cromwell.

We now incline to think that 6 Jan. 1602-3 must be the correct date of his death, for in the accounts of the reception of king James I. at Hinchinbrooke in April 1603 sir Oliver Cromwell is mentioned as the owner of that mansion.

Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 96.

369—379.

JOHN WHITGIFT, archbishop of Canterbury.

Add to his works:

Sermon at S. Paul's cross [cir. 1566], on Luke xvi. 19. Notes in MS. Tanner, 50. f. 18.

Some reasons why the appraisement of dead men's goods, and the making of inventories, can neither by law nor with the benefit of her majesty's subjects, by raising a new fee, be granted to any man. MS. Tanner, 280. f. 333, 334 b.

A proposal to the queen concerning the

writ de excommunicato capiendo, 1583. MS. Tanner, 315. f. 52 b.

Lincoln Diocesan Arch. Soc. Papers, 1859, p. 10 seq. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 672, 1160. Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 52, 55.

379.

SIR AMBROSE COPINGER.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 8 Nov. 1560, and appointed senior bursar 2 Feb. 1575-6.

383—385.

ABRAHAM HARTWELL.

Add to his works:

Carmen in laudem Elizabethæ, Angliæ reginæ. MS. Tanner, 306. f. 114 b.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 716, 952.

385, 386.

MARK SADLINGTON.

He was appointed master of S. Olave's grammar school in Southwark 25 June 1591. This office he resigned in 1594.

Information from George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A.

387.

LAURENCE WASHINGTON.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on Constable's foundation 27 July 1559, having a dispensation from the commissioners for the visitation of the university.

389—392.

EDWARD DE VERE, earl of Oxford.

Peck proposed to publish:

A pleasant Conceit of Vere Earl of Oxford, discontented at the Rising of a mean Gentleman in the English Court, circa MDLXXX. MS. Manu Flemingi.

Peck's Desid. Cur. fo. ed. lib. vi. 50.

392, 393.

HUGH GRAY, D.D.

He was in December 1596 an unsuccessful candidate for the Margaret professorship of divinity in this university, receiving 12 votes whilst 28 were recorded for Dr. Playfere.

Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 564.

394.

OLIVER CARTER.

He was admitted a scholar of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 1555, and appointed humanity examiner 5 Sept. 1563, junior bursar 9 Jan. 1564-5, senior bursar 16 Jan. 1567-8, and sacrist 24 Jan. 1568-9.

Dr. Dee's Diary, 53, 57, 59, 62, 64. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 108, 109. Stanley Papers, ii. 30, 56, 64, 118, 128, 129, 131, 132, 135.

396.

JAMES GODSCALE.

The supplicat for his B.A. degree states that he had studied for seven years in the universities of Leyden, Basle, Heidelberg, and Cambridge.

400—402.

THOMAS MUFFET, or MOUFET, M.D.

The following has also been attributed to him:

The Silkwormes and their Flies: Liuely described in verse, by T. M. a Countrie Farmer, and an Apprentice in Physicke. For the great benefit and enriching of England. Lond. 4to. 1599. Dedicated to Mary countess of Pembroke. It is a curious production, and evidently the work of a man of education, as well as patriotic intentions.

Bibl. Anglo-Poet. 317. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1431, 1627.

407—410.

EDWARD LIVELY.

He was admitted minor fellow of Trinity college 24 Sept. 1571, and major fellow 18 April 1572.

412, 413.

SIR THOMAS HESKETH.

We find that we were mistaken as to his parentage. He was the second son of Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton, by his wife Jane, daughter of sir Thomas Halsall, knt.

It was Lancaster which he represented in 1597, and it was of that town, and not Preston, that he was recorder.

On his death his property at Heslington in Yorkshire and Whitehill in Lancashire came to his brother Cuthbert.

Stanley Papers, ii. 205.

428, 429.

SIR ROBERT WROTH.

He was farmer of the rectory of Enfield under Trinity college, and gave books to the library of that house, as also £20 for

stained glass in the great east window of the hall.

Stanhopii Memoriale Coll. Trin. MS.

431—434.

ARTHUR GOLDING.

Add to his works:

A godly and fruteful prayer, with an epistle to the right rev. John [Aylmer] bishop of London, by Abraham Fleming; translated out of Latine. Lond. 8vo. n. d.

Bodl. Cat. s. v. Fleming.

435.

SIR HENRY HARINGTON.

The Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 26, 34, 50—52,

436.

ROGER MORRELL.

He is conjectured to have been the author of:

Hispanus comœdia. MS. Douce, 234. art. 2.

436—438.

SIR HUGH PLATT.

Judith his only daughter died unmarried 1622, æt. 18, and was buried at S. Botolph's Aldersgate London.

Strype's Stow, iii. 116.

447.

ANTHONY WATSON.

One of the name was presented to the vicarage of Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire by the dean and chapter of Gloucester 1604.

Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 601.

448.

ANTHONY WINGFIELD.

He obtained from the queen a mandate to Trinity college to grant him a lease of the rectory of Keysoe in Bedfordshire. The master and seniors wrote to her majesty, and also twice to lord Burghley, explaining why they could not obey this mandate. The letters bear date 3 id. Dec. 1579, and 9 May 1580.

MS. Baker, iv. 47.

454—457.

THOMAS LEGGE, LL.D.

On 6 Sept. 1593 he was commissioned with others to visit the cathedral and diocese of Ely.

Stevenson's Supplement to Bentham's Ely.

469.

JOHN STERNE, suffragan bishop of Colchester.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 cross crosslets O. an annulet for difference.

Stanhopii Memoriale Coll. Trin. MS. 58.

476, 477.

LAURENCE DEIOS.

He became rector of East Horsley in Surrey 24 June 1590, giving up the same about December 1591.

Brayley & Britton's Surrey, ii. 70.

477.

NICHOLAS FAUNT.

He represented Boroughbridge in the parliament of 23 Nov. 1585.

He is author of:

A discourse touching the office of principal secretary of state, 1592. MS. Tanner, 80. f. 91.

Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. 409, 918. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 101.

479, 480.

RICHARD WEST.

It has been suggested that he was the person of this name who contributed to the elegies on the death of Horatio Vere baron of Tilbury, 1642. It is however far more likely that such contributor was Richard West of Christ church Oxford, ultimately D.D., rector of Shillington and Dunweston in Dorsetshire, and prebendary of Wells.

Alumni Westm. 104, 105. Restituta, i. 146, 147, 356. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 468, 487; ii 243.

481.

GREGORY GARTH.

He was in 1562 collated to the rectory of Chalfont S. Giles in the county of Buckingham, which he appears to have retained till 1585.

Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 282.

496.

THOMAS RIDGLEY.

His degree in 1608 was M.D. and not B.D.

He was born in Staffordshire, and by the name of THOMAS RUGELEY, M.D. was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians in June 1617, and a fellow 28 Nov. 1622. He was censor in 1628-33, and was chosen an elect 2 Sept. 1641,

but resigned that office 24 May 1642. He died an octogenarian 21 June 1656, and was buried in the church of S. Botolph Aldersgate, London.

Dr. Hamey writes of him thus: "Medicus bonus musicusque, linguæ Latinæ facultate vir præstans, adeoque sincerus ut juxta fidem antiquam parœmiamque cum illo secure posses in tenebris micare. Hæc erant quibus se oblectabat, quibus in sinu gaudebat, suosque eximie ditabat, cæteris quibus vulgus dives audit, insuper habitis, denique certus vulgo recepta negligendi animo suo salva legum religione, in omnibus obsequebatur."

Luke Ridgely or Rugeley, M.D. of Christ's college, who died in September 1697, is supposed to have been his son.

Smith's Obituary, 42. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. ii. 71.

497—510.
JOHN DEE, LL.D.

MS. Douce, 363.

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C. H. C.
T. C.

CAMBRIDGE,
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